PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

First Trial in 150 Years To Outlaw a Political Party Starts Monday

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THOUSANDS HEAD FOR CAPITAL IN DEFENSE OF '12'

Crusade Will Press For Negro Rights, Fight Witch-hunts

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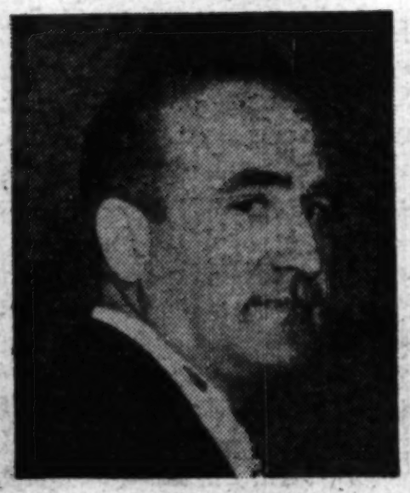
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Shop Stewards Conference To Map Drive for Pay Hike

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 1,000 shop stewards of District, CIO United Electrical Workers, will map out a district-wide wage and legislative program at a conference to be held here Jan. 19. The stewards, representing more than 50,000 UE members, will meet in Bakers Hall, Broad St. and Susquehanna Ave. They will come in from as far south as Maryland and from upstate Pennsylvania in the north.

Scheduled to address the conference are James Matles, UE director of organization, and Russ Nixon, UE legislative director.

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THE CONFERENCE comes when speed-up, layoffs and short work weeks are on the risse in many basic industries, especially among shops organized by UE, while high prices continue to ravage pay envelopes.

Union leaders said that fast legislative action is needed to implement a wage drive aimed at meeting the growing needs of the membership.

Most locals in District 1 have already set up legislative committees and are beginning to swing into action on this front.

The wage program for the next period is expected to be worked out in general terms, since many contracts don't come up until the summer and fall.

Tied in with the general wage and legislative program of the union is the UE petition drive demanding immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

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UE LEADERS said that the conference is expected to tackle both state and national legislative problems. High on the list in Pennsylvania is a demand for improvement of state unemployment compensation regulations, especially removal of compensation barriers to strikers.

Also under attack by the union is Pennsylvania's "little Taft-Hartley Law," an emasculated version of the original state labor relations law, modeled after the Wagner Act.

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ALREADY OUTLINED by UE nationally is a battle in the federal Congress for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and reenactment of the Wagner Act.

Worker 'Sub' Campaign Brought To Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM.—A campaign to broaden the circulation of The Pennsylvania Worker among workers in the huge Bethlehem Steel Co. plant here, has brought the Lehigh Valley Section of the Communist Party over the top in the current drive for Worker subscriptions.

Lehigh Valley Communists set themselves a goal of gathering 125 new Worker subs by Jan. 15. According to Bill Hood, section organizer, the goal was reached by Jan. 8. His is the first section to go over the top. The goal now is 150 by Jan. 15.



Suggestions Don't Pay Off, Workers Learn

ESSINGTON.—Suggestion—suggestion, who's got a sugestion? Most big corporations, always eager to make a buck at the expense of their employes prominently display suggestion boxes where they hope the workers will deposit ideas to save the company money.

At the giant Westinghouse plant here suggestions aimed at increasing production are used by the Mellon-dominated corporation as part of its drive to cut the workers' wage rates.

To the men in the plant the practice is known as "chiseling." Many times, Westinghouse employes told The Pennsylvania Worker, suggestions for more efficient job practices have been turned down by the suggestion committee as "impractical"—only to appear months later as having been adopted in "another plant" first.

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IN ONE CASE the company paid $2.50 for a suggestion which eliminated the necessity for putting a slot on a hut used on a basin cover, which saved the 400 hours of work a year in one group, and eliminated a milling operation in another.

In another case a worker made up a tool which not only could be used to extract counterpoints very difficult to get at in his own type of work, but which was adaptable to other departments and is especially useful in service work. He received $10.

The workers said that it just doesn't pay them to submit suggestions. They are rewarded only with insignificant sums, and often the labor saving suggestions result in new rate cutting maneuvers, in layoffs, or the loss of income.

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New Feature in The Worker

This is the beginning of a regular new feature in the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker—a page devoted to the problems of the workers in Pennsylvania's electrical and allied industries.

The electrical page will appear the third week of each month.

Next week the Pennsylvania Worker will present a full page of news and interpretative articles dealing with the problems of Pennsylvania's thousands of steel workers. The steel page will appear the fourth week of each month.

We urge our readers who work in these industries to send us material from their shops in the form of letters or articles.

Also, we hope this feature will help you sell subscriptions for The Worker in order to bring this material to a growing body of Pennsylvania workers.

Fight for Pay Hike First Task of Labor

THOUSANDS of workers in the electrical and machine manufacturing industry are entering the new year, wondering "what's ahead for us?"

In 1948 the giants in the electrical industry—General Electric, Westinghouse, Philco Corp. and RCA came up with some of the largest profits in their history. GE, for instance, recorded a profit of $217,000,000 or an average yearly profit of about $1,100 per employe; Westinghouse made about $800 per employe and Philco squeezed out $1,500 per worker.

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ON THE OTHER SIDE of the picture, workers for these companies in Philadelphia are confronted with increased exploitation in the form of speed-up resulting in extensive layoffs.

Close to 1,000 Philco employes, working on refrigerators and radios, received an indefinite layoff in December, while thousands more were laid off during the week between Christmas and New Year's Day, ostensibly because of the company's need to take stock. And at the Proctor Electric Co., hundreds of workers have been putting in short weeks for quite a while, substantially reducing their take-home pay.

The greatest layoffs are coming in the consumer appliance section of the electrical industry. Sales figures for the first nine months of 1949 show drops of 57 percent in coffee makers, 25 percent in irons, 21 percent in radios, and so on down the line.

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THESE SALES reductions mean layoffs for RCA workers in the Camden-Philadelphia and Philco workers in Philadelphia who make radios; for Proctor Electric workers who make irons and toasters, and for hundreds of workers in smaller electric manufacturing and machine shops who produce consumers metal goods.

Are these layoffs taking place because every housewife has an electric ironer, toaster or radio?

Of course, not. The answer is simply that **the workers do not earn enough to purchase these radios, ironers and consumers goods.**

The monopolies were forced to grant the workers a number of wage since V-J Day only because of the workers' organization into unions. Despite this, their savings are continually decreasing.

The Federal Reserve System, based on information from the U.S. Department of Commerce, reports that as of early 1948, 27 percent of American families had NO SAVINGS; 15 percent had LESS THAN $199, and 13 percent had from $200 up to $500. Thus 55 percent of U.S. families had less than $500 in savings as far back as the beginning of last year.

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IT IS NECESSARY, therefore, to recognize that the constantly reduced share of national income secured by the workers, particularly in light of monopoly's tremendous profits and the increasing speed-up in the electrical manufacturing industry, **makes the fight for wage increases the number one problem before the employed workers.**

In turn, the steadily increasing unemployment means the beginning of a fight for a shorter work-week, with no reduction in take-home pay, increased and extended unemployment insurance provisions, as well as other legislative measures by the state and Congress to meet the needs of the people.

It becomes clear, then, that those labor leaders who say the interests of the workers are identical with those of the bosses and that wage increases can be obtained only by insuring industry a satisfactory rate of profit—**cannot serve the best interest of their membership.**

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THE TASK NOW for workers in the electrical industry is to take an active interest in the affairs of their union, to make sure that they and their fellow unionists conduct an effective independent struggle for their needs, never relying on a monopoly-controlled Congress or President alone to work in their interests.

Rate-cutting, Speedup In Southwest Philly

PHILAELPHIA.—The General Electric Co. has declared open season on the rates and conditions of the 5,000 workers employed at its huge plant in Southwest Philadelphia.

During the past three months the corporation, one of the nation's largest, has let loose a horde of time-study men through the plant and they've come up with a number of clever rate cuting and speed-up plans.

For example:

In the drill press section workers are required to run their machines at top speed, far beyond the designed speed capacity. Recently a union grievance committee showed that a number of machines were run so fast that they burned out and had to be replaced. If the machines can't take it, how can the men?

Rates for relay wire assemblers have been cut from $14.00 to $4.30. The union shop steward disputed the cut. The company then graciously offered to make the cuts in "easy" stages, stating that the rates on the present lot of assembles would be cut from $14.00 to $7.00, from $7.00 to $5.50 for the next lot and from then on would pay the new rate of $4.30.

In the punch press section where angles are prepared for panel fabrication, operators are required to handle 21,000 pounds of steel a day at the rate of $7.20 per day.

In another section workers are forced to lift panel doors weighing 200 pounds without the aid of a crane or additional help. Speed-up conditions and health hazards are created here, with the workers getting no extra pay.

GE Maneuvering to Win Local 119 Leadership

PHILADELPHIA.—Simultaneous with its vicious speed-up and rate cutting program at its Philadelphia plant, the General Electric Co. is working desperately to win over to its side the leadership of GE Local 119, CIO United Electrical Workers.

This is in line with the company's campaign against the union nationally.

Feeling that Local 119 is a weak link in the nationwide G.E. chain of UE locals, the company has been successful in influencing a section of the local's present executive board. This has been accomplished through "love feasts" such as company sponsored dinners, conferences and "economics study classes," designed to impress the union leaders with the virtues of the "free enterprise" system.

This attempt to bring back company unionism to G.E. workers has met with increased rank and file resistance in other parts of the country.

They have found that the most effective means of combatting the attempted revival of company unionism has been to wage a united militant fight for the needs of the membership on every level, from the local department in the shop on up.

In Philadelphia an understanding of the company's maneuvering is growing. Many workers are beginning to tie-up the company's flagrant violations of the national contract and local agreements with the rebirth of so-called "company-union collaboration as well as with the red smoke screen carefully laid down by the company.

LANDLORDS CAN BE MADE TO REPAIR

By Harold Spencer

PHILADELPHIA. — Frank Tarsatana, the landlord of the house at 1610 Kater St., has told The Worker he will repair the broken floor of the kitchen for his tenant. This promise was given last week, after The Worker began a campaign to publish weekly specific instances of housing violations that both landlords and city authorities have failed to correct. With few exceptions, people in the working class districts interviewed by this reporter have expressed the wish that The Worker continue to expose violations of the housing law. On the other hand, they are very sceptical about the City Hall officials' widely-advertised announcement that they are going to make the landlords clean up the slums.

A Negro veteran who rents a tumble-down wooden house on Rodman St. was asked how he felt about the offer of Walter E. Alessandroni, national vice-commander of the American Legion and chairman of the Legion's National Housing Committee, to back up the demand for better housing.

"We ought to keep Alessandroni to his word," answered the veteran. "But it won't be easy. That fellow is head of the Philadelphia Housing Authority which runs all the housing projects in the city. Five out of six projects under his charge won't accept colored tenants. That leaves me out."

Widespread distrust for the "big shots" who talk one way and act another has not, however, fully opened people's eyes to how the landlords and city officials work together to deprive the tenants in slum areas of the protection of the law.

Generally concealed from the public are two sections of the municipal building code which, if enforced, would at least partially correct some of the worst conditions in workers' homes.

Section 44 states: ". . . no building shall be occupied . . . unless the owner . . . shall have first made application to the Buread or Board of Health for a license therefore. . . . The license shall be granted . . . by the Chief of the Division, AFTER HE HAS INSPECTED THE PREMISES AND CERTIFIED THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BUREAU OR BOARD OF HEALTH HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH."

But of 30,00 or more licenses which should have been issued under this section of the law, only 30 or 40 have been issued. This means that landlords can let their floors go bad, can let their ceilings bust, can refuse to fix toilets, so that they can save money while collecting full rents. And the city

(Continued on Page 13)

3 More Examples of Unlawful Housing

CONTINUING The Worker campaign to enforce housing laws in Philadelphia, we list this week three more houses on Water St. in such bad condition as to constitute a law violation on the part of the landlords who collect rent for them.

At 1608 Kater St. The floor leading to the kitchen door is completely rotted.

At 1604 Kater St. A section of the floor in the hallway between the kitchen and living room is so weak that the pressure of a child's step may cause it to break through.

At 1607 Kater St. The ceiling in the kitchen leaks.

The city authorities responsible for enforcing the law and the landlords responsible for making the repairs have in the past been claiming that they didn't know about the law violations. With this public notice, there can be no such excuse.

We again call on organizations and individuals interested in improving Philadelphia to join the campaign of The Worker in bringing to light the law violations which are forcing people to live in unsanitary, unhealthful homes.

Of course the city officials who fail to enforce the law are taking orders from the real estate trusts and bankers who run Philadelphia. They have a powerful stranglehold on the tenants that will not be easy to break.

Fare Victory Spurs Fight

PHILADELPHIA. — Last Monday's victory in winning a six-months' postponement of the proposed Jan. 21 fare rise, is the opening round in the battle to stop the fare rise permanently, leaders in the fare fight have announced.

The Public Utility Commission by a three to two vote suspended until July 21 the rise from a ten cent to a 13-cent fare which the Philadelphia Transportation Company had announced.

Removal of the two Commissioners who voted against postponing the fare rise was immediately demanded by the Progressive Party, They were charged with having disqualified themselves from the fare hearings to be held in Philadelphia by pre-judging the case.

The hard hitting, non-partisan mass protest led by the Progressive Party, the Communist Party, and independent civic leaders was seen as a decisive factor in winning the six-months respite.

Meanwhile, it was also expected that the proposal, previously exposed in The Worker, to unload the transit monopoly onto the city at about twice its real value, would be speeded up by the big financial interests,

Rank and file PTC workers also warned that the company might use the six months suspension of higher fares to oppose the new contract demands now under negotiation for 10,000 CIO Transport Workers

The PTC has already reached an agreement with its 900 AFL white collar workers on a five percent wage increase and other fringe gains, although in previous years the AFL contract has followed the pattern gained by the CIO.

The PUC Commissioners whose removal the Progressive Party spokesmen are demanding are Johnn Siggins, jr., chairman, and Henry Houck, Siggins defended his support for the postponed fare rise by stating that even with the higher fares, the company's revenue would be below "a fair return"

In addition to full public hearings on the fare increase, the Committee to Oppose the Fare Rise is urging public support for the following demands:

- Appropriation by City Council of enough funds to thoroughly investigate the accounts, records, plants and equipment of the PTC. Inflated evaluation is seen as the heart of the fare problem.
- Public pressure on the Legislature to oust the present PUC. The Progressive Party has written all Philadelphia legislators, asking them to go on record publicly against the higher fares.

Magil Speaks Here Jan. 23

PHILADELPHIA—A. B. Magil, Worker correspondent, recently returned from Palestine, answers vital questions on the new state of Israel at the Chris J. Perry Elks Hall, Sunday, Jan. 23, at 8 p.m.

10,000 SIGN PETITION AGAINST A FARE RISE



Hundreds of Philadelphians swarm about tables set up by the Progressive Party in City Hall Courtyard to collect signatures on petitions demanding the Public Utilities Commission suspend the PTC's request for higher fares. Progressive Party leaders reported that more than 10,000 signatures were collected the first two days of the campaign.

Phil BART

Penna's Tax Program: Soak the Poor, Ease the Rich

THE 138TH SESSION of the Pennsylvania Legislature is now convened. The legislators have heard the opening address of Gov. James H. Duff, full of the usual generalities and platitudes, and will now have to act upon the specific bills which spell out in detail the meaning of the Governor's program.

What can the people of this Commonwealth expect from the state leigslature? What must be done to get action in the interest of the majority of the people?

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THE WORKER will deal with many questions set forth in the message of the Governor in subsequent issues. We shall confine ourselves now to one question raised by Gov. Duff—that of taxes.

Gov. Duff has asked for the reenactment of all existing taxes. In other words, keep all of the present taxes which burden the majority of the people and relieve the big corporations.

He and the legislature want a sort of "equality of taxation." The big corporations pay taxes and the child buying a nickel "coke" pays a tax. The fact that the nickel "coke" is taxed at 20 percent means nothing to them.

Another method of taxation raised in the Governor's message can be best described as the "tax-everything not-yet-taxed law."

This tax law known as Act No. 481 was adopted by the last legislature, and grants to communities the right to tax anything which is still untaxed. The Governor wants this law continued. He considers it Pennsylvania's gift to the nation.

Of course, since communities and other local tax bodies such as school bards cannot tax the wealth of big corporations, cannot tax profits, they must seek their income from other sources. This tax program, therefore, protests the swollen profits and reserves of the big banking and industrial concerns, and robs the already lean pay envelope of the worker.

Act No. 481 is being translated in many towns throughout the state into wage taxes, head taxes, and other forms of taxation directly affecting the incomes of those least able to pay.

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THOUGH TAXATION generally in our capitalist society favors the rich and will continue to protect their hoarded wealth, the people can force concessions here as they have done in the fields of unemployment insurance and other forms of social welfare. They can make the demand that taxation be placed on those who make the huge profits and can pay more and who still have tremendous profits left.

Pennsylvania needs a state graduated income tax—one that places the responsibility on those who make the huge incomes—the mine operators, steel trusts, large corporations and banks. But the Governor does not want and will not present such a tax program. He wants tax law No. 481 to remain on the books as he, undoubtedly, desires to keep unchanged all other reactionary anti-labor laws adopted by the last leigslature.

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AS EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN only the direct intervention of the people can secure the abolition of this law and other reactionary measures in favor of progressive legislation. The labor movement, the Progressive Party, the Communist Party and all other people's organizations must take up this law and the question of legislation in the interest of the people.

Progressives Call for 20,000 New Low Cost Homes This Year

HARRISBURG. — The Progressive Party last week called for the building of 20,000 low-cost homes subsidized by State and City funds in Pennsylvania this year.

This is a key plank in a six-point state program adopted by the Progressive Party at a state committee meeting here.

The program includes: more homes, more and better schools, effective measures to eliminate smog and stream pollution, investigation of the Public Commission and the State Milk Control Board, raising unemployment compensation payments and eliminating the waiting period for payments and strong civil rights measures.

A time table of regional legislative conferences to implement this program was also announced. Meetings in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will be held January 30 to plan specific actions.

A copy of the program has been sent to every State legislator and Governor James H. Duff.

The Progressives called specifically for passage of an FEPC with adequate enforcement powers, prohibition of any further increases in transit fares by state legislation, a tax program based on ability to pay and sharply increased state aid to education.

Secrecy Ordred

CLEVELAND, O.—Star chamber sessions will be held by the Burke - Chamber of Commerce "voluntary" FEPC committee here. The first meeting resulted in placing control of the staff work in the hands of Chambers employes.

EAST ZONE GERMANS WELCOME ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIPMENT



With banners waving, Germans in the East Zone welcome a food train from the Soviet Union.

Police Hide Blood-Test To Convict Innocent Negro

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA. — The Worker has learned that authorities are withholding scientific tests of a blood-stained shirt, though they used the untested blood-stains to convict a young Negro for murder. Here are the facts:

Bayard Jenkins, 19-year-old iceman's helper, was found guilty last Nov. 23 of murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller in her apartment June 7.

Jenkins insisted that blood on a shirt found in his home a week after the murder was his own. The prosecution alleged the blood was Mrs. Meller's, but failed to produce any blood tests.

The blood-stained shirt was the sole evidence produced by the state to prop up a "confession" which Jenkins repudiated, charging police obtained it by threatening to "beat out my brains."

At the trial the court-appointed defense attorney maintained that the blood-stained shirt was actually the weakest part of the state's case. Failure of the state to produce the blood tests it could have made first led this paper to maintain that Jenkins was being railroaded because he was a Negro.

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NEGRO WITNESSES who accounted for Jenkins' time the whole afternoon of Mrs. Meller's murder were called "bums" by the prosecutor at the trial.

Following his conviction, Jenkins insisted that the analyses, which the state had failed to produce, be made so as to compare his blood with that on his shirt and the blood-stained clothing of the murdered woman.

After some delay, the first tests, The Worker has learned, showed that Mrs. Meller and Jenkins had the same type blood.

On Dec. 24, Jenkins insisted that further tests known as the RH and the M and N tests be made. These tests develop further chemical factors and allow closer indentification. These additional tests, The Worker has learned, have been in the possession of the authorities since early January. The findings have been withheld from the public. Why?

A conference is held to be necesssary by the trial judge with the defense and the prosecuting attorney in the case, Raymond Speiser. The conference has been delayed, why? Speiser has been reported to be "busy."

Herbert Gulembo, a 24-year-old white grave-digger made a voluntary confession to Saginaw, Mich., police that he and not Jenkins committed the murder. He said his conscience was bothering him because someone else was "doing time" for Mrs. Meller's murder.

However, Philadelphia police without investigation, immediately exonerated Gulembo, who then recanted, saying his detailed confession was "all a dream." The Worker later interviewed Gulembo's brother-in-law, who confirmed major points in Gulembo's confession.

The police, it is also learned, are getting after witnesses who had been quoted in The Worker as confirming the facts established in the Gulembo confession.

Meanwhile, Jenkins remains in jail, and Gulembo has not been extradited from Michigan, despite demands by Jenkins' attorney, and thousands have joined the campaign for his freedom initiated by this paper.

Penalties Imposed on Colorado Pickets

DENVER. — The right to picket is at stake in a battle between police and Coloradoans who are fighting for an end to brutality at the state reform school for boys. In a highhanded procedure in the Denver police court last week, a step to end legal picketing was taken when nineteen people of a group which picketed the home of Governor Knous demanding justice in the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia were fined on charges of "disturbance" and "loitering."

The case arose out of demands made by about 200 Coloradoans who were angered at the reported "suicide" of young Garcia in a jail cell at the reform school, which is long notorious for its brutality.

Delegations which carried demands for an investigation of the death and clean-up of the school met wit ha cold, negative response from the governor, who has long paraded as a "liberal." Thereupon, they decided to carry their fight with a mass picketline in front of the governor's house. Before a packed courtroom, questioning of police officers revealed that no one in the neighborhood of Gov. Knous' house had made any complaints about "disturbance." One officer admitted that he had gone around the block soliciting complaints, but had no luck.

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DEFENDANTS charged that police had attempted to single out known progressives, and had refused to arrest other pickets, even telling some to go home. This showed the police were trying to red-bait the Garcia fight.

The courtroom audience broke into laughter repeatedly as the police and city attorneys contradicted themselves, and defendants exposed the dictatorial actions of Chief O'Donnell. Among the defendants was 18-year-old Raymond Garcia, brother of Ruben Garcia.

Very self-consciously, Judge Brofman found the defendants guilty, and fined each $10 on each charge, except for Alfonso Sena, chairman of COMP, who was fined $125, and Paul Kleinbord and Robert Trujillo, Communist leaders, who were fined $100 each.

While the Garcia fight continues, the case is being appealed to a higher court.

U.S. Schools in Danger, Teachers Union Warns

By Louise Mitchell

Gov. Dewey boasts about the "finest" educational system in the country because he hopes the vast majority of New Yorkers will never get a glimpse of the nation's school statistics to see whether the facts bear out this fiction.

A recent nationwide study by the New York Times, certainly not impartial to Dewey, showed that at least eight states, hardly as rich as New York, start their teachers at higher salaries, and California, New Jersey, Connecticut and North Dakota have higher ceilings.

New York was included in the group in which the number of substandard and emergency teachers increased since a year ago, although the number declined somewhat throughout the nation.

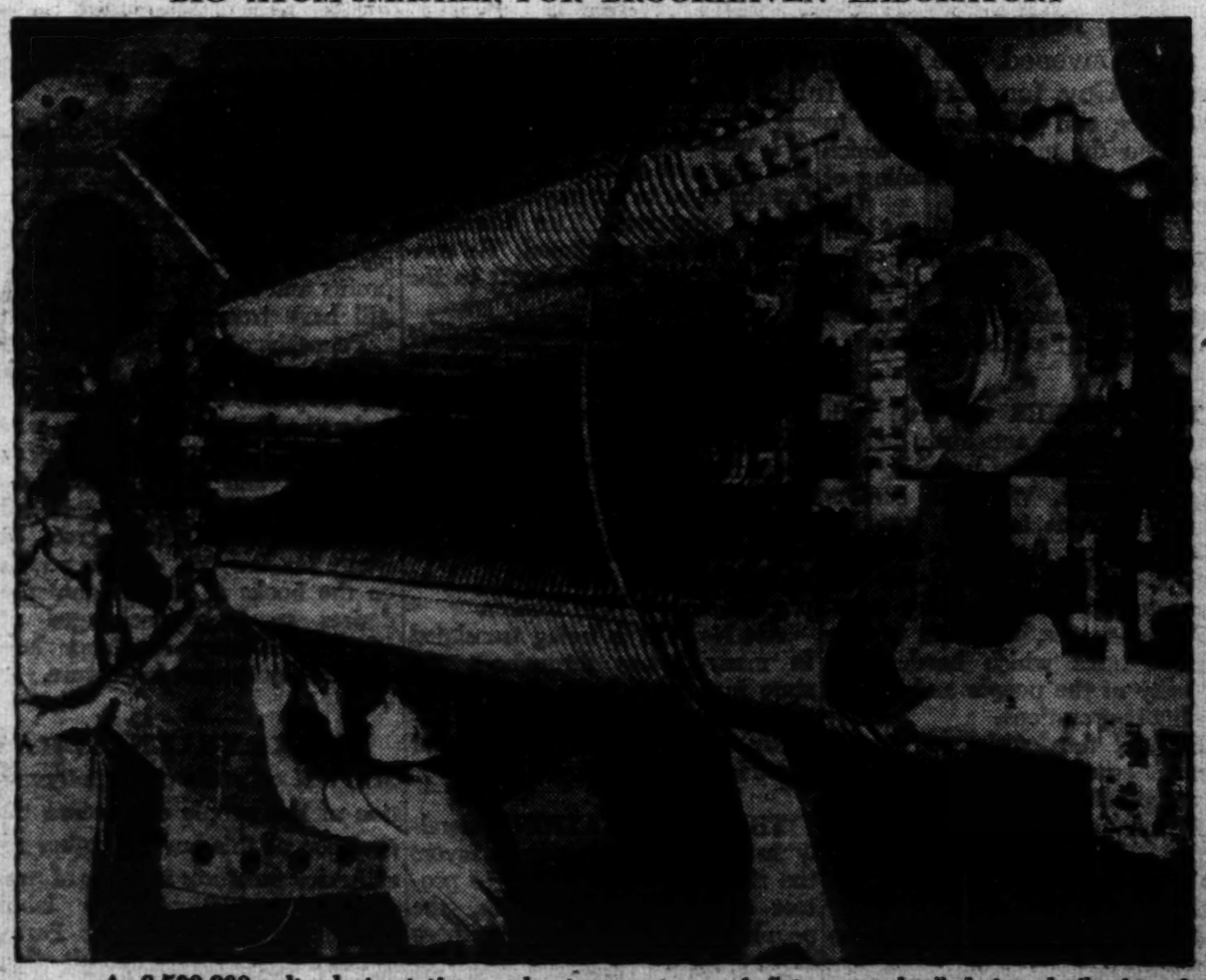
The most serious affliction of the schools today, as pointed out by the Times, is the teacher shortage. This is so especially in view of the increased birth rate in all states.

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A RECENT RESOLUTION on policy and program by the CIO Teachers Union pointed out that the estimated increase in school enrollment nationally for the next eight to 10 years will be 1,000,000 children. In New York City alone there will be at least 240,000 more children in the school by 1954.

According to the National Education Association, some 100,000 new teachers are needed each year for the next eight years. As for New York, the Public Education Association holds that 10,000 additional teachers are needed immediately to bring the teacher-pupil ratio up to the standard of comparable upstate communities.

BIG 'ATOM-SMASHER FOR BROOKHAVEN LABORATORY



A 3,500,000-volt electrostatic accelerator, a type of "atom-smasher" being built for the Brookhaven laboratory for proton study, is shown. Belts will carry the charges to an aluminum sphere. The sphere's voltage will "accelerate" protons through the tube.

Demand Rains' Removal for Color Bias

PHILADELPHIA. – Gov. James Duff was being urged last week to prove his professed concern for Negro rights by firing Leon Rains, charged with bias as chairman of the State Athletic Commission.

Buff, who called upon the General Assembly at its opening session to pass a State Fair Employment Act is under fire by the Negro press and community not to reappoint Rains. Rains has been accused of discriminating against Negro athletes although they bring in about 65 percent of the Commission's revenue.

The issue blew wide open recently when Samuel Evans, a Negro and deposed secretary of the Commission, made a number of charges against Rains, among them the following:

(1) That Rains knew Wesley Mouzon was partially blind in one eye before his November 26, 1946 fight with Bob Montgomery and that Rains let Mouzon fight anyway, in violation of rules.

(2) That Rains practiced extensive discrimination against Negroes despite the fact that they bring in more than three-fifths of the Commission's revenue.

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RAINS WAS ALSO charged with refusing to appoint Negroes to the Commission. Three Negroes have in the past been on the Commission.

The Afro-American declared editorially, "The accusations made by Samuel L. Evans, ousted secretary of the State Athletic Commission, demand an immediate investigation by the Commonwealth.

"It is no secret that Leon Rains, chairman, has never thought much of colored citizens. For his prejudiced actions alone we want him removed."

FIRING OF RAINS PART OF NEGRO STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

AN EDITORIAL

The struggle today to get Gov. James Duff to refuse to reappoint his Athletic Commissioner Leon Rains, charged with anti-Negro bias, is tied to the whole struggle for Negro rights.

Duff can today, by dismissing Rains, show in deeds that he means what he says about support of an FEPC law at this session of the legislature.

IT WILL ALSO help assure the people by direct action that a move is not under way to try to put over a phony "compromise" FEPC. That such a "compromise" has powerful business support was shown by an article in last Sunday's Philadelphia Inquirer, whose headline alone the Negro people consider a libel on them. It reads: "NEGROES WOULD ACCEPT COMPROMISE ON FEPC."

Negroes will accept nothing less than their full rights as a people equal to any other section of the population. All real progressives will fight with them shoulder to shoulder until they win these rights which are indispensable, not only to Negroes, but to the rights of all.

In demanding Rains' removal, the Pittsburgh Courier, called upon Duff to appoint a Negro as head of the Commission declaring, "The Negro people—the boxers, managers, trainers, fans and voters—have suffered long enough, too long. The arrogance, the prejudice and the utter disregard for the feelings of Negroes as a whole by Rains have been too long in the ascendancy."

UE Local 155 Wins 4th Round Pay Hike

PHILADELPHIA. – Spearheading a renewed drive for wage increases, Local 155, CIO United Electrical Workers, already has won substantial pay rises for workers at three shops under contract with it.

The Fourth Round pay hikes were granted to employes of the National Metal Edge Co., who received increases of 10 to 15 cents per hour; the Penn Industrial Instrument Co., who have gained an average of 56 cents an hour since V-J Day, and the Nicholson File Co.

Nicholson workers also have won an excellent insurance plan paid for by the company.

"These increases are only the first in the new wage drive, but they point the way to more gains to be made by the workers in the other 66 shops under contract with the Local," a union leader said.

"As a result of contracts negotiated last year, Local 155 members have gained an average of $800 per year in wage increases since V-J Day." A total of $50,000 was obtained in 1948 alone for the Local's 5,500 members, he continued.

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THESE GAINS, which include greatly improved holiday and sick benefits, have been made despite the disruption and red-baiting attacks on the local's leadership by members of the Carey-Block faction within UE.

In 1946 and 1947 this group made a strong bid to capture the leadership of the local. They were decisively defeated both times. In December, 1948, no opposition was offered to the organizational staff headed by David Davis, leading Communist in this area.

ACTU LEADER EXPOSED; REMOVED FROM UE OFFICE

PITTSBURGH. – Sam Falvo, an acknowledged leader of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, has been removed from his position as assistant chief steward of Local 610, CIO United Electrical Workers' Union, climaxing four months of struggle by the local against ACTU interference in union affairs.

Falvo, together with Robert Klingensmith, also a member of the local, were found guilty by the union's trial committees of circulating false reports about officers of the UE and of actions tending to bring the union into disrepute. The two men admitted having distributed at the plant of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. in Wilmerding, and at the Union Switch and Signal Co. in Swissvale copies of the **Eye Opener**, an ACTU slander sheet, attacking 16 UE officers as Communists or "fellow-travellers."

★

THE EYE OPENER has been published by UE Local 613 at the Pittsburgh Allis-Chalmers plant, mainly upon the instigation of John M. Duffy, a vice-president of the local until his expulsion from UE.

Duffy described last September in the **Pittsburgh Press** as a "leading figure in the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists" as a "leader" in the red-baiting Carey faction of UE, was expelled from the union by District Council 6 of UE on charges of dual unionism.

Although expelled from the union, Duffy acted as defense counsel for Falvo and Klingensmith. He put into the record copies of the ultra-redbaiting and Soviet-baiting, "Plain Talk," "Counter-Attack," and of the **Saturday Evening Post**, containing attacks on the UE, asserting that the union's leading officers were "known" Communists.

Despite all the support given them by the big Pittsburgh dailies, especially the **Pittsburgh Press**, and their own constant intrigues to confuse the membership, the ACTU faction, in the union suffered a crushing defeat when the local voted 3 to 2 to sustain the year's suspension of both men.

This victory of the progressive forces is even more significant in view of the fact that it was the ACTU faction which demanded a special membership meeting to vote on the question, confident that they could overturn the decision of the executive board for the suspensions.

Still another blow to the ACTU were the results of the annual union election which took place in the midst of the prolonged trial of Falvo and Klingensmith. The ACTU ticket was badly defeated, though they were certain that they had the progressive "on the run."

REPAIRS CAN BE COMPELLED

(Continued from Page 2-A)

authorities give them the go-ahead signal to break the law.

Section 49 of the Housing Law states that the Board of Health can order a landlord to make repairs as required by law, and "upon failure to comply, THE BOARD OF HEALTH MAY CONTRACT TO HAVE THE NECESSARY WORK DONE; and the cost thereof shall be made a lien against such property, and collectible. . . ."

And there is no limit to how many repairs could be ordered, because section 49 also provides "That if there shall be no funds at the disposal of such Board of Health for the aforesaid purpose, then (it) may contract and have such work done, and the lien therefor shall be marked to the use of the contractor doing the work, and shall be collectible by such contractor. . . ."

Here in Section 49 is authority for the city administration to put contractors to work on fixing every slum house if Philadelphia. Yet this past year this law was used in only 62 cases.

CULTURAL, TOPICAL AND OTHERWISE...

By Margaret Winslow

THE ART WORKSHOP of Young Progressives of America is having a meeting on "The Artist and Civil Libetries" on Thursday, Jan. 20, at 920 Walnut St. (second floor.) The speaker will be Razel Kapustin, a Philadelphia painter, and teacher at the YMHA. We all have friends who still maintain that the artist should hold himself above the battle. This is a good place to bring them. Everyone is invited.

★

YPA IS GETTING a really top-notch cultural program under-way. All those who are interested in writing can find a niche in YPA. Those interested in writing for the YPA newspaper can contact Lauren Taylor at the Progressive Patry, 1215 Walnut St., Ki 5-3713.

The YPA Theatre Workshop needs scripts of all kinds: monologues, skits, full length plays and one-acters. The scripts should deal preferably with issues of the day: the draft, free city college, civil liberties, the need for peace, and the problems of young people generally. Send your scripts to Elaine c-o the Progressive Party, 1215 Walnut St. Also, if you're interested in rewrite work, Elaine is the gal to contact.

★

Many of us who like music can neither afford to go to concerts as often as we'd like, nor can we afford to buy lots of records. If this about describes your condition, you'll be interested in the free musicales of recorded music held at the YMHA, Broad and Pine Sts., every Thursday evening.

On Sunday afternoons throughout January, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Broad & Cherry Sts., has public radio reception of the Philharmonic broadcasts, from 3 to 4:30.

★

ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Jan. 15 and 16, the Museum of Art, 26th St. and the Parkway, is featuring a movie version of Victor Hugo's masterpiece, **Les Miserables.**" First released in 1935, this film classic stars Charles Laughton and Frederic March. The showings are at 12:30 and 2:30 and admission is free. We advise getting there early, especially for the 2:30 performance, if you want to be sure to get a seat.

★

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, as its contribution to free movies in Philadelphia is running "Suez" on Sunday, Jan. 16. This is an epic type picture, and complete, as I recall, with native uprisings, the infernal drums driving our hero mad and so forth. I'll tell you right away that they finally got the Suez canal built, if that's what's worrying you.

At the Pix Theatre, 1830 Markt St., the French film version of Dostoevsky's **The Idiot** is playing. This is a brooding and faithful-to-the-spirit-of-the-book adaption, especially distinguished by the performance of Pierre Blanchar in the leading role.

Hamlet is still at the Aldine, 19th & Chestnut. Theoretically seats are reserved, but you shouldn't have any trouble reserving them five minutes ahead of time.

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Freedom Crusade to Demand Jenkins Release

PHILADELPHIANS LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON January 17-18 as part of the Freedom Crusade of the Civil Rights Congress, will demand "Freedom for Bayard Jenkins, 19-year-old Negro convicted of a murder he did not commit.

The Crusade will be held on the day of the opening of the trial of the 12 Communist leaders. They face 10 years imprisonment for organizing the Communist Party and advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The local delegation and the Crusade as a whole is linking the denial of elementary civil rights to Negroes like Bayard Jenkins, to the trial of the "12." They see the trial as the opening gun of a drive by Wall St. to completely wipe out civil rights in the United States.

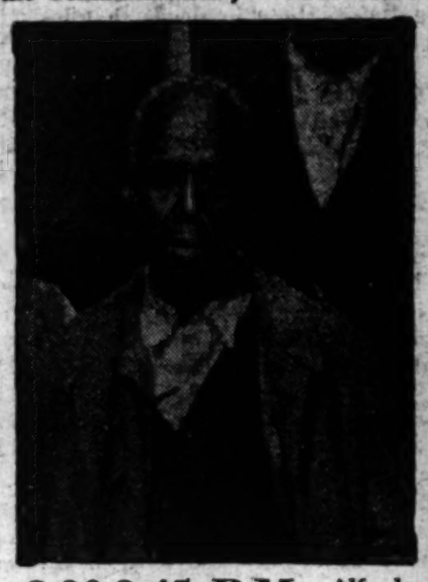
A busload of delegates from Bayard Jenkins' neighborhood will comprise part of the Philadelphia delegation.

The Crusade will demand an FEPC, an end to police brutality against Negroes and lynchings, an end to the poll tax and dissolution of the House Un-American Committee.

More than 5,000 persons from trade unions, women's, Negro and community organizations are expected to join the crusade.



3:30 P.M. – Thomas Crowley, iceman for whom Bayard Jenkins worked: "He was with me until 3:30 p.m. when we quit work."



3:30-3:45 P.M. – Alfred Williams, lodger in Jenkins' home: "I was sitting on the stoop when he came in from work between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m."

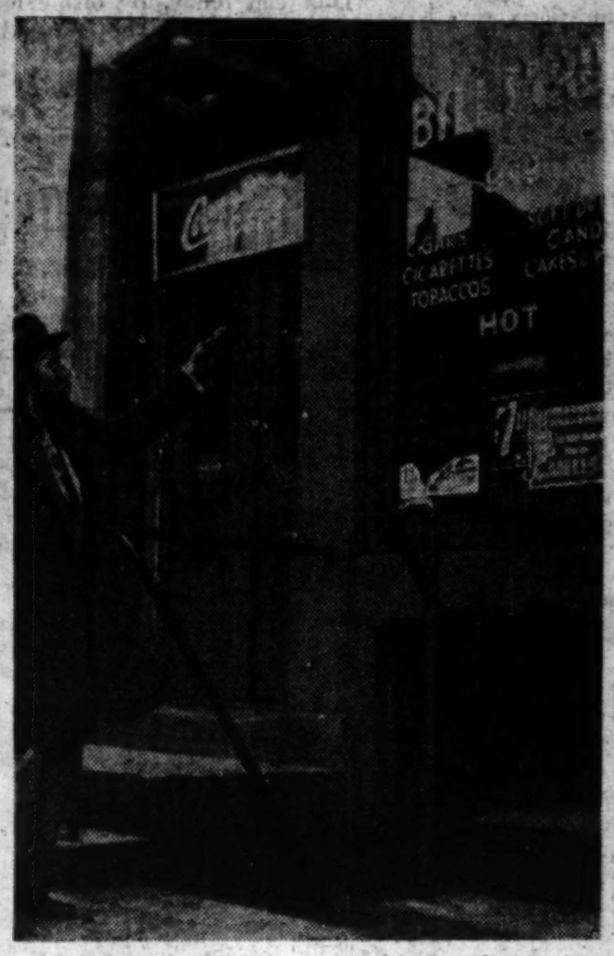
Photo Story Shows Jenkins' Whereabouts P. M. of June 7

The Worker presents herewith an exclusive photographic story illustrating evidence of Bayard Jenkins' innocence in the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller. The photographs indicate the exact places where Jenkins spent the entire afternoon of Mrs. Meller's murder last June 7.

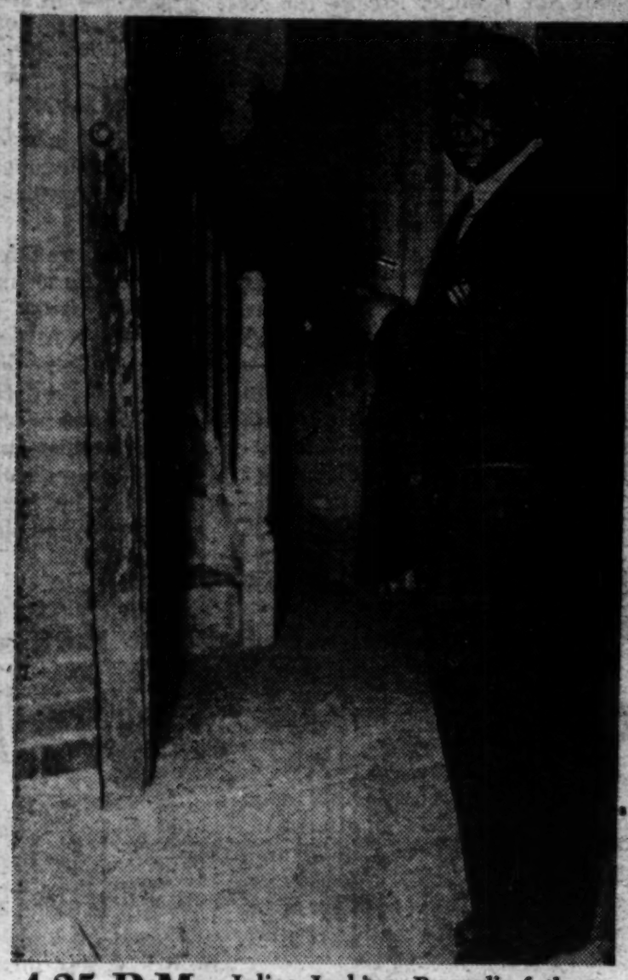
The various spots where Jenkins stood are pointed out in the pictures by some of the same people who were with him at those same spots between 3:30 and 6:20, the time during which Mrs. Meller was killed in her apartment at 1227 Girard Avenue.

While Jenkins remains in prison, facing a death sentence, Herbert Gulembo, who admitted the crime, but was exonerated by police, is at large.

A mass meeting to demand Jenkins' freedom is being held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Morris Chapel, 1742 N. 11th Street.



4:00 P.M. – Eugene Hill, friend of Bayard: "Bayard was with me and some other friends in this billiard parlor where we played pool from about 3:45 until 4:15."



4:25 P.M. – Julius Jenkins, Bayard's father: "Bayard came home at 4:25, got a dollar from the mantelpiece, and went out. I saw him go up the street with his friends."



4:30 P.M. – Eugene Hill: "Bayard was with a group of us when we went to this State Liquor Store and bought a bottle of wine. We drank it in a nearby lot and Bayard walked me to my home. I was with him until a little after 5 p.m."



5:15 P.M. – William Thomas, partially blind war vet and friend of Bayard: "Bayard and two other friends came in this room at 5:15 as I was turning off 'Terry and the Pirates' on the radio. He stayed until 6:20 when we all left."

Jenkins and the '12'

By Walter Lowenfels

A number of our readers have asked: "Why don't the other papers carry the news about the Jenkins case?" While our investigations have developed exclusive material, we have made it available immediately not only to interested committees, which have used it, but to other papers, which have not. We have campaigned for Jenkins' freedom since the day of his conviction because we realized, as Communists, that the Jenkins case was an outstanding example in this community of the expression by the "law" itself of the Negro people.

It is precisely this voice of the Communists that is under serious attack at this moment. To some Philadelphians the indictment of the 12 national Communist leaders may seem far off. But we say it is an attempt to silence the kind of campaign we Communists initiated for Jenkins' freedom when all other papers have remained silent.

The trial of the 12 Communist leaders is part of a national, bi-partisan effort to silence any struggle for human rights. The experience of our own readers in the Jenkins case, as well as the experience of all those non-Communists now campaigning for Jenkins' freedom, shows how devastating a blow the trial of the Communist Party is meant to be to all people interested in the elementary democratic rights guaranteed under our Constitution.

Strike a blow for Jenkins' freedom, for everyone's freedom, by wiring President Truman to drop the trial of the 12 Communist leaders. Join the Freedom Crusade to Washington, Jan. 18. Make yourself felt in the struggle for civil rights for Negroes, Jews, Communists, and all people.

PITTSBURGH PROTESTS
TRIAL OF '12'
HEAR:
DR. HARRY F. WARD
President Emeritus, Union Theological Seminary
ELIZABETH G. FLYNN
Member National Committee, Communist Party
KENNETH SPENCER, *Noted Negro Baritone*
SAT. JAN. 15
at North Side Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and East Ohio Sts. 7:30 P.M.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1949 IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition The WORKER

VOL. XIV, No. 3 28 PAGES; PRICE 10 CENTS

Demand Williams Ask Repeal of the Bonine-Tripp Act

—See Page 1-A

Crockett, Noted Attorney, Joins Civil Rights Fight

By Carl Winter
Michigan State Chairman, Communist Party

George Crockett, noted Michigan labor attorney, took a leading part this week in two Supreme Court actions of historic significance to the Negro people and to all working Americans.

In the first instance, Crockett joined with Paul Robeson, Mary Van Kleeck, and W. E. B. DuBois in a demand that the high tribunal end judicial sanction of denial of voting rights to southern Negroes and poor whites by reversing an Appellate Court decision that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution is not binding on Congress.



In the second, Crockett joined other counsel for the indicted Communist leaders in asking that the Supreme Court throw out the indictments on the ground that the whole New York jury system gives only the economic royalists the right to be tried by a "jury of their peers."

The challenge to the infamous system of white supremacy in the South was made in connection with a petition for Supreme Court review of the contempt conviction of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party. Crockett joined Robeson, DuBois and Miss Van Kleeck, who entered the case as "friends of the court" to support Dennis' petition.

IN THEIR BRIEF amicus curiae these distinguished Americans roundly denounced the opinion rendered in the Court of Appeals by the reactionary Judge Bennett Champ Clark. They told the Supreme Court that if it fails to act on Dennis' request, southern states can continue to deny or abridge the voting rights of southern Negroes and poor whites and that protection under the 14th Amendment "may not be asked by the people in a court of the United States."

Crockett's second challenge to white supremacy and class justice was made in connection with new attempts to quash the frame-up indictments of the 12 Communist leaders. He helped initiate the unprecedented appeal to the Supreme Court made by Charles Houston, former dean of the Howard University Law School, and five other attorneys for the Communists who for the first time exposed the scandalously undemocratic jury system operating since 1940 in the Southern District of New York.

They presented maps and documents analyzing 28 jury panels with 7,487 names drawn between 1940 and 1949, and showed that there was systematic exclusion of residents in low-rent areas, Negroes, Jews, women and national minorities.

Although the Supreme Court denied the Communist petition to throw out the indictments returned against the leaders of a working class political party by a grand jury composed of hand-picked Wall Street executives, the challenge to this packed jury system will be pressed further. No doubt local studies will be stimulated to establish the extent to which this subversion is becoming nation-wide.

SPECIAL IMPORTANCE attaches to this expose in view of last week's newspaper reports that the Justice Department is planning to expand and intensify its grand jury persecutions which have already resulted in the jailing of Communists and non-Communist progressives in Los Angeles and Denver.

I am proud that George Crockett is representing me in the case of the "12," and happy that he associated himself with the case of Eugene Dennis vs. the House Un-Americans.

I think that all Michiganders can also take pride in the fact that this distinguished fellow-citizen is using his great professional ability to help bring home to the American people an understanding of the issues in the misnamed "Communist cases."

I am sure that, as the fight to stop the heresy trial scheduled for January 17 continues, George Crockett will do even more than he has done in this busy week to prove that the struggle for the legal existence of the Communist Party and the freedom of its leaders is a struggle for the democratic rights of all Americans, for the liberation of the Negro people, and for the right of workers, as well as bankers, to be tried by a jury of their peers.



THOUSANDS GO TO CAPITAL TO DEFEND '12' CRUSADE TO PRESS FOR NEGRO RIGHTS, FIGHT WITCH-HUNTS

—See Page 3—

Drive Starts to Open GM Pact

See Page 2-A



GOV. WILLIAMS

Republicans Love 'Soapy's' 1st Message

LANSING.—The much-vaunted "Little New Deal" which Gov. G. Mennen Williams promised for Michigan finally staggered in last week and turned ut to be a bi-partisan love feast.

Climax of the big event came at a drinking party in the governor's mansion in which GOP Senator Harold Tripp, co-author of the anti-labor law, sat at "Soapy's" piano singing **You Call Everybody Darling.**

There was good cause for the GOP's hilarity but there was very little for the people of the state to be happy about.

A few hours after the party in the mansion, Gov. Williams delivered his first message to the Legislature. In a 6,000-word speech, the new Democratic governor outlined the legislative program which he wants adopted.

When the speech was finished Williams received a standing ovation from the overwhelmingly Republican legislature. His speech won quick approval from the big business press of Detroit.

★

MAIN REASON for this enthusiasm by reaction was the backtracking by Williams on the most important of his campaign pledges.

Commented the **Detroit Free Press:**

"Williams' avoidance of direct reference to the Bonine-Tripp Act and the general terms in which he couched his references to strengthening labor mediation laws ruffled no Republican feathers."

Definitely ruffled, however, were the feathers of the working men and women of the state, who were quick to protest what some labor leaders called Williams' "abject surrender" to big business and "cynical betrayal" of his campaign pledge.

Also knifed by complete silence was Williams' pre-election opposition to the thought-control Callahan Act.

★

HAVING surrenderd to the GOP on those two vital issues, the reactionary legislators found it politic to "approve" of the rest of Williams' "social" program.

For even on the other points of his program—MUCC, old-age assistance, workmen's compensation—Williams surrenderd in advance to whatever changes the GOP wished to make. Said the new governor:

"If the solutions developed in your debates are better than those I propose today, no one will be happier than I."

In general the message confirmed the editorial opinion expressed by this paper two weeks ago that Williams would combine doubletalk and meaningless generalities while engaging in actions that would not disturb the grip of monopoly on the state.

More than ever, progressive feel, will it be necessary for the people to mobilize their full strength to win any reforms in Lansing.

Williams Wallows in Forgotten Promises

By William Allan

LANSING.—Broken promises to the electors were already littering the trail of Democratic-ADA Gov. "Soapy" Williams as he rounded out his first week in office here.

The fascist-like Callahan Act aimed at establishing a police file of "all foreign agents" which Williams said he definitely opposed during the election campaign, now will be enforced "if its legal," was the Governor's comment to newsmen last week.



When his election promise was pointed out to him and that Republican ex-State Attorney General Eugene Black had said the act was unconstitutional, Williams hastened to add that he would get an opinion from his State Attorney General, Stephen Roth.

The tax-burdened Michigan people, weighed under by a sales, gas and cigarette tax, found nothing in the Governor's message that promised the elimination of these taxes and shifting the burden of taxes on those Michigan corporations whose swollen profits are at an all time high.

When asked by newsmen in a press conference how he intends to get money during his regime, Williams evaded saying that the monopolies who are notoriously undertaxed in Michigan would face additional taxes. But he did express approval of an additional 2 cents tax on a gallon of gasoline proposed by the Good Roads Federation.

This group is a powerful lobby organized to see that the people of the state pay for highway construction through higher gasoline taxes, thereby deflecting any move to increase the taxes on the corporations.

★

THE MOST uncomfortable part of the Governor's session with newsmen were his endeavors to explain why the Republicans in the

(Continued on Page 13)

ACT NOW TO PLACE BARROWS ON BALLOT

DETROIT.—Coleman Young, organizational director of the for an all-outdrive to obtain 15,000 signatures to place the name of Mrs. Roberta Barrows up for election to the Board of Education.

Two vacancies will occur in the Board. The primaries will be Feb. 21 and the 15,000 signatures placing Mrs. Barrows' name on the ballot must be in the hands of the city election commission by Jan. 21.

Young announced that a large group of signatures have already been obtained but have not been reported to him at 410 Reid Bldg. He asked that in the last remaining week all churches shall be covered, stores, union halls, plant gates, street cars and bus stops.

Mrs. Barrows is a well known figure in community activities and is an outstanding leader of the Negro people..

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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WHAT WAS AND WAS NOT SAID:

Williams' Speech

LANSING.—The following is a breakdown of what Gov. G. Mennen Williams did and did not say in his message to the Legislature Jan. 6:

LABOR

The election promises for "repeal of the restrictive anti-labor Bonine-Tripp Act are completely forgotten. The legislature is NOT asked to repeal this law or the equally vicious Hutchinson Act.

Labor is handed pious phrases about looking towards "mediation and conciliation" and that workers in intra-state commerce should get the same legislation "which has been granted to those engaged either in interstate commerce or in other states" (in some of the other states they have bans on the closed shop, while interstate workers are promised by Truman strikebreaking amendments to the Wagner Act and a stand-by wage freeze law).

CALLAHAN ACT

Election promises to oppose this thought-control law not even mentioned in the message.

MUCC

"Substantial increases" (without specifying the amount) are called for in "benefits and the duration of compensation."

The election promise called for a specific raise "in line with the increased cost of living."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

No proposal is made to up the $21 weekly benefit. "Disability benefits should continue as long as the disability exists."

HOUSING

Admitting that Detroit alone needs 120,000 family units, Williams proposes the state participate in building 20,000 units in the entire state and that local governments "assume the basic responsibility for constructing and financing these housing units."

He does repeat his promise for a "stand-by rent control law."

SCHOOLS

His message proposes "continued study"; "the appropriation for the Public School Employes' Retirement Fund be made from the general funds of the state" (this is already a Supreme Court mandate).

He forgot his election promise to remove "the glaring deficiencies in our school facilities and teachers' salaries by the mobilization of every available state resource."

STATE FEPC

Proposes a Michigan FEPC law modeled on the New York law. He therefore does not advance beyond GOP Dewey of New York on the issue.

SCOTTY SEZ...

DOWNTOWN they are showing **Unknown Island**, a picture in which are seen fights between dinosours and all kinds of prehistoric monsters. At the Telenews they are presenting a film in which undersea monsters are the feature. Also on the same program Cardinal Spellman is seen berating the People's Government of Hungary.

This, too, is monstrous.

* * *

WEALTHY MRS. FORD who had the necessary money to win the title of Best Dressed Woman, has recently given birth. As a young mother she'll have it easy, of course.

For instance, if a nursemaid (second shift) should inform her that baby just made a contribution she is able to put on her hat and coat and say sweetly:

"Thank you—and the change is all yours."

* * *

Comes Socialism and a vast network of nurseries will be established which will liberate working mothers. The working class will be free once and for all from that horror of capitalist morality:

The Eternal Triangle.

* * *

HOG PRICES DROP SHARPLY

(Free Press)

Nevertheless some people don't believe everything they read in the papers. Police Commissioner Toy still thinks he should be getting $35,000 a year, it is reported.

* * *

MARQUIS CHILDS is drooling over the Hoover Commission Report. He claims the government changes it asks will put the country in debt to him.

That includes those who haven't got out of debt since the last time Herbie organized the government.

Memo:

To: East Side Section
From: Miscellaneous Auto Section
Subject: Fund Drive

As you know, the 12 leaders of our Party have been indicted on phony charges. Now as never before we must rally to the defense of our Party. In this spirit, we challenge you, comrades, to friendly socialist competition in the fund drive.

We certainly hope you can accept this challenge; at least, with some degree of confidence. We therefore have reserved this space in next week's issue of the Michigan Worker for your reply.

OSCAR REED, *for the Section Committee, Miscellaneous Auto Section.*

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Militancy at Hudson in '48 Won Wage Boost, Checked Speedup

DETROIT.—Local 154 Builder, organ of the Hudson UAW, reviews the local's important 1948 victories in its January issue.

Claude Bland, in his President's Column, notes that despite the anti-labor Taft-Hartley and Bonine-Tripp laws membership in the local had increased last year. Grievance settlements increased, wages went up and union finances were improved.

Bland points with pride to the 98.4 percent vote for a union shop—the largest percentage won by any major UAW local—and to the increased militancy among women workers which won them back their jobs and their Xmas bonus..

A highlight of the year came in a successful fight against speed-up when membership solidarity, backing up a strike notice, forced management to backtrack on the firing of 12 welders who had not met increased production standards.

The paper's editorial recalls a shameful incident in which Negro union members were barred from a Hallowe'en dance and declares that the general assembly's unanimous motion against discrimination "against any union member in any function held by Local 154 or any committee of Local 154" will be "firmly enforced by the union administration."



WIN EQUAL RIGHTS—The UE and other CIO unions won the first conviction under Pennsylvania's anti-discrimination law. A Criminal Court jury convicted two park managers for barring Negroes from a swimming pool during the CIO Labor Day picnic. Seen here at the union hall rejoicing over their victory are from l. to r. Marshall Richardson, prosecutor; Pres. Paul Shaub, Lancaster CIO Council; Mrs. Charles Dorsey, witness; Edward Hudson, member UE Local 132 and Pres. Charles Dorsey, UE Local 124.

Ford Seeks to Halt Fight Of Workers on Speedup

DEARBORN. — In a crude effort to curb rank and file resistance to speedup in the Ford Rouge plant, company officials announced a grandiose scheme for "giving every worker a chance to be a foreman."

The scheme is called "selecting the brains and initiative needed to run a big company." The blurb accompanying the scheme says that, "the little guy with brains on the production line can become part of the management team, as well as the top flight executive or the office clerk."

The speedup wrinkle in the scheme is revealed in the section that declares: "The objectives of the plan is to train them (workers) to meet management responsibilities and handle their job assignments with a maximum of effectiveness. . . ." Here this means that if you get out production according to what management is now demanding then you measure up.

With this as a spur the company hopes to get workers to stop protesting about speedup and make production, "so that they can qualify as foremen."

The big press notice says further that, "any ambitious production line worker can make application for foremanship training if he has the following requirements:

"A satisfactory work record as to labor relations, application to work, and a record and a statement of qualifications from his immediate superior."

A satisfactory work record as to labor relations, means that you are not listed in the Gestapo like Labor Relations files as a "troublemaker" or one who is an active unionist and fighter against speed-up.

Application to work, means that you are willing to be a pacesetter on the production line and never join in any beef about speedup.

In the event that any worker will make himself such a docile tool of the company then he will be allowed to attend the training sessions for foremen two hours, two days a week for a period of 25 weeks ON HIS OWN TIME.

Ford workers have much different ideas towards the company. They want the top Ford Local 600 union leaders to convene a rank and file conference to curb speed-up and set standards of production between union committeemen and foremen.

Workers at Ford's today described the Ford scheme as a new attempt to revive the "red apple" boys program in the plant. The "red apple" boys were those who shined up to foremen before the union won a contract.

OUST SPEEDUP AGENT

DETROIT.—A half-hour stoppage in Hudson's gearcutting machine shop departments 500, 505 and 510 forced removal of a mysterious speed-up agent, rumored to be an assistant production man.

The stranger had angered the the workers for two weeks by countng pieces and even counting minutes taken answering Nature's call.

Fisher Local Backs Opening of GM Pact

FLINT. — Fisher Local 581 greeted the decision of the Chevrolet Local here demanding a national UAW-GM conference to amend the General Motors contract and to cancel it, if necessary. In its official news statement the Fisher local declared:

"The membership of Local 581 is already on record for calling of a special GM conference to take up these problems. As to the contract itself, our membership rejected it by a 3 to 1 votes so it is safe to assume that we are for cancelling it now."

The international administration of the UAW sewed up the General Motors contract until May 29, 1950, together with a wage-cutting escalator plan. The leadership of the Chevy and Fisher locals here were elected on Reuther caucus tickets in last spring's local union elections.

Fisher Local 581 also demands that GM locals be given "per capita representation as at conventions" in the sessions of the AW-GM national council. Under the present undemocratic setup, the local indicates, some 30 delegates representing a majority of the GM membership, can be outvoted by 170 delegates from small locals representing a minority of the membership.

The Fisher Local news statement goes on to say:

"The next obstacle is who is going to negotiate the new contract. Certainly, we cannot expect that the same people who have been doing the negotiating for the past eight or nine years are going to, for this one time, present us with a workable agreement. It is true that each GM sub-council elects one member to the National Negotiating Committee; but, except on rare occasions, the committee has been a rubber stamp for the GM department which Reuther has headed since 1939."

The need for rank and file control of the bargaining is clearly called for.

Progressive-led actions against General Motors, its speed-up, phony umpire system and disciplinary layoffs are occurring throughout the country. Strike votes have been taken in GM Local 216 in Los Angeles, GM Local 653 in Pontiac and GM Local 719 in Chicago. In Linden, N. J., GM Local 595 has conducted a series of department meetings where the entire department files grievances against speed-up.

The 250,000 production workers in General Motors are in no mood to accept an anticipated two-cent wage-cut by March 1, under the escalator plan, or to be hogtied to their backward-step contract until May 29, 1950.

Bendix Men Oppose Umpire

SOUTH BEND.—A demand for wage increases in 1949, an end to a defunct umpire system, and for fighting every speedup effort including "measuring of day work operations — the counting of pieces," is part of a fighting program accept by UAW progressives in Bendix Local 9.

The progressives also call for adjustment of wage inequities including 10 percent extra for skilled aircraft work and 10 percent extra for foundry operations performed under hazardous and unhealthy conditions.

The Bendix progressives call for the restoration of the Wagner Act and non-compliance with Taft-Hartley in the meanwhile.

They also call for an end to relegating Negro workers to "menial, segregated jobs," and demand equal membership rights regardless of "religion, nationality or political belief."

Nat GANLEY

Auto Workers Gird To Upset Obstacles In '49 Contract Fight

ON JUNE 15 the UAW can start bargaining for wage and contract demands in Chrysler. On May 15 the UAW can get going in Ford. And Plymouth Local 51 is already demanding a 30-cent raise.

In the April-June period the 1949 drive for wage and contract demands is also scheduled for Westinghouse, General Electric, steel and coal.

The interlocking Wall Street directors of General Motors and U. S. Steel looked ahead to the 1949 bargaining. G. M. signed the two-year wage cutting escalator contract with the Reuther administration of the UAW. Under this pact 250,000 GM workers may expect a 2-cent wage cut by March 1 and a 3-cent raise on May 29. And don't think that the big monopolists won't use this 1949 "one-cent pattern" for all it's worth in the bargaining in Chrysler, Ford, Electrical, Steel and Coal..



The mine workers, who are expected to drive hard in April for a 30-hour work week with 40 hours' pay, were especially fearful of the effects of the GM pact on their chances. That's why the United Mine Workers Journal last May 28 said: **"The auto workers GM settlement was a definite backward move and established a precedent that is damaging to the entire body of organized labor."**

They could have added that the wage-cutting escalator plan has for years been the main stock-in-trade of Dave Dubinsky (advocate of the "new look" Taft-Hartley law and the Trotskyites). The same gang wants an immediate hot-war against the Soviet Union and the new European democracies. Reuther borrowed the escalator plan from these water-boys of Wall Street, just as he apes them on foreign policy.

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IT'S THEREFORE clear that if the Chrysler, Ford and other workers are to achieve their wage and contract demands in 1949 they must help the 250,000 GM production workers break through the iron cage thrown around them by the GM contract.

There's strong sentiment among GM workers to break through the GM pact this year rather than waiting until its May 29, 1950 anniversary date.

The Reuther-led GM Chevy local in Flint has demanded an immediate UAW conference to amend the pact and cancel the contract, if necessary. Their main beefs are speedup, the phony umpire system, the numerous disciplinary layoffs and discharges and the lack of a pension plan at company expense. By the time March roars in they will be mad as hornets against wage cuts coming from the escalator plan. Fisher Local 581 in Flint, also Reuther controlled, joins Chevy in their demands. Decisive strike votes against speedup and company penalties have been taken in GM plants in Pontiac, California and Chicago. In Linden, N. J., there are persistent on-the-job actions against GM speedup and other grievances. So the sentiment is growing for springing the GM trap.

Can this be done in face of an alleged closed contract until 1950? It has been done before. In 1946, before Phil Murray went out whole-hog for the Wall Street line, he set the precedent of striking the steel industry in face of an alleged "closed contract." That established the 18½ cent raise pattern.

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TODAY THE TALK in UAW ranks is for a wage increase demand of about 30 cents per hour. Reuther himself, who has been talking-up fringe demands, rather than wage increases in 1949, conceded in a meeting in Portland during the CIO convention that the average auto worker requires a raise of 15 cents to restore his purchasing power to the June 1946 level and 43 cents to put him at the level of his war time earnings in 1944. That was said five months after he hogtied GM workers to the wage-cutting escalator. Of course, Reuther, as a defender of the capitalist system of exploitation, doesn't concede that the workers create all social wealth, including wages and profits, and hence are entitled to more than "a cost-of-living" raise. He does not believe in workers getting the highest standard of living they can force out of their exploiters.

The 250,000 GM production workers might not understand Marxian social sciences either, but they do know they have plenty of beefs and they want to break through the GM pact to get them rectified. Here's a couple of ways of doing this that should be looked into:

Under the GM pact wage rates are subject to agreement of local plant managements and shop committees. Why not present a simultaneous wage increase demand through all GM-UAW shop committees?

The large scale disciplinary layoffs and discharges in GM amount to a corporation lockout of the workers. Why can't the UAW tell GM that if it doesn't come across with their wage and contract demands in 1949 they will officially declare that this lockout exists and cancel the GM contract within 10 days thereafter? The pact gives the union this right.

In this way the 1949 movement for a raise and contract demands can start in Chrysler, unfold in Ford, and spread to General Motors. By keeping the bargaining and the movement firmly in the hands of the rank and file auto workers, victory can be grasped along the entire line.

EAST ZONE GERMANS WELCOME ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIPMENT



With banners waving, Germans in the East Zone welcome a food train from the Soviet Union.

Penalties Imposed on Colorado Pickets

DENVER. — The right to picket is at stake in a battle between police and Coloradoans who are fighting for an end to brutality at the state reform school for boys. In a highhanded procedure in the Denver police court last week, a step to end legal picketing was taken when nineteen people of a group which picketed the home of Governor Knous demanding justice in the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia were fined on charges of "disturbance" and "loitering."

The case arose out of demands made by about 200 Coloradoans who were angered at the reported "suicide" of young Garcia in a jail cell at the reform school, which is long notorious for its brutality.

Delegations which carried demands for an investigation of the death and clean-up of the school met wit ha cold, negative response from the governor, who has long paraded as a "liberal." Thereupon, they decided to carry their fight with a mass picketline in front of the governor's house. Before a packed courtroom, questioning of police officers revealed that no one in the neighborhood of Gov. Knous' house had made any complaints about "disturbance." One officer admitted that he had gone around the block soliciting complaints, but had no luck.

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DEFENDANTS charged that police had attempted to single out known progressives, and had refused to arrest other pickets, even telling some to go home. This showed the police were trying to red-bait the Garcia fight.

The courtroom audience broke into laughter repeatedly as the police and city attorneys contradicted themselves, and defendants exposed the dictatorial actions of Chief O'Donnell. Among the defendants was 18-year-old Raymond Garcia, brother of Ruben Garcia.

Very self-consciously, Judge Brofman found the defendants guilty, and fined each $10 on each charge, except for Alfonso Sena, chairman of COMP, who was fined $125, and Paul Kleinbord and Robert Trujillo, Communist leaders, who were fined $100 each.

While the Garcia fight continues, the case is being appealed to a higher court.

U.S. Schools in Danger, Teachers Union Warns

By Louise Mitchell

Gov. Dewey boasts about the "finest" educational system in the country because he hopes the vast majority of New Yorkers will never get a glimpse of the nation's school statistics to see whether the facts bear out this fiction.

A recent nationwide study by the New York Times, certainly not impartial to Dewey, showed that at least eight states, hardly as rich as New York, start their teachers at higher salaries, and California, New Jersey, Connecticut and North Dakota have higher ceilings.

New York was included in the group in which the number of substandard and emergency teachers increased since a year ago, although the number declined somewhat throughout the nation.

The most serious affliction of the schools today, as pointed out by the Times, is the teacher shortage. This is so especially in view of the increased birth rate in all states.

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A RECENT RESOLUTION on policy and program by the CIO Teachers Union pointed out that the estimated increase in school enrollment nationally for the next eight to 10 years will be 1,000,000 children. In New York City alone there will be at least 240,000 more children in the school by 1954.

According to the National Education Association, some 100,000 new teachers are needed each year for the next eight years. As for New York, the Public Education Association holds that 10,000 additional teachers are needed immediately to bring the teacher-pupil ratio up to the standard of comparable upstate communities.

Police Hide Blood-Test To Convict Innocent Negro

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA. — The Worker has learned that authorities are withholding scientific tests of a blood-stained shirt, though they used the untested blood-stains to convict a young Negro for murder. Here are the facts:

Bayard Jenkins, 19-year-old iceman's helper, was found guilty last Nov. 23 of murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller in her apartment June 7.

Jenkins insisted that blood on a shirt found in his home a week after the murder was his own. The prosecution alleged the blood was Mrs. Meller's, but failed to produce any blood tests.

The blood-stained shirt was the sole evidence produced by the state to prop up a "confession" which Jenkins repudiated, charging police obtained it by threatening to "beat out my brains."

At the trial the court-appointed defense attorney maintained that the blood-stained shirt was actually the weakest part of the state's case. Failure of the state to produce the blood tests it could have made first led this paper to maintain that Jenkins was being railroaded because he was a Negro.

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NEGRO WITNESSES who accounted for Jenkins' time the whole afternoon of Mrs. Meller's murder were called "bums" by the prosecutor at the trial.

Following his conviction, Jenkins insisted that the analyses, which the state had failed to produce, be made so as to compare his blood with that on his shirt and the blood-stained clothing of the murdered woman.

After some delay, the first tests, The Worker has learned, showed that Mrs. Meller and Jenkins had the same type blood.

On Dec. 24, Jenkins insisted that further tests known as the RH and the M and N tests be made. These tests develop further chemical factors and allow closer indentification. These additional tests, The Worker has learned, have been in the possession of the authorities since early January. The findings have been withheld from the public. Why?

A conference is held to be necesssary by the trial judge with the defense and the prosecuting attorney in the case, Raymond Speiser. The conference has been delayed, why? Speiser has been reported to be "busy."

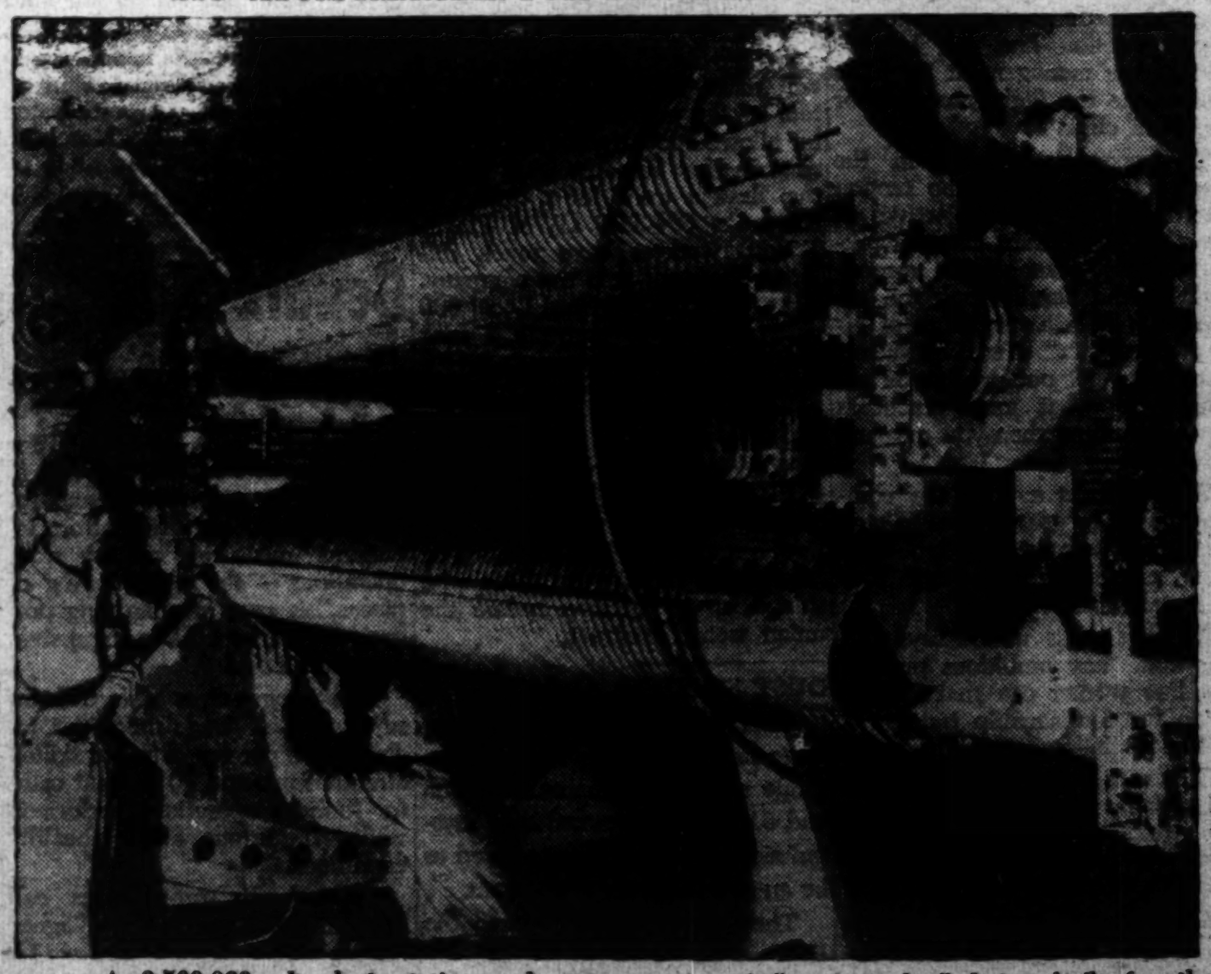
Herbert Gulembo, a 24-year-old white grave-digger made a voluntary confession to Saginaw, Mich., police that he and not Jenkins committed the murder. He said his conscience was bothering him because someone else was "doing time" for Mrs. Meller's murder.

However, Philadelphia police without investigation, immediately exonerated Gulembo, who then recanted, saying his detailed confession was "all a dream." The Worker later interviewed Gulembo's brother-in-law, who confirmed major points in Gulembo's confession.

The police, it is also learned, are getting after witnesses who had been quoted in The Worker as confirming the facts established in the Gulembo confession.

Meanwhile, Jenkins remains in jail, and Gulembo has not been extradited from Michigan, despite demands by Jenkins' attorney, and thousands have joined the campaign for his freedom initiated by this paper.

BIG 'ATOM-SMASHER FOR BROOKHAVEN LABORATORY



A 3,500,000-volt electrostatic accelerator, a type of "atom-smasher" being built for the Brookhaven laboratory for proton study, is shown. Belts will carry the charges to an aluminum sphere. The sphere's voltage will "accelerate" protons through the tube.



LEON JOSEPHSON

Josephson To Be Freed From Prison

DETROIT—Leon Josphson is shortly to be released from the federal penitentiary at Milan, Mich.

For nine months this brave Communist lawyer has been deprived of his freedom simply because he showed contempt of the House Un-American Committee, challenging its constitutionality, refusing to be sworn or to testify before it at the height of the "atom-bomb spy" hysteria.

The nine months have been grim for 50-year-old Josephson. His mail was limited. He was allowed a visitor only once a month. His wife, with two small children in New York, was unable to see him.

How often he must have pondered the grim trick of fate that jailed him in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" just as once before he was held in solitary confinement in Denmark charged with attempting to assassinate Hitler."

Michganders will be proud and happy to greet Josephson.

100 From Michigan Off to Freedom Crusade in D. C.

DETROIT. — One hundred Michigan delegates were slated to join the national Freedom Crusade to Washington on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 17 and 18. Spurred by the inspiring Civil Rights Congress rally at Music Hall last Wednesday night, the delegates will press Michigan congressmen to take a stand against the prosecution of the 12 Communist leaders and for abolition of the House Un-American Committee.

Dropping the indictment against the 12 and release of all the hostages of the 80th Congress—of the men and women who face jail for contempt of the Un-American Committee—will be a major demand of the Freedom Crusade. Auto workers in the Michigan delegation will put in a speclai plea for Harold Christoffel, former leader of Allis Chalmers UAW Local 248, who faces 2-4 years on a perjury charge for alleged concealment of Communist affiliation.

With discrimination against Negroes in hiring, placement and upgrading rampant in Michigan auto plants, the delegates will apply pressure for a real FEPC with teeth in it.

Many Detroit delegates will travel in a reserved car on the B & O Washington train leaving Michigan Central Station at 5:45 p.m., Sun., Jan. 16.

Seek to Raise $10,000 In Drive by Jan. 22

DETROIT. — Michigan Communists and readers of The Worker are working day and night to collect $10,000 to present to Carl Winter, state chairman of the Communist Party, when he speaks at Jericho Temple, 2705 Joy Road, Saturday, Jan. 22 at 9 p.m.

The $10,000 will be 25 percent of Michigan's quota of $40,000 in the National Fund Drive of $270,000.

The National Fund drive conducted each year is for the purpose of maintaining the party press, the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker. This year a $200,000 deficit faces the press with the added financial load of the defense of the 12 National leaders of the Communist Party now under indictment by the government.

Carl Winter in a recent visit to Detroit informed Michiganders that it was costing the party $5,000 a day just to prepare the legal defense for the 12.

The Socialist competition amongst the various party sections is getting hot. The Foster section has challenged the Dearborn section to overfulfil its quota by Feb. 28. The Foster section has pledged to bring in $1,500 by Jan. 22.

The East Side Community Section has pledged to bring in $750 or 50 percent of its quota by the same time. The East Side auto section says, "we have given out the quotas, we have issued the collection cards, we have informed everyone — the situation is under control but we don't know how much we will have."

Someone ought to challenge the East Side Auto workers, then they might stop talking "about plans" and bring in the harvest—how about it, Flint?

Big news came breezing in from New York last week when Johnny Gates, chief editor of The Worker and Daily Worker announced that all those contributing one week's pay to the Fund Drive would get free a full year subscription to the Daily Worker. Those who contribute a day's pay will receive free a one year sub to the Michigan Worker.

Let's Go! $10,000 by Jan. 22, to present to Carl Winter.

282 Subs Set As Week's Goal

DETROIT.—First prize in the National Worker Sub Drive was the goal set by 200 ace Michigan Worker builders last Sunday as they went into the last week of the campaign to obtain their quota of 1,200 subs. A total of 918 has been obtained with 282 to go to send Michigan over the top.

Alerted by the speeches of Nat Ganley, editor, Michigan Worker, and the high praise of John Gates, editor, Daily and Sunday Worker, the delegates agreed that if their's is the best edition in the country it should have the most subscribers.

A shop worker from the Ford Rouge Motor Building, who has gotten 118 subs in the last four weeks as proof, said that only five people had refused to subscribe to the paper.

A standing ovation was given Bob Reed, sparkplug of the sub drive in Western Michigan, who reported that his section of the Party had corralled 555 subs in the last several months. Next to Western Michigan for top honors is the Dearborn Section of the Party led by James E. Jackson and Phil Schatz

Lemas Wood, ex-GI who faced hanging in the Philippines on the false charge of killing a fellow soldier and whose case was first brought to public attention by The Worker and Daily Worker, resulting in a new trial and the saving of this Negro soldier's life, spoke at the conference, thanked The Worker and Daily Worker, and urged the completion of the sub drive.

155 Pans 'Soapy' On Bonine Silence

DETROIT — A membership meeting of the Reuther-controlled UAW Local 155 last week unanimously decided to criticize Gov. G. Mennen Williams for failure to come through on his election promise to repeal the strike-breaking Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson laws. The motion expressed appreciation for the "good points" in the Governor's message to the Legislature, but demanded a special message on the ignored labor legilation.

The local also decided to write President Truman opposing UMT, the wage freeze and the strike-breaking amendments which he proposed be added to the Wagner Act.

Detroit AFL Hits Postal Loyalty Quiz

DETROIT. — The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor which unanimously supported Truman in the last elections, just as unanimously blasted Truman's union-busting "loyalty" probes in its session last week.

Post Office employes at the Wednesday night Central Body meeting of the AFL charged that President Truman's "loyalty" Executive Order 9835 (which he can cancel anytime he wants to) is being used by the government as a weapon to destroy postal workers unions.

James Nonen, president of Letter Carriers Branch 11, and Ray Lieberman, of the Postal Supervisors, are the victims of charges preferred under the "loyalty" order.

Nonen was grilled by a government Examiner in a secret session in the Federal Building.

Nonen has been president of the Letter Carriers Association Branch for six years. He has been a letter carrier for 25 years.

When Harry S. Truman started off his campaign for the presidency in his Detroit Labor Day speech, Nonen was on the speakers' platform booming it up for "Good Old Harry" together with the other AFL officials.

Harry Gives And Gives

By Ford Worker

DEARBORN. — An agreement made by Harry Gives, UAW chairman of the Jobbing Foundry Unit, with the Ford Motor Company, resulted in a loss of about $900 in back pay due to Joe Madison, an employee in the Range plant unit.

Madison was laid off in violation of the Ford contract's seniority provisions. He was entitled to back pay for the entire period in which the employee with lesser seniority was working. However, Harry Gives agreed with the company that payment should be made to another employee with less seniority than Madison.

Harry Gives some times ago confessed to the Executive Board of the Jobbing Foundry Unit that he was guilty of being "an informer." At the time the Executive Board "forgave" him because he pleaded that his job was at stake.

'Soapy' Wallows in Busted Pledges

(Continued from Page 1-A)

Legislature warmly applauded his programmatic message. Not a single GOPer criticized it or said that it was opposed to Republican ideas. Williams passed the question off by saying there was a mutality of agereement on issues between him and the Republicans.

One of the most glaring omissions in Williams' message was what he intends to do about cleaning up the widespread graft and swindling by business institutions failing to pay proper sales taxes. At present a number of grand juries are operating uncovering evasions that gyp the state out of millions of dollars.

One of the cruelest hoaxes perpetrated by Williams was his tearful plea for housing. He admitted that in Wayne County, 120,000 units are needed. State wide it's estimated that 200,000 units would only take care of the emergency cases.

Williams proposed 20,000 units. He proposed that cities and counties should put up most of the cash but no specific amount was named by him as the state's share. Real estate lobbyists wore broad smiles when Williams prefaced his proposals with: "First of all, the private building industry will continue to make the major contribution to the solution of the housing problem."

He could say this when it's common knowledge that 3,000 newly-built homes stand vacant in Detroit, built by private builders, because the working people cannot afford to pay the bootleg price of $12,000 for them.

His election promise was "a program of assistance to municipalities enabling them to issue bonds to finance self - liquidating low rental housing development."

While one-fifth of the 5,184 school districts of the State failed even to open the schools during 1947, Williams gave the signal for no additional aid when he said that, "support of public education is at an all time high." That was the argument to defeat aid to schools made by the "economy bloc" in the last session.

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TWENTY-TWO thousand state Civil Service employes looked in vain for any pledge by Williams that their notoriously low wage scales would get a lift from the so-called pro-labor Governor.

These are only some of the broken promises revealed in the first week of "Soapy's" regime. No wonder the Republican leader John Espie, vicious reactionary could tell Williams: young man, you and me have a lot in common. . . ."

A bi-partisan coalition has been formed as Williams asked. But it's a coalition against granting the peoples wishes and what they voted for when they elected Williams. It's a fast-jelling coalition to protect the manufacturers. Williams failure to mention in his message that he favored the outright repeal of the anti-labor Bonine Tripp and Hutchinson Act, was no accident but a clue to what lies ahead.

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Student Body at MSC Orders Hearing on Zarichny Ouster

EAST LANSING.—The conservative Student Council of the Michigan State College last week set up a committee to conduct open hearings on why James Zarichny was summarily expelled from MSC by executive order of Dean Crowe.

Crowe gave as a "reason" that Zarichny had violated a "probation" sentence imposed by Crowe when Zarichny refused to testify before a Michigan State Senate witchhunting committee headed by ex-Senator Callahan.

Zarichny was hauled before the committee because he distributed leaflets on the MSC campus supporting passage of FEPC legislation. When he refused to testify as to whether he was a Communist the Callahan Committee cited him for contempt and he was tried for contempt before the full state Senate.

They found him guilty but suspended sentence. Following this Dean Crowe placed him on probation, thus ordering him to stay away from all meetings on the campus.

Both Dean Crowe and Zarichny will appear before the council and state their case. Other student leaders will voice their opinions before the committee.

Meanwhile petitions are being circulated in the dormitories that urge the reinstatement of Zarichny. A delegation of students will interview Governor Williams this week on what he intends to do about Zarichny's ouster.

Reutherites Move To Punish Local Asking Wage Fight

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Plymouth Local 51, CIO United Auto Workers, whose membership last Sunday voted unanimously to urge the UAW top leadership to go out for a 30 cent an hour wage boost, were this week brought before the International UAW Executive Board to show cause why their charter should not be revoked and officers suspended.

Two weeks ago Frank Danowsky, President, Plymouth Local and a number of the officers received from Emil Mazey, UAW Secretary Treasurer, letters ordering them to appeal Jan. 10 before the International Executive Board for a hearing. The Mazey letter outlined a number of vague allegations that the local had not carried out the mandates of the membership to follow CIO-PAC policy, and that funds had been misused.

Last Sunday a overflow local membership meeting voted with only one no vote, to inform the top UAW leadership to keep their hands and proposed administrator away from Plymouth, 51. This local, back in the days of Homer Martin, was seized by Martin's goons, until the rank and file threw them out and established a 24-hour guard over their union hall.

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AT THE LOCAL MEETING, the rank and file voted complete and unqualified support to its officers. They also called on the UAW-Chrysler department to initiate a wage conference and adopt a demand for 30 cents wage boost in '49.

Their resolution pointed out that Nat Weinberg, UAW research director, speaking before a Yale University audience, Dec. 10, declared the auto workers needed a 20 per cent boost in wages to return their buying power to 1944 levels.

This wage policy is in direct conflict to Reuther policy which is not to ask for wage increases in '49 but talk of some vague "social security" and pensions. This last week at the hearing, delegations stood outside the room while the international officers refused to allow anyone in but members of the board and local officers of 51.

On Friday, Jan. 7, representatives of forty some UAW locals in Detroit met and voted unqualified support to local 51 and urged that workers be mobilized for protection of the autonomy and effects of Plymouth. They also met last Tuesday and set up a city-wide committee to defend local 51. Plymouth local was the one which last year prevented the signing of the wage-cutting escalator clause—foisted on GM workers by Reuther from being hung around the neck of 65,000 Chrysler workers.

This year with 250,000 GM workers facing a two cent wage cut because of the escalator, the action of Plymouth in leading off the wage battle in '49 with a demand for 30 cents has enraged the Reuther-Mazey clique. That's the reason for the attempt to frame the officers, revoke the charter and appoint an administrator.

The international executive board is reported moving Wednesday, to New York, to conduct hearings on the situation in Local 669, Paterson, New Jersey. The board is also reported ready to pass an assessment on the membership nationwide, "before the layoffs," as one Reuther backer cynically remarked.

CHILD LABOR

WASHINGTON.—In March 7 1940 there were 8772,314 teen agers (14 to 17 years old) at work, according to U. S. Census reports. In April 1948 2,040,000 of the same age group were working part or full time.

WILLIAMS PROGRAM OMITS VITAL ISSUES, PROGRESSIVES SAY

LANSING, Mich.—The State Central Committee of the Michigan Progressive Party meeting here declared that Democratic Party Gov. "Soapy" Williams' announced program to the Legislature falls far short of his election promises.

The PP pointed out that united labor supported Williams because he stood for repeal of the anti-labor laws and the Bonine Tripp and Hutchinson Acts, none of which he mentioned in his message.

Where is Williams' previous opposition to the fascist-like Callahan Registration Act? asked the statement of the PP leaders. Recommendations for increased unemployment compensation benets, aid to the blind, mentally sick, dependent children and workmen's compensation mean little more than words, said the Progressive Partyites, unless backed up with demands for financial appropriations now.

While it is a step forward, said the statement, for Williams to demand passage of an FEPC law, it is surprising to find him quoting as authorities on FEPC such representatives of Big Business as Charles E. Wilson of General Electric, who doesn't practice fair employment in his plants.

Candidates will be nominated at the coming state convention of the Progressive Party for spring elections to the posts of Board of Regents, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Highway Commissioner, and other county posts.

Canada Gets ERP Layoffs

WINDSOR—A "Marshall Plan" layoff of 850 workers by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada was announced here last week.

Douglas B. Greig, company president, blamed "a drop in the overseas market" for the layoff. The Marshall Plan is creating import and exchange restrictions in dollar-hungry nations. It also lowers standards in these nations. This creates a loss of foreign markets for cars with the resulting layoffs.



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

STATE OF THE UNION

HERE'S why Walter Reuther let Emil Mazey take his place on that junket to London in which the CIO is making plans to pull out of the World Federation of Trade Unions:

First, Reuther wants Mazey, who is an admitted member of the Socialist party, to take some of the rap for the dirty work.

Second, and most important, Reuther didn't trust Mazey to be acting president of the union during his absence.

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Recently a committee from the UAW's Wayne County Tool and Die Council met with Mazey and Richard Gosser, international VP.

Mazey warned the committee that if the council continues to organize the unorganized die shops its charter would be lifted.

Said Mazey: "Only the international (which is not doing it) can organize the unorganized."

At the Tool and Die Council's next meeting the committee's blast against Mazey was approved unanimously, including the votes of the diemakers from Mazey's home local, Briggs 212.

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Parker Sage, former Black Legionnaire is now working at Packard. Local 190 has rejected his application to join.

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Norm Matthews (east side UAW Detroit regional director) got quite a surprise when even the five right-wingers on the Local 51 executive board joined the rest of the board in protesting the move to put an administrator over the local.

Neither Matthews nor Reuther figured on the wave of revulsion against the move which has swept the ranks of the union. Most common reaction is this: "Just like Homer Martin."

POLITICOS

Paul Weber, ACTU big wheel, who is now Gov. Williams' press secretary, is frantically trying to explain away the failure of Williams to call for repeal of Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson acts in his message to the legislature.

Weber is now hand-feeding this line to Lansing newsmen: Williams couldn't afford to "antagonize" the GOP solons in his first speech.

• • •

Rep. Tracy Doll has been maneuvered off the labor committee in the state Legislature to make room for Reutherites Carey and Fuller.

• • •

When the question of finding space for the mentally ill in Detroit came up in the city council last week, Council President George Edwards came up with this proposal: house them in jail.

JUST A COINCIDENCE?

Kim Sigler rode to fame three years ago on the heels of his grand jury investigation in Ingham County on the alleged bribing of 15 state legislators.

Posing as the deadly opponent of graft, Sigler was elected governor of Michigan. For the entire two years of his office the case against the 15 dragged, never came to court.

Sigler left the state capitol last week.

Three days after his term of office expired the indictments against the 15 were dropped.

SUPPER

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Auspices: Committee to Defend Political Freedom

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

The Worker

Vol. XIV, No. 3 | January 16, 1949 | In 2 Sections, Section 1 | 24 Pages Price 10 Cents

New England on the Air

Notify your friends to tune in Station WESX, Salem, Thursday, Jan. 20, 7:30 p.m., Communist Party district organizer Emanuel Blum will debate attorney Philip Sisk of Lynn, defeated candidate for Massachussets Senate. The subject: "Should the Indictment of the Communist Party Leaders Be Dismissed?"

THOUSANDS HEAD FOR CAPITAL IN DEFENSE OF '12'

Crusade Will Press For Negro Rights, Fight Witch-hunts

—See Page 3—



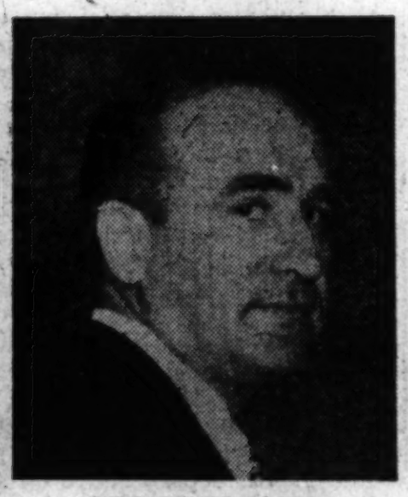
EUGENE DENNIS



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS



IRVING POTASH



JOHN GATES



JACK STACHEL



HENRY WINSTON



GUS HALL



CARL WINTER



JOHN WILLIAMSON



GILBERT GREEN



ROBERT THOMPSON

How to Collect Bowles' Promises

Only United Action Against Trusts and Their Agents Can Win State Program Promised by Present Governor

By MICHAEL A. RUSSO

Connecticut State Chairman of the Communist Party

During his election campaign, Chester Bowles, the successful Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, outlined a series of measures he said he would seek to enact if elected.

He promised to:

- Launch a vast housing program with state subsidies.
- Increase old age assistance.
- Raise minimum wages.
- Expand state institutions to provide better care for the aged and the sick.
- Increase assistance to education.
- Repeal the sales tax.

★

MR. BOWLES was elected because of the promises he made. The time has now come to make good these promises.

However, it remains to be seen whether Mr. Bowles, now that he is Governor, will push for the enactment of the kind of a state program which he outlined in the pre-election period.

Doubtless, certain token measures will be enacted as concessions to the people. But the fact remains that Governor Bowles' support of the bi-partisan cold war which is driving down the people's living standards and forcing them to pay for Wall Street's war program, his failure to speak out against the fascist-like assault on the Bill of Rights, and his compromise with the most reactionary elements in the Democratic Party create serious doubts as to the kind of struggle he will carry on for the enactment of a program in the people's interests

Because of this, it would be dangerous, indeed, for the people of the state to sit back and wait now that the "New Dealer" Mr. Bowles is Governor. Among the most ardent advocates of the policy of "leave it to Bowles" are the right-wing leadership of the State CIO and ADA forces in Connecticut. This policy can only have the effect of immobilizing thousands of Connecticut workers and progressives whose participation in the struggle is essential if they are to achieve the things for which they voted in the last election.

★

WERE GOVERNOR BOWLES a progressive of the staunchest kind, it would still be necessary to rally popular support for the enactment of a people's program in view of the stubborn opposition of big business to any program of social advancement, and the composition of the General Assembly, the lower house of which is completely dominated by die-hard reactionaries.

Labor, progressive and independent forces of the state must reject the counsel of Driscoll, Sviridoff and the **Sunday Herald** of reliance on Governor Bowles. Instead, they must make as the starting point for the achievement of a people's program their own independent activity and organization. Headed to guarantee the achievement of a people's program is the broadest united front of the AFL, CIO, the People's Party, the Negro people and all other groups in the state who want to move ahead.

Such a coalition would assure that Governor Bowles would make good his election promises; it would also advance legislation proposals of its own to overcome the weaknesses and inadequacies of the Administration's program.

The rank and file of labor, the progressive and independent forces of the state are not motivated by narrow considerations. Regardless of how they voted in the last election, any proposal of Governor Bowles that aims seriously to advance the people's welfare will receive strong backing from them.

★

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT issues which, in the opinion of the Communist Party, should receive the widest support are: the launching of a large, low-cost housing program with state subsidies; the expansion of unemployment compensation and an increase in the benefits; an increase in old age assistance to $100 a month; enactment of a state minimum wage law of $1 an hour; strengthening the state Fair Employment Practices law by making discriminatory practices in employment subject to heavy penalties; creating job opportunities for the Negro people; a reduction in all utility rates, and of the price of bread and milk; and the reorganization of the Public Utilities Commission with the majority of members drawn from the trade unions, farm organizations, consumer groups and the Negro people, thus making them truly public bodies and not agencies of the utilities as they are at present, repeal of the sales tax and adoption of a tax policy which places the burden of financing state expenditures on the banks, utilities, insurance companies, railroads and big industrial corporations.

To solve the many problems facing the people of our state, more than state action is necessary. Truman's State of the Union message and the retention of the Un-American Committee point up the fact that while the Administration may give lip service to its campaign pledges, its main preoccupation will be to continue the cold war.

The State Administration and the General Assembly should be urged to raise their voices for the enactment on a national scale of a vast, low-cost housing program, effective price and rent control, for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, the enactment of the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, for the enactment of a national FEPC and an anti-lynch law, and for the abolition of the pro-fascist Un-American Committee. The people should call upon Gov. Bowles and the General Assembly to speak out against the attempt to scuttle the Bill of Rights by the frame-up of the 12 Communist leaders.

An aroused and united people, determined to safeguard their democratic achievements and advance their social objectives, can wrest important gains from the war-minded monopolies, and in so doing strengthen the fight for peace.

Speedup, Layoffs Hit Typewriter Workers

By AL MARDER

HARTFORD.—The workers at Royal Typewriter Company in Hartford now know through their own experience how speed-up cuts the pay envelope and institutes lay-offs. In recent weeks they have seen how the wage increase they won through a three-week strike has been more than wiped out and an actual wage cut installed.

How this was done reveals the brazenness of a company swollen with profits, which knows that the right-wing leadership now in control of this UAW local will try to turn the attention of the workers from this pressing problem with glib "company talk" and hysterical red-baiting. By such means they stampeded the workers out of the UE into the UAW a few months back.

The speed-up has reached such proportions that the leadership was forced to make an attempt to fight back by—of all things—filing suit against the company, complaining that they violated the contract!

The Royal Typewriter Co., one of the Big Four that produce 91 percent of the total typewriters used in this country, answered the union's charges by stating that they were unaware of any violation of any agreement drawn up between the company and the union. This company is tied up with the huge financial empire of the Morgan interests through the directorship of one K. Kunhardt, a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, owned by the Morgan firm.

★

THE WORKERS in the shop, who recently stayed out for three weeks to fight for their demands, are being forced to meet speed-up quotas under the threat of discipline and discharge. Throughout this large plant (which employed 6,500 prior to the recent lay-offs due to overproduction) the foremen are cracking the whip to force more production from the wokers.

The UAW national leadership have been boasting that they won 18 cents per hour for the 1,700 Assembly Department workers in the shop. They have used this figure throughout the country in their attempts to raid the UE and other organized shops. What they fail to point out is the very fact that forced them to take the company to court.

Before the strike, assembly workers hit 48 machines for which they were receiving 92 cents per hour. In order to reach higher production, the company allowed them to hit three more machines for which they would receive 18 cents per machine. This would total $1.46 if the worker pushed himself to the limit. Now the company has placed the compulsory quota of 51 machines paying the contract price of $1.10 per hour, thus instituting a wage cut by the increase of three machines. Workers in these departments have informed me that this is a terrific pace, which, in the main, only the younger workers were able to put out.

Further facts that have come out since the workers returned to work reveal that other features which they thought they had achieved as a result of their fight have been forgotten or were really never won. Many of the workers are unaware that the contract that was signed was reached not by the full negotiating committee to whom the workers had entrusted their welfare, but by David Doyle, ACTU business-agent and Mr. Driscoll, acting union president. This fact was revealed during the court arguments.

The smoking privileges that Doyle announced as definite when he urged the workers to return to work with the contract terms he had negotiated have not materialized throughout the plant.

Speaking to dozens of workers in the shop, this writer has found that, although there is a tremendous under-current of resentment and dissatisfaction, the workers are not fully aware of the exact terms of the contract nor exactly how they are being robbed of their increases. Workers, in other departments, pointed out that they received the same terms after the strike as the company had offered them before the strike. It was to help the assembly workers get their increase that they had struck solidly. Their resentment against the misleadership of the clique of M. Sviridoff, international representative, Attorney Zeman, the union lawyer and Doyle, the business agent, is mounting.

Unemployment Is 49 Percent Over 1947

HARTFORD.—More and more workers throughout the state are beginning to feel the effect of widespread lay-offs and shorter work week in most of the shops throughout the state.

Connecticut figures for the week of December 25, 1948 revealed that 31,978 filed claims for unemployment benefits. This figure is before the large lay-offs following the Christmas part-time hiring nor does it include workers who have used up their twenty-six weeks of insurance, domestics, agricultural workers or those who were laid off at a job before they earned enough to allow them to file for unemployment insurance benefits. It also does not include workers who worked in small stores and shops that did not pay unemployment insurance.

These would add thousands to the figure released by the State Department of Labor. Even at this point, the number filing claims show an increase of 49.3 percent over the same period last year. The figures for the same week in Connecticut in 1939 were 35,000 and in 1940, 25,800.

TERRIFIC SPEED-UP in all of Connecticut's shops and introduction of new machines that replaced workers while increasing the production tempo for the others explain some of the lay-offs. Most of the shops in this "light industry" state have warehouses full of appliances, typewriters, clocks, which are not being sold.

The emphasis on war goods shows itself in this state which is primarily a consumer goods producer. The clock industry has laid off workers at US Time in Waterbury, New Haven Clock, Ingram Clock at Bristol. The electrical and metal industries which account for the largest number of workers have been laying off in such huge shops as GE in Bridgeport, Landers-Fary and Clark in New Britain, Royal Typewriter, Underwood Typewriter of Hartford, Sargent Hardware of New Haven, Eagle Lock of Terryville.

Textile and clothing industries have been hurt sharply in the past months. Only gun shops like Winchester, Marlins, High Standard report full work-load. They state that they are producing "late model sporting guns."

Communist Program Answers State Needs

HARTFORD, Conn.—Urging the people of Connecticut to fight for a progressive state legislative program to answer the pressing needs heightened by growing unemployment, the acute housing shortage, and increased tax burdens on the working people of the state, the Connecticut Communist Party this week issued its legislative program.

The program calls for:

1—A full program of low-cost housing with maximum rent at $40 per month, including services. State subsidies with municipal ownership. No discrimination or segregation in rentals.

2—Increase in unemployment insurance benefits. Benefits to extend one year. Extension of insurance to all categories of employment.

3—Sickness and disability insurance. To operate on state basis. Employers to pay total costs. Payments while ill. Guaranteed doctor and hospital service included.

4—State Income Tax with personal exemption at $5,000 a year. Increased taxes on corporations, insurance companies. Sliding scale rising progressively with higher incomes. Repeal of sales tax.

5—Improved FEPC law. Provide heavier penalties for all violations. Added powers to State Inter-racial Commission.

a. Withdrawal of any public funds from all institutions that discriminate or segregate. Withdrawal of all tax exemptions from private institutions that discriminate or segregate or operate on quota system.

b. Abolition and illegalization of all restrictive covenants.

6—Increase state minimum wage of $1 per hour.

7—Increase old-Age Assistance Minimum to $100 per month.

8—Immediate raising all state pensions and annuities for state employes.

9—Constitutional Convention to be convened which will abolish the rotten borough system.

10—Election of municipal judges and municipal attorneys.

11—Democratize all State Commissions with appointments of labor, consumer and farm representatives.

12—Lowering the voting age to 18 years of age.

13—Creation of child-centers for working mothers with state subsidies.

14—Aid to all children to allow them to continue public school education where their support is needed at home.

15—State-owned milk sheds and distributing stations guaranteeing milk sales at cost to consumer. Return of authority of State Milk Administrator to set retail price of milk. Addition of labor and consumer representative on authority of State Milk Administration.

16—Enabling legislation to allow municipalities to purchase utility companies.

CRC Appeals for Full Crusade Delegation

WINDSOR.—Daniel Howard, acting organizer for the newly constituted Congress Chapters in Connecticut, urged that last-minute efforts be made to mobilize as large a delegation to attend the Freedom Crusade in Washington to be held on Jan. 17 and 18 as possible.

"It is imperative that every believer in civil rights be enlisted in this fight," he urged. "The response to the drive against the infamous Mundt-Nixon Bill must be repeated both in the size and spirit of the delegation."

Transportation to the crusade is being arranged and people can still contact their local CRC organizations for last minute information.

Berlin – China – Israel

Lecture Series

SUNDAYS AT 8 P. M.

Jan. 16 — Gerhart Eisler

Jan. 23 — Chu Tang

Jan. 30 — A. B. Magil

REGENT MANOR—ROXBURY

Tickets for series $1.00

(at Progressive Bookshop)

Shoe Workers Fail To Win Pay Boost

By Leo Soft

BOSTON. – Massachusetts shoe workers, represented by the CIO's United Shoe Workers, backed down under the bosses' pressure last week to sign a 1949 contract with no wage increase. The new contract provides for a wage re-opener in July. The signing followed a series of moves during which it at one time appeared that shoe workers might strike in support of their demand for a 10-cent hourly wage increase. In two years local shoe workers have won pay increases totaling 7½ cents an hour; the rising cost of living has far outstripped this tiny gain.

In addition, short work weeks and lay-offs have pushed shoe workers' income far below a bare subsistence level. Average weekly wage in the shoe industry, according to figures of the Mass. Department of Labor Statistics, was $41.40 in December, 1947. By October, 1948, in eight months, wages had dropped to $38.22.

The $38 shoe workers' income compares with an average $50.73 wage for all Massachusetts industrial workers. In addition, most shoe workers are unemployed during many weeks of the year. Thousands are totally unemployed.

★

UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS, a new contract providing for no wage increase can hardly be called a victory. Shoe workers, forced to live on $38, have taken a defeat.

But certain circles, including some labor "leaders," are talking as if shoe workers had actually won something. "At least," they say, "shoe workers didn't take a pay cut."

Shoe bosses, as long as last October, had carefully laid the ground for the "at-least-we-didn't-take-a-wage-cut" philosophy. At that time they announced that workers would have to accept "a drastic wage reduction." Later they spelled out their bluff by calling for a 5-cent an hour pay cut.

The union's negotiating committee, led by District President William Thornton, countered by demanding a 10-cent raise. With contracts expiring Dec. 31, negotiations began Dec. 1. After waltzing in and out of a solid month, the union signed the status quo contract.

Mass meetings of shoe workers called on Dec. 16 had authorized union leaders to call a strike if necessary. Negotiations continued over bosses' substitute proposals to reduce vacation pay and health insurance benefits. As late as Dec. 29, union spokesmen passed out press releases talking in terms of "strike"

But when the smoke finally cleared, shoe bosses had won exactly what they awnted. The pay-cut bluff had worked; there was no wage increase and no strike.

AT NO TIME had union leaders seriously prepared for a strike. No strike committees were set up, no strike fund was raised. Rank-and file workers, under a rain of company baloney about "hard times," were never really mobilized and rallied to a fighting point. The bosses, realizing that the union was not prepared, stuck to their guns and pushed the workers' demands down to nothing.

Basically the shoe workers' leaders had accepted the junk about "hard times" put out by the companies. Shoe bosses, pointing to shoe unemployment and the decline of shoe production in New England, had argued that now was no time to ask a wage increase.

Some union men fell for it; why they felt that July, at which time the wage reopener is scheduled, will be a better time remains a mystery.

Progressives, who followed the shoe workers' struggle closely, point out that a trade union's job is to improve workers' conditions, not to hold a desperate "status quo." That this can be done, in New England today, is shown by the 15-cent an hour wage increase recently won for Worcester leather workers by the militant CIO Fur and Leather Workers. In Peabody, Fur and Leather is negotiating for a 30-cent pay boost. Leather bosses too plead of "hard times."

Shoe bosses had used the old "moving South" scare to help frighten workers out of a pay lift. But the Textron tragedy of Nashua, where close to 3,000 textile workers were thrown out of work after giving in to bosses' demands for speed-up and no wage increase, shows that surrender to this type of company attack doesn't get workers anything. Textron moved South after sweating out every last cent from its workers.

★

SHOE WORKERS must begin at once to prepare for the July wage re-opener. Every rank-and-filer must be mobilized to support a wage demand. Company baloney about "hard times" must be fought.

Workers must support strong shop stewards and locals in fighting every company attempt to shove over more speed-up, price-cutting, and re-timing. Company chiseling has cut many dollars from workers' pay checks. Workers in unorganized shops must be brought into the union.

It's a hard job, but it can be done; the leather workers did it. The "hard times-for the bosses" philosophy doesn't hold water; the union must win BETTER conditions. Shoe bosses are still piling up profits from shoe workers' labor.

And speaking of hard times, do you know any shoe plant owner who's living on $38 a week?

Send Your Greeting To N.E. Worker!

Next week's issue of The Worker marks the 25th anniversary of America's only English-language workers' newspaper. Next week's issue will also be the 20th edition of The New England Worker.

To continue and expand our New England coverage, we need money. We're asking you to greet The Worker on its anniversary with a greeting on the New England page.

Individual names will cost 25 cents; for clubs, groups of people, and those who can afford it, we will have larger greetings for $2.50, $5 and $10. Send to: New England Worker, 80 Boylston, Room, 546, Boston.

Party Fights Police Gag Of Pamphlet

WOONSOCKET, R. I.–The Communist Party is fighting back against an illegal police action by which local police, at the beck and call of mill owners, tried to stop the sale of the CP's pamphlet on the textile industry.

Walter Strauss and Raymond Bell were arrested while canvassing with the pamphlet. They were fined $5 and costs on a phony charge of "selling without a license."

In a petition filed with Woonsocket city officials by Attorney Clemens France, representing the Party in the case, the CP demands that the arrests, judgment and convictions be reversed and that the men's fingerprints and photos be removed from police files.

The petition cites numerous Supreme Court decisions holding that "the sale and distribution of informational literature" can not be restricted by anti-peddling laws. The textile pamphlet, priced at five cents, is not sold for profit.

★

THE PAMPHLET, titled What's Ahead for Textile Workers? was written by District Organizer Emanuel Blum and Joseph Figueiredo. Police intimidation has failed to stop pamphlet sales. Many hundreds have been sold in Rhode Island and thousands throughout New England.

New Bedford Mill Cuts Down Cotton

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.–Close to 500 textile workers were thrown out on the streets here as the giant Hathaway Mill cut down operations in its cotton and rayon divisions.

Third shift workers were laid off in full, while first and second shift operators were cut down to a four-day week. This action follows company promises that a full work week would be maintained for all workers.

The lay-offs are coupled with a renewed company drive for speed-up. In a letter signed by mill boss Seabury Stanton, workers were told to produce "better quality."



SAMUEL SILLEN, editor of Masses & Mainstream, who will speak Friday, Jan. 14, at 7:30 p.m., at the Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles St., Boston. Sponsored by the Progressive Bookshop, Sillen speaks on the economic crisis, the political crisis, and what is happening to American writers. Admission is 60 cents.

WATCH FIRM SHUTS DOWN IN WALTHAM

WALTHAM, Mass.–More than 2,300 skilled watch workers in this city were laid off last week with four days' notice. Officials of the Waltham Watch Co., economic backbone of the city, gave "lack of funds" as the reason for the plant's closedown.

With company officials dickering for a government loan and company union president Walter Cenerazzo muttering vaguely that "Everything will be O. K.," watch workers buckled down for what may be the grimmest winter in Waltham's history.

Cenerazzo, favorite labor leader of Boston's Junior Chamber of Commerce, has steadily advocated "giving in" to bosses' demands for more speed-up and less protest. "Giving in" didn't pay off for Waltham's watch workers any better than it paid off for Nashau's textile workers. They are now out of jobs.

Communist Party On the Air!
Sunday—1:30 P.M.
WSAR, Fall River
1480 kilocycles

Brockton Shoe Plant Shuts Down

BROCKTON. – More than 300 shoe workers here lost jobs last week as the Conrad Shoe Co. of North Abington closed down. In a 40-word letter to his employes, boss David Quigley briefly gave them the news and advised them "to seek employment elsewhere."

"Seeking employment elsewhere" is a big joke; more than 2,000 shoe workers are unemployed in Brockton today. Conrad Shoe had previously attempted to cut workers' wages by $10 and $20 a week.

Close observers in Brockton feel that Conrad's move has more to it than meets the eye. It is expected that Quigley will reorganize his shoe company, perhaps under a different name, and employ a non-union crew of workers. If this is the case, he won't have trouble putting over the $20 pay cut.

★

THE CIO'S United Shoe Workers, however, are conducting an organizing drive in the Brockton plants. When and if Conrad reopens here, there will be a serious struggle to organize its workers to win union conditions.

EPSTEIN TO SPEAK AT CHINA FORUM

BOSTON.–Israel Epstein will speak on the China situation Sunday night, Jan. 23, at the weekly forum of the Boston School for Marxist Studies. The author and lecturer speaks at the Regent Manor, 646 Warren St., Roxbury.

Next week's speaker will be A. B. Magil, Worker correspondent returned from Israel, who will speak on the new Jewish state. Tonight's forum features Gerhard Eisler, German Communist, speaking on Berlin.

Announce Lenin Memorial Meetings

The dates for the Lenin Memorial Meetings have been announced. New Britain and Hartford will hold theirs on Sunday, Jan. 23, while the meetings in Bridgeport will be on Saturday, Jan. 29, and in New Haven, on Sunday, Jan. 30.

Arbitrate Wages For Textile Mills

BOSTON. – Wage increases for 120,000 easter cotton and rayon workers and 90,000 woolen and worsted workers hung in the balance here last week as TWUA-CIO leaders and New Bedford-Fall River millowners submitted to arbitration under a contract wage reopener.

Under terms of a no-strike contract which runs through March, 1950, any increase granted becomes effective as of Jan. 15. Settlement by New Bedford-Fall River bosses usually sets the pattern for the entire industry.

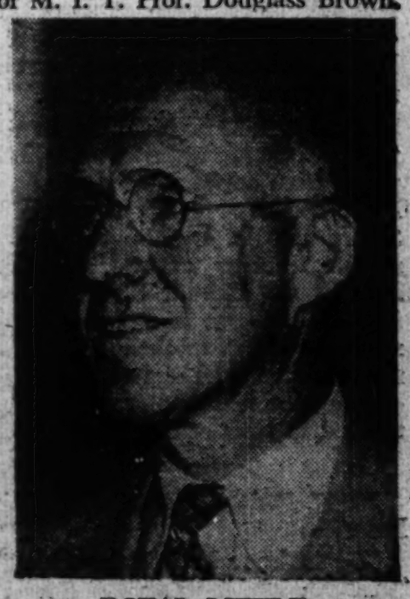
Average weekly wage for Massachusetts cotton workers has dropped to $39.31. One year ago it averaged $45.62. According to the U. S. Department of Labor's "minimum budget" a working family must have $64.71 a week to subsist.

★

DESPITE THESE figures, Emil Rieve's textile union asked for only 10 cents an hour. Even if fully granted, Massachusetts cotton workers would be $21.40 under the "minimum subsistence."

Mill owners, however, have been active in resisting the 10-cent demand. Led by Textron's hatchet man, Royal Little, textile bosses are crying that wage increases would drive them out of business.

Embittered textile workers know that this year's profits, sweated out with speed-up, are the highest in history. Arbitration is in the hands of M. I. T. Prof. Douglass Brown.



ROYAL LITTLE

New England Roundup . . .

Civil Rights Congress rounding up delegates for Freedom Crusade to Washington, Jan. 1. . . . Petitions to raise funds for expenses available at CRC offices, 2 Park Square, Boston. . . .

• • •

Press banquet scheduled Jan. 29. . . . So far only seven from Boston have qualified by selling over five subs. . . . Springfield running away with sub drive honors. . . . In Boston, it's Roxbury-Dorchester and South End. . . .

• • •

At this writing, location of Boston School for Marxist Studies not yet certain. . . . Following big "expose" of Communist support, hall owner was pressured to cancel agreement. . . . More next week. . . .

• • •

TWUA signed agreement for 15-cent increase with New England Stencil Engraving Co. of New Bedford. . . . Textile workers asking for only 10 cents. . . .

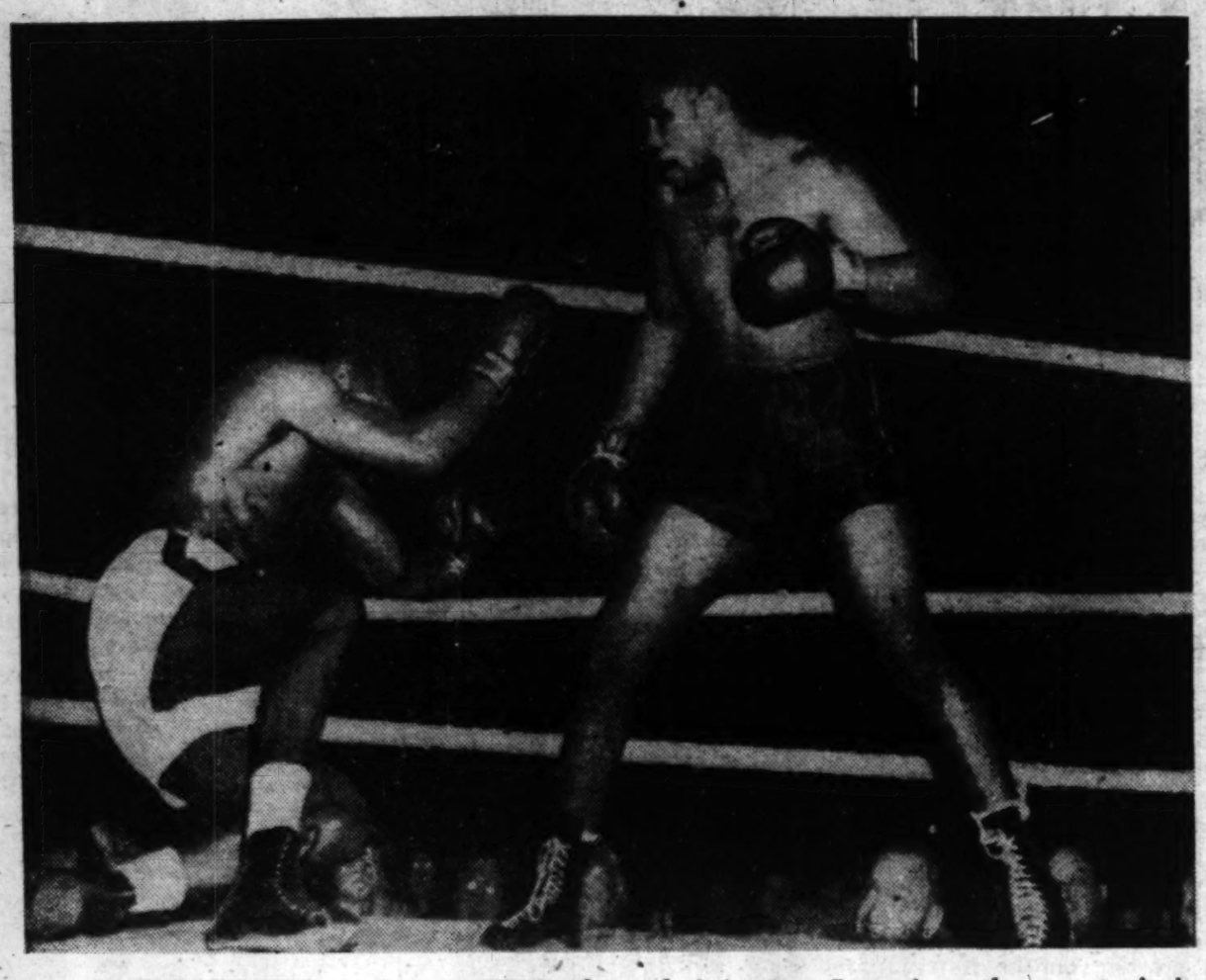
• • •

Despite or because of Marshall Plan cotton exports dropped 40 percent in 1948. . . . Mills complain of lack of orders. . . . Many openly waiting for "war" contracts. . . .

• • •

Young Progressives of Massachusetts picking up. . . . Tossed a first-rate hootenanny with Pete Seeger last week. . . . Community kids turned out in droves.

'TOO GOOD TO GET SHOT AT THE BIG BOYS'



MIDDLEWEIGHT BERT LYTELL, shown dropping Vern Lester in another recent winning effort in the midwest, can't get a big-money shot in New York. Lytell has been the victim of a scandalous dodge for three years now, with most managers of the topflight middles refusing to risk having their boys spoiled by Bert.

West Coast Touts 2 Future All-Americans

Two of the greatest young football players in western gridiron history will be competing on Pacific Coast conference teams next fall—it says here from San Francisco. Remember these names: Donald Allen Heinrich, University of Washington; and William McColl, Stanford University.

Rookies that bloom in the spring often fade in the fall, but on the strength of these boys' freshman showings, coaches Howie Odell and Marchie Schwartz are figuratively holding their collective breaths. Because these two youngsters are being groomed to lead the Huskies and the Indians out of the wilderness of the PCC second division.

★

LET'S START OFF with McColl. Already this lad, who is only 18 years old, is building up a sort of Pudge Heffelfinger reputation. A graduate of a San Diego High School, McColl is a straight-A student at Stanford, majoring in medicine.

At Stanford, he competes only in footfall and boxing. He is six feet, four inches tall, weighs 215 pounds, plays end—and moves around like a flash, according to freshman coach Chuck Taylor, himself a former Stanford All-American, McColl has the makings of "an outstanding player." He is so fast that he gets behind the defensive secondary; and he is so tall and has such a long reach that the Stanford passer just tosses the ball high in the air and he grabs it above the opposing player's hands. Being a basketball and baseball star, he can make circus catches look easy.

Against the arch-rival California team, McColl snagged two 40-yard passes from between the defense to help win the game for undefeated Stanford frosh. On top of his offensive abilities at end, McColl handles the kick-off duties, booting the ball over the end one mostly; and just to change the monotony, once tried and successfully completed a field goal, so much for the Indian wonder boy.

★

NOW FOR THE LAD named Heinrich:

"He looks so good," says Odell, "that I'm just keeping my fingers crossed."

Up in Seattle, some fans believe that what made Odell recover his health was the prospect of coaching Heinrich during the coming season.

A backfield passing ace, Heinrich has astounded all those who have seen him. "He looks and acts like Johnny Lujack of Notre Dame." says Lon Stiner of Oregon State. He is a shade under six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds.

"He is one of those rare passing wizards," says Odell, "who doesn't flinch when the opposing line breaks through to tackle him. I've seen him stand with one hand on an opposing tackler's face and still complete a pass."

He has been sensational as a freshman. Stiner rings his praises after seeing what he did to a previously, unbeaten Oregon State freshman team.

"All he did was complete 20 out of 25 passes and beat us by four touchdowns," moans Stiner.

Against Washington State, he was even better. Babe Hollingbery, former Washington State coach, saw the game. **"He threw 25 passes against us, and completed 21,"** said Babe, **"looks just like another Lujack."**

Illinois Comes Up With Whiz Kid

CHICAGO. — An apple-cheeked kid who plays his best when the chips are down, Bill Erickson of Illinois, may be the player to lead the fighting Illini to their first Big Nine basketball title since the famed "Whiz Kids."

Erickson, a 20-year-old platinum blonde junior form Rockford, was a regular last season and totaled 147 points, hitting 32 percent of his attempts for field goals. But he was overshadowed by Dwight Eddleman, Jack Burmaster and a few more veterans of Illinois cage wars.

This year, still competing against the great Eddleman for notoriety, Erickson is more than holding his own. In the Illini's three Big Nine wins which left them at the top of the league race, he's been a spark and a star in every contest.

"Erickson is without doubt our most improved player," coach Harry Combes announced after his club had opened the Western Conference season with a 62 to 50 win over Wisconsin. The big blonde, 6 feet 1 inch tall, threw in 17 points that night to lead his teammates in scoring.

"I don't think there's a player in the Conference who has a better fake or one who can work in for good shots with any more ability than Erickson has shown," said athletic director Doug Mills, who coached Illinois basketball until two years ago and who directed the "Whiz Kids."

Over Illinois' dozen games for the season Erickson has netted 138 points, 20 less than Eddleman, and his percentage of accuracy on field goal attempts has been an astronomical .400.

Erickson's importance to the Illini is not solely on his scoring. He features blinding speed and is a clever ball handler and feeder. A "pepperpot" player, adept at stealing the ball, he's a key man in setting up plays.

Basketball success is nothing new to Erickson. He led Eastern High Schol to fourth place in the 1946 State tournament

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

VIDEO AND THE FIGHTS

OH IT'S SO SAD. Fight promoters are having a real cry concerning television. The small clubs are playing to empty houses, and the great big Garden is having a tough time making both balconies meet. Even with a good card.

Does your heart bleed for them? I'm sure. 20th Century Sporting Club deserves the sympathy of compassionate fight fans. So do the other promotional outfits throughout the country. But let's confine these few tearful remarks to 20th, because it is the Mr. Big of boxing promotions, and the Garden is the never-never land for all aspiring fighters.

So let's see now. 20th Century and the Garden share in the profits derived from all fight promotions at the House on 49th Street. The wartime profits were, shall we say—staggering? If memory serves me, it was a rare Friday night indeed when Garden ringside went for less than $15 for the cheapest kind of attraction. I refer to the hundred and one times such immortal fisticuffers as Johnny Greco, Lee Savold and Bobby Ruffin fought the main events. The top tariff for ringside is mentioned here not out of any noble concern for the pocketbooks of the mink-and-sable set who manage to fill the ringside pews very nicely regardless of the tariff. But the top price is important only because it's the delineator by which promoters scale down into the cheaper seat brackets. A $15 top makes it possible to sell a cheap balcony seat for five bucks. Obviously a $10 or $5 top would compel promoters to let the mezzanine and balcony perches go for considerably less, Almost for what the average working stiff could afford!

NOW I DON'T want anyone to get the idea that all the wartime fights at the Garden were dogs. That would be sheer nonsense. Guys just coming up and riding into their peaks, guys like Beau Jack, Rocky Graziano, Ike Williams, and Jimmy Bivins headlined a lot of 20th Century's promotions. Which, of course, made the high price of a seat even more of a crime to the public—because in order to see any of the truly top fighters (there was no television then) a fight fan had to pay through the nose for the privilege. Via the afrementioned scale-down from ridiculously high ringside tops, tops which soared even higher for the better fights and thus made the "cheaper" seats commensurately harder on a worker's wallet.

Beau Jack alone, in 23 main events at the Garden, drew $1,500,000 into the till! The Grazianos and Mauriellos always fought before capacity crowds. Fighters of considerably less talent and appeal did almost as well for Make Jacobs. The Garden and 20th milked the war boom for everything it was worth and never once considered holding the line reasonably down on ducats. I recall standing room space selling for $5 at some of the fights—and what better indication would you want of the killing made by the money-bags running boxing in New York!

NOW LET'S LEAVE the bonanza era and come into the postwar period. The high cost of living spirals ever higher. What little savings people managed to sock away during the war (bonds, etc.) go through the drain. Growing unemployment and part-time work puts in its cyclical appearance. None of this, of course, changes the desire of fans to attend sporting events.

Understanding the fierce grip sports has upon the affections of the people, the promoters keep their prices right up there . . . and in many cases some raise the bite, claiming increased costs. And isn't it amazing how these "increased costs" for the promoters never allow for the higher cost of living thrust not only on the fans—but the athletes. The mogul who raises his prices in one breath will in the other still fight tooth and nail against the salary demands of an athlete who argues that a dollar isn't a dollar anymore.

Enter the element of television. Suppose we still confine our comment to the fight scene, because by and large that's were videoizing has been most successful. Fight fans see no reason to pay the high bite of a ticket, when for the price of a 10-cents beer in the local pub he can keep his whistle wet and have a ringside view of the brawl.

NOW I DON'T doubt that the true-blue fight fan would still prefer being at the small fight club or the Garden to take in the fights. One thing video can't capture is the unique thrill of being at the ballpark or the fight arena with thousands of other fans and seeing competition in the flesh with all its attendant atmosphere, etc. But not at the expense of an unreasonably high-priced ticket, and not at the expense of a quart of milk and pound of butter, just two items which now cost him twice as much they did even during the war.

So the fights go on before half-empty houses. The promoters scream about television cutting into their profits and, in classic fashion, try to halt this technological advance which "threatens" to make entertainment just a little easier for the average working family. The smaller clubs are already beginning to cut out the televising of its fights. They're out to get the fans back, not through the medium of lower prices, but by robbing them of television.

Twenty Century and Madison Square Garden haven't come around to that yet. They scream bloody murder about the fickleness of the sports public, but fail to mention above a whisper that sponsors provide Mike Jacobs and the Garden with $400,000 annually from the radio-and-television hookup! Those tremendous promoter-losses become a little less accurate if you take into consideration the fee the Garden gets from each of its video advertisers, be it the razor people for the fights, cigarette and beer for basketball, etc. . . .

Oh yes. One other item. Again about the fights. If the Garden gets some $400,000 for video, and the razor people get a tremendous advertising audience, what do the fighters get? Well, let's see. For last week's main event, the highly heralded international middleweight bout between Steve Belloise and Robert Villemain, each main-eventer got $212 as his end from television!

So let's all have a loud cry for the sports promoters, huh? Down with television! Down with any athlete so bold as to want a fair cut of the profits. Down with everything—but the price of a ticket!

The Worker OHIO EDITION

Gus Hall on the Ohio CIO Convention

—See Page 2

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THOUSANDS HEAD FOR CAPITAL IN DEFENSE OF '12'

Crusade Will Press For Negro Rights, Fight Witch-hunts

—See Page 3—



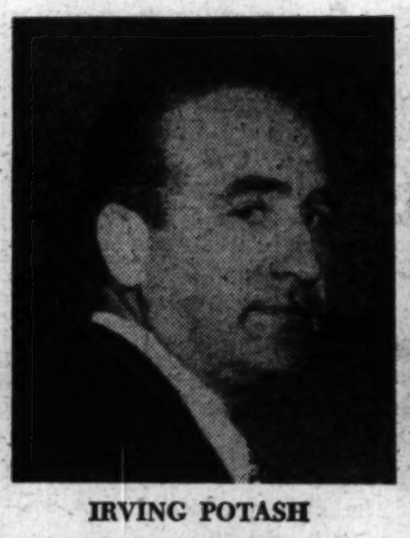
EUGENE DENNIS



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS



IRVING POTASH



JOHN GATES



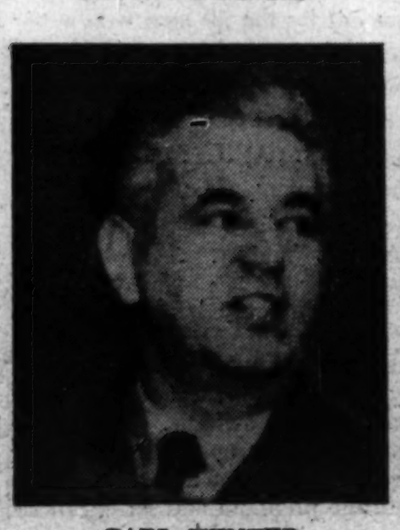
JACK STACHEL



HENRY WINSTON



GUS HALL



CARL WINTER



JOHN WILLIAMSON



GILBERT GREEN



ROBERT THOMPSON

Memo for the CIO Delegates

By Gus Hall

YOU ARE gathering for important deliberations in Cleveland as the representatives of a large section of organized labor. Inevitably, on occasions such as this there comes to the minds of many the days when the CIO was born in our state.

I am sure that no one will begrudge the feeling of pride on the part of this who planted the first seed, and nourished its growth under conditions of difficulty and stormy weather.



GUS HALL

Again and again in traveling throughout Ohio I find pleasure in recounting with old friends those days in the Mahoning Valley when we fought against an obstinate Tom Girdler and a traitorous Martin L. Davey.

That seed became a tree.

But the evil winds that sought its destruction still blow.

In the spirit of one who nurtured its growth, I would like to comment on some of the problems of today. And I speak now not as one who is concerned only with steel but with the entire working class of Ohio.

•

IT DOES not take a "labor expert" to conclude that a critical period is upon us.

Jobs are disappearing.

The speed of production is being increased.

Profits continue at a tremendously high level.

It will be tragedy, indeed, if the CIO bases its progress for 1949 on one of asking for only what the employers are willing to give.

It will be the exact contrary of the policy that built the CIO in the first place.

It will wither with disease the tree of industrial unionism until its branches become as feeble and creaky as those of the American Federation of Labor.

•

MUCH AS some may desire it, there will never be a peaceful life for the CIO if progress is to be made.

To retire into inactivity, to rest on gains won, to be satisfied with considerable dues collections means embarking on the road to disaster and death.

The CIO in the early days would not have been successful had it chosen the easy path.

William Green, president of the AFL, predicted that the industrial unions could never be built.

Tom Girdler announced that he would retire to his farm and "pick apples" rather than sign a contract with the steel union.

But the CIO fought the uphill battle against the corporations, local and state governments . . . and won.

In those days no grievance was too small not to receive attention; in those days the CIO waged a vigorous fight for unity of Negro and white, native and foreign born; in those days the rank and file commanded the leadership to act in its behalf.

And now?

•

IN TRUMAN we trust apparently is the slogan some seek to be adopted.

That program, that shackling of a labor movement to an administration that imitates Franklin D. Roosevelt in WORDS and serves the corporations in DEEDS can spell disaster unless a halt is ordered.

Delegates such as those gathered here for this convention can stop this trend toward self-destruction.

They can insist that the Ohio CIO get back on the path of struggle.

They can demand that decisions and resolutions be adopted in the interest of the men and women in the mills and factories.

Revive the fighting spirit that built the mighty unions in steel, auto, electrical and other Ohio industries!

Demand that Big Business surrender its swollen profits!

Force the White House to abandon war and build peace and security!

Fraternally yours,

Gus Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Ohio.

Cincinnati Employment On Decline

CINCINNATI, O.—Layoffs are increasing in Cincinnati, the city generally viewed as one of the most "stable" employment centers in Ohio.

A survey of 238 companies conducted by the local Ohio state employment service predicts that 1,500 workers will be laid off by March of this year. This will be in addition to the 8,100 persons already searching for work at the Cincinnati employment office in December.

However, the figure of 1,500 additional layoffs is considered an underestimation. A similar survey among the same firms predicted expansion by "several thousand" between September and November of last year.

No such expansion took place.

Actually, manufacturing employment decreased by 1,200 in this period. The latest bulletin issued by the local employment service attributes this decrease to "unforseen layoffs" resulting from a lack of orders.

"The decline has affected most of the machine tool manufacturers in Cincinnati and has resulted in layoffs from five to 10 percent of their employes," the bulletin added.

Another ominous sign is the fact that unemployment is growing among skilled and semi-skilled workers in the city. During November the number of skilled workers looking for jobs increased by one-fifth and the number of semi-skilled by 30 percent.

Particularly hard hit in the next few months will be Negro workers at the Oak & Leather Co. located in the West End. The company recently announced a projected layoff of 50 percent of the workers.

All this points up to the need for joint action by the trade unions and other organizations to guarantee protection for the workers against callous firings by the high profit corporations here.

Adequate relief in addition to unemployment compensation must be guaranteed to every family in need, and the eviction of unemployed must be halted. Large scale public housing, which would provide work for many, must be fought for and brought into reality.

Above all, the people of Cincinnati must demand an end to the "cold war" which prevents the filling of large machine tool orders by the Soviet Union and the countries of eastern Europe. The Truman administration's ban on trade with the new democracies is a direct reduction of the purchasing power and standard of living of the people of Cincinnati.

We offer Help to Spicer's Boy Thomas

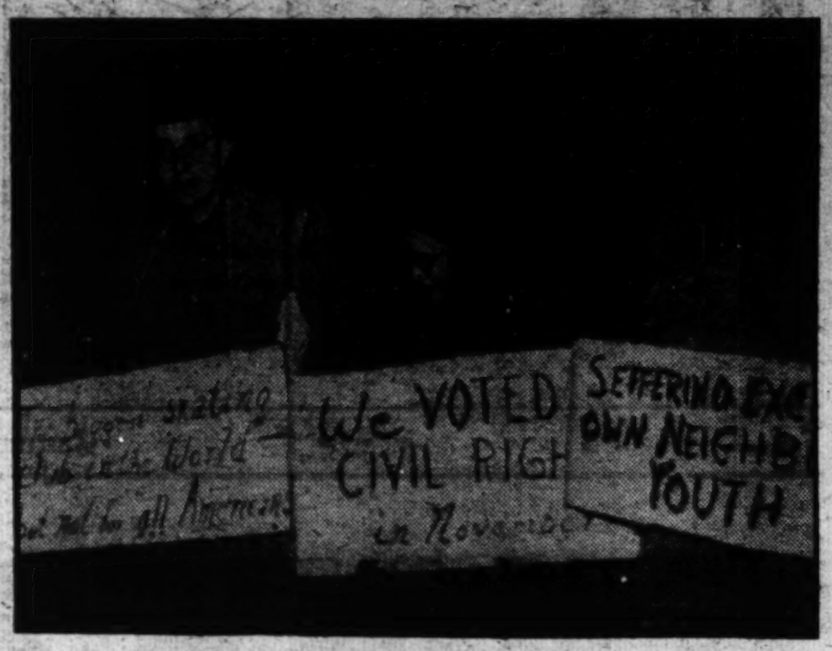
TOLEDO, O.—At the Spicer Mfg. plant here, Bud Thomas, candidate for the chairmanship of the unit, an affiliate of UAW-CIO, is reportedly having the assistance of the management in photostating copies of the Ohio Editon of The Worker.

The plan calls for Thomas using the photostats in a campaign of red-baiting his opponents. Thomas hopes that by shouting "Red" he will be able to hide his record of inaction on grievances and his supoft of the company speedup.

In order to "oblige" Thomas we are printing on page 111 of this issue an account of what has taken place in Spicer during the past year. It is written by a Spicer worker. We challenge Thomas to photostat this article and distribute it throughout the plant.

OHIO

YOUNG PROGRESSIVES ACT



Young Progressives Picket Skate Club

CINCINNATI, O.—The Young Progressives of Cincinnati have called upon the Secretary of State to revoke the so-called "private club" license of the Sefferino Roller Skating Rink here.

Operators of the rink, situated on Gilbert Ave. and Chapel St. in the heavily Negro populated Walnut Hills area, refused to allow Negro youth to skate there on three different occasions in the past month.

When a mixed party of Young Progressives tried to enter Sefferino's, the white youth were allowed to enter but the Negro youth were told "we don't allow colored here." The whole group indignantly left and decided to open a campaign to bring democracy to Sefferino's.

Young Progressives claim that the "private club" license was obtained recently by this old, established skating rink as the outcome of a drive last summer to end Jim-crow laws at the recreation center. This maneuver was adopted to get around the Ohio Civil Rights law which forbids discrimination in public places.

As part of its campaign, the Young Progressives are holding regular picket lines in front of the skating rink to inform the public of Sefferino's policy of discrimination.

An appeal has been issued to organizations and individuals asking them to join in this campaign against Jimcrow.

Speedup At Ohio Works Intensified

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Although some of the superintendents got fat bonuses at Carnegie-Illinois, there was nothing of the kind presented to the ordinary workers at the Ohio Works this year.

Instead, the company came through with ith own kind of a New Year present: more work for the same pay.

Speedup is being introduced here and there, wherever the union is asleep, which is almost everywhere. One slick method is to cut the working crew and then make the reduced crew do the same work as was done before by the larger force.

In the blast furnace the company is crying for more and more tonnage. In the 40-inch mill scarfers were cut from 10 to 6, clerks from 8 to 5, and inspectors from 4 to 3.

The same production that was put out by the 10 men is now demanded from the six while the company threatens to transfer all work to McDonald if there is any complaint. At the McDonald mill the company claims to have a couple of hot-shot scarfers who will turn out "umteen" tons of steel a day.

It seems there is always a way to play one against another.

Nothing whatever is being done by the union to stop the company's ace speedup swindle. This consists of giving one or two skilled heaters or rollers a fat bonus or tonnage premium and letting them speedup the whole crew who handle the steel.



J. SLATER GIBSON

Law Expert Hit by Bias

TOLEDO, O.—Both the Democratic and Republican parties have refused promotion to a Negro attorney here who is rated by even such a reactionary publication as the Toledo Blade as "one of the most brilliant lawyers in the field of municipal law."

He is J. Slater Gibson, first assistant city law director for 18 years, who was bypassed recently by the new Democratic administration for the position of law director because of his color.

Three times in the past, Republicans when they controlled the administration refused to advance Gibson.

Now with the Democrats adding insult to Republican injury, Gibson announced his resignation from the city service.

Brass Firm Hit

WOOSTER, O.—The Wooster Brass Co. has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to cease interfering with employees seeking to join the United Auto Workers, AFL.

Buckeye Briefs

By Jean Krchmarek

ON JANUARY 3rd, two reports came out from two official sources dealing with the Dayton Univis strike last summer. One was picked up by every paper in the country. The other was tacitly ignored.

One came from Horace A. Ruetal, trial examiner from the NLRB, who conducted hearings in Dayton from September 13th to 24th on the Univis strike. On the basis of his findings, he recommends that the Univis election be set aside because of outrageous company coercion and interference in the election.

His eight-page record portrays a systematic and comprehensive campaign by an employer to influence the results of an election by nearly every means available.

Unfair activities cited in the report included solicitation of employes to vote against the CIO; offers of financial assistance to certain employees; a letter from the president of the company demanding the ousting of CIO; and visits to homes by company foremen, followed by written and oral reports to the personnel director by the foremen.

The response to this report by the press and radio was a vast apathy. Instead they picked up and hailed a report from the defunct 3-man House Labor subcommittee which brazenly accuses the union of trying to create civil strife.

"The cost of the Univis strike," concluded the subcommittee, piously, which caused the National Guard to be sent to Dayton, will ultimately be paid by the citizens of Dayton. . . . The record of the company, of course, is irreproachable."

Anybody interested in an essay on "The Freedom of the Press?"

• • •

WHAT'S in an editorial page? The Cleveland PD comes out indignantly against Municipal Judge Lewis Drucker and his position on the policy games. Judge Drucker, in a remarkably frank analysis of the problem—which he maintains has its roots in the economic discrimination against the Negro people—proposed that the operation of policy and numbers be legalized.

Carefully avoiding reference to the implications of Judge Drucker's article, the PD seizes on this proposal to wax virtuous on the subject of gambling.

"He (Judge Drucker)," moralizes the PD, "has contributed nothing to the valiant struggle of the race for economic and social betterment by advocating the legalization of a venial penchant for getting something without working for it."

Can it be the PD, way down underneath it all, is really for socialism? Seems the boy on the editorial staff has worked out a darn good definition of monopoly capitalism right there—the legalization of a venial penchant for getting something without working for it.

• • •

IT'S beginning to look as the burgeoisie the world over is having it's troubles trying to explain away the bitter facts of life. If it isn't that great Chinese statesman, Sun Fo (rhymes with Some Shmo), trying to prove that the victories of the Communist armies only verify the strength of Chiang Kai-shek, then it's our own officials trying to convince themselves that the steady drop in employment and the unsettled business picture in the United States is only a healthful return to "normalcy."

All this has a familiar ring, as it happened before, and, by golly, it did—back in the early thirties, when Herbert Hoover and the press and Lowell Thomas were busy assuring the people that the depression was a snare and a delusion and that recovery was going to take place next week. Not that 1949 has seen a depression yet. But uneasy rests the head that writes the financial news, and the reporters, economists and the chambers of commerce are about as convincing as a kid trying to whistle himself past a graveyard after dark.

The Cleveland Press, determined to find a silver lining, comes out with a small article dealing with the local situation headed (gaily) "Fewer Laid Off Than Expected."

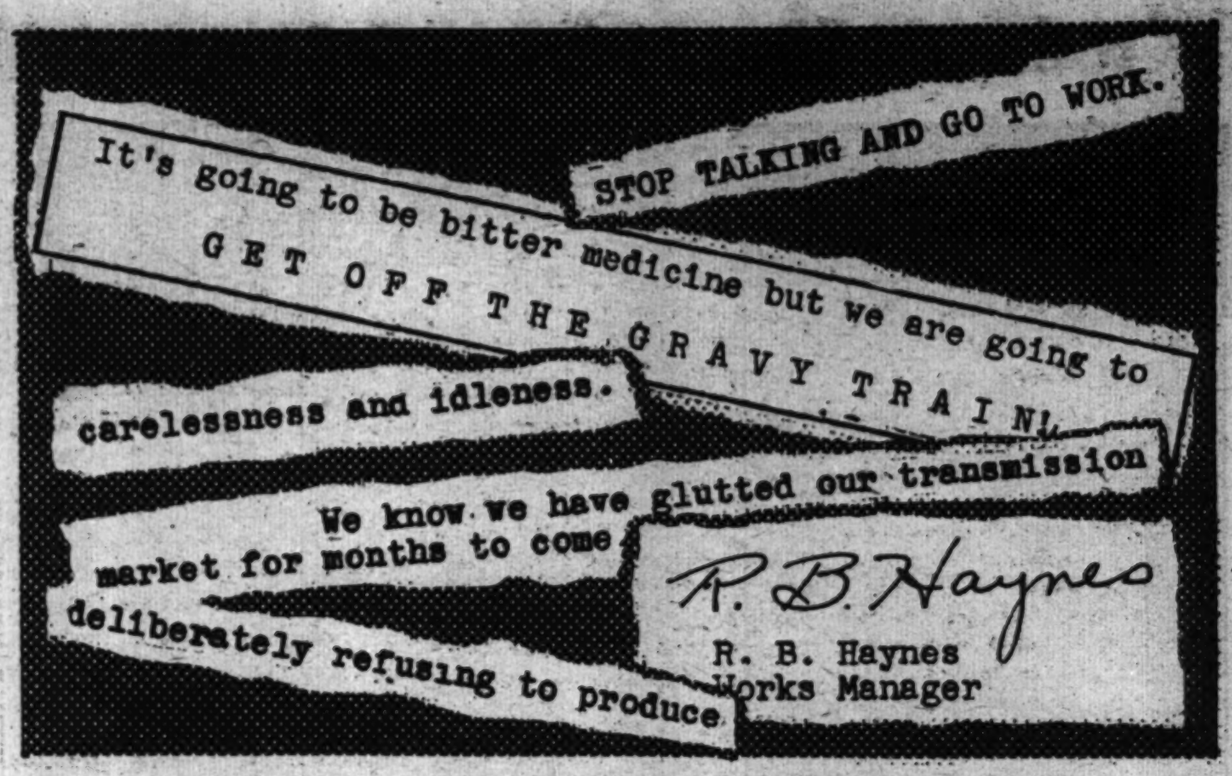
At Geometric Stamping Co., only 150 instead of 200 have been laid off. More than 60 of the 700 laid off at Sandusky and Cleveland plants of Apex Electrical & Mfg. Co. are estimated to be working at new jobs. Great Day! The 640 others?

Despite the upward trend of unemployment, say the financial geniuses, the situation is just dandy. It's a "readjustment." It's a return to normalcy.

So far nobody has come out with the discovery that all this is part of a Moscow-inspired scheme to wreck world capitalism. Anybody want to bet?

• • •

MOST Fascinating Item of the Week: H. W. Hoover, chairman of the board of the Hoover Co., has been honored by King George VI of England. He received the king's medal for service



Heartbreak in Toledo: The Chronicle of a Year

TOLEDO, O.—The past year of 1948 has been a year of worry, heartbreak and betrayal for Spicer workers in the Toledo plant and has cemented a growing resolution among the rank and file that the new year must bring a drastic change for the better.

More than anything, the past year at Spicer has been a vivid illustration for other workers of the pattern of things to come from the bosses and the Reuther-Gosser United Auto Workers' executive board.

Here is a summary of the happenings at Spicer in 1948:

Jan. 1—Spicer unit, Local 12, had 4,000 members employed with a pro Reuther-Gosser committee.

Feb. 19—Spicer unit elections. The membership, tired of a belly-crawling committee, elected a majority of progressives headed by Elsworth Kramer. Kramer is nationally known as one of the founders of the UAW-CIO, a former international board member and one of the leaders against Homer Martin and the speed-up.

April 1—Union and company enter into contract negotiations. Kramer and the other progressives put up a militant fight for the workers' interests.

April 12—During negotiations, Clarence Earley, personnel director, provokes an argument with Kramer. Early moves around the bargaining table toward Kramer. Ray Milne, industrial relations director, comes around behind Kramer. Earley calls Kramer a liar and strikes the union representative. Kramer throws up his guard and brushes Earley on the cheek. Milne sucker punches Kramer in the side of the neck. Other members of the committee break it up. But Kramer is discharged by the company for "striking one of its representatives."

April 13—Regional Director Ballard and the union committee meet with company on Kramer's discharge. Company declares that Kramer's discharge stands.

April 15—Spicer unit has special meeting to take strike vote on question of reinstating Kramer and 78 percent vote favorably.

April 21—Randolph Gray, Gosser stooge, appeals the strike vote to the international executive board, and the board denies strike authorization on the grounds that the membership had only 24 hours notice of meeting.

April 24—The Spicer unit takes another vote and this time the strike carries by 94.5 percent.

May 13—International executive board refuses strike authorization on the grounds that it will "interfere" with the Chrysler strike. Spicer unit in exasperation walks out. International executive board orders workers back with threats of excommunication. Unit reluctantly goes back to work without Kramer.

June 1 to Aug. 7—Gosser's staff headed by Walter Murphy have access to the plant at all times. Stooges devote days to going up and down the plant condemning Kramer, organizing defeatism and destroying morale. Company cooperates by transferring work outside and with layoffs.

Gosser's staff reports to him that morale is completely destroyed. Gosser and committee have meeting with company and Gosser issues "ultimatum" to the company to the effect that Kramer must be reinstated or he will call a special meeting of Spicer workers and bring up the question of a strike. The company, aware of what has been done by the union agents in the shop, ignores the ultimatum.

Aug. 7—Special meeting votes overwhelmingly to reject committee recommendation that the plant be struck. Gosser stooges and company overjoyed.

Nov. 18—Company proposes speedup of 25 percent "to meet competition."

Dec. 1—Company proposes a dinner for the stewards at which they will explain their "problems" in detail and the union group accepts.

Dec. 10—Company, committee and stewards have dinner together with the company explaining why it wants the 25 percent speedup.

Dec. 13—Company proposes a wage cut of 25 percent in addition to the speedup program.

Dec. 24—Company hands out a Christmas present in the form of layoff slips for Depts. 30-A and 30-B and the entire axle division.

Dec. 27—Company informs the union committee that more layoffs are coming.

Dec. 31—The Spicer unit, now reduced from 4,000 workers to 2,000 with a pro-Gosser committee in the saddles faces 1949 with a continuation of layoffs, speedup and wage cuts.

Silver Lashes at Cold-War Backers

CLEVELAND, O.—One of the most powerful voices in the American Zionist movement, Rabbi Abba H. Silver, has called for an end to the cold war and the sending of a representative by President Truman to the Soviet Union to work out an agreement.

Silver, however, pointed to the forces retarding peace in Washington when he added: "As long as the government is dominated by representatives of big business, an understanding can never be reached."

Rabbi Silver denounced the foreign policy of the United States in Greece, China and Germany.

"Germans in Berlin have succeeded, to their great delight, in getting the western allies to work for them. Voices here still cry for the return of the Ruhr area to Germany and for the rebuilding of Germany's industry, instead of building up the economic life of neighboring countries which were persecuted by Nazis in the war.

"Dictators like Franco are being fumigated and disinfected by the western powers," Rabbi Silver said in illustrating his contention that the United States has repeatedly backed "the wrong side."

Our Readers Speak:

Editor, Ohio Worker:

That James Mooney you mention who with Dick Gosser of the UAW exploits the Willys workers in Toledo even has a finger in African exploitation. Read the January issue of **Mainstream** where the article "Africa: Operation Jackpot" tells how Mooney is tied up with the Liberia Co. that squeezes the workers in that country.

MIKE MINNICH,
Youngstown.

•

Editor, Ohio Worker:

There's a lot of newspaper headlines on the policy operators and the bombings in Cleveland. These newspapers aren't telling the story. The Ohio Worker should inform the people about what's really going on and especially the tieup of the police and a certain group of gangsters.

CHARLES C., Cleveland.

(We'll have an article on policy in the next issue. Editor.)

Editor, Ohio Worker:

I just got laid off for the first time in seven years. It don't look like I'll be called back from the talk at the plant. I used to belong to the Workers' Alliance. We ought to get the Alliance started again. It did fine things for the unemployed. I remember how Arnold Johnson and the others fought for us.

ANDY BYERLE. Barberton.

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Editor, Ohio Worker:

The Cleveland News is trying to get the city to spend $100,000 for a bigger ramp to the stadium. I never had any trouble getting to the ballgame. But I have plenty of trouble getting an apartment. If the councilmen vote for this News idea they're suckers. Why not build a $100,000 housing project?

BARNEY
from Broadway, Cleveland.

(The News likes to promote these projects. They persuaded the city to build an amphibian ramp for its airplane years ago at a cost of thousands. Then the News sold the plane and the ramp floated into Lake Erie and sank. Editor).

•

Editor, Ohio Worker:

I hope the Progressive Party or someone puts up a candidate for mayor to beat this phoney Tom Burke. Ever since he joined hands with the Chamber of Commerce against FEPC we have been calling him "Bernadotte" Burke in our neighborhood. I see where he would only give a nickle raise to the city employees. Why not cut the wages of the crooked cops in half and give the saving to the honest city workers?

A FORMER CITY WORKER,
Cleveland.

'TOO GOOD TO GET SHOT AT THE BIG BOYS'



MIDDLEWEIGHT BERT LYTELL, shown dropping Vern Lester in another recent winning effort in the midwest, can't get a big-money shot in New York. Lytell has been the victim of a scandalous dodge for three years now, with most managers of the topflight middles refusing to risk having their boys spoiled by Bert.

West Coast Touts 2 Future All-Americans

Two of the greatest young football players in western gridiron history will be competing on Pacific Coast conference teams next fall—it says here from San Francisco. Remember these names: Donald Allen Heinrich, University of Washington; and William McColl, Stanford University.

Rookies that bloom in the spring often fade in the fall, but on the strength of these boys' freshman showings, coaches Howie Odell and Marchie Schwartz are figuratively holding their collective breaths. Because these two youngsters are being groomed to lead the Huskies and the Indians out of the wilderness of the PCC second division.

★

LET'S START OFF with McColl. Already this lad, who is only 18 years old, is building up a sort of Pudge Hefflefinger reputation. A graduate of a San Diego High School, McColl is a straight-A student at Stanford, majoring in medicine.

At Stanford, he competes only in footfall and boxing. He is six feet, four inches tall, weighs 215 pounds, plays end—and moves around like a flash, according to freshman coach Chuck Taylor, himself a former Stanford All-American, McColl has the makings of "an outstanding player." He is so fast that he gets behind the defensive secondary; and he is so tall and has such a long reach that the Stanford passer just tosses the ball high in the air and he grabs it above the opposing player's hands. Being a basketball and baseball star, he can make circus catches look easy.

Against the arch-rival California team, McColl snagged two 40-yard passes from between the defense to help win the game for undefeated Stanford frosh. On top of his offensive abilities at end, McColl handles the kick-off duties, booting the ball over the end one mostly; and just to change the monotony, once tried and successfully completed a field goal, so much for the Indian wonder boy.

★

NOW FOR THE LAD named Heinrich:

"He looks so good," says Odell, "that I'm just keeping my fingers crossed."

Up in Seattle, some fans believe that what made Odell recover his health was the prospect of coaching Heinrich during the coming season.

A backfield passing ace, Heinrich has astounded all those who have seen him. "He looks and acts like Johnny Lujack of Notre Dame." says Lon Stiner of Oregon State. He is a shade under six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds.

"He is one of those rare passing wizards," says Odell, "who doesn't flinch when the opposing line breaks through to tackle him. I've seen him stand with one hand on an opposing tackler's face and still complete a pass."

He has been sensational as a freshman. Stiner rings his praises after seeing what he did to a previously unbeaten Oregon State freshman team.

"All he did was complete 20 out of 25 passes and beat us by four touchdowns," moans Stiner.

Against Washington State, he was even better. Babe Hollingbery, former Washington State coach, saw the game. **"He threw 25 passes against us, and completed 21," said Babe, "looks just like another Lujack."**

Illinois Comes Up With Whiz Kid

CHICAGO. — An apple-cheeked kid who plays his best when the chips are down, Bill Erickson of Illinois, may be the player to lead the fighting Illini to their first Big Nine basketball title since the famed "Whiz Kids."

Erickson, a 20-year-old platinum blonde junior form Rockford, was a regular last season and totaled 147 points, hitting 32 percent of his attempts for field goals. But he was overshadowed by Dwight Eddleman, Jack Burmaster and a few more veterans of Illinois cage wars.

This year, still competing against the great Eddleman for notoriety, Erickson is more than holding his own. In the Illini's three Big Nine wins which left them at the top of the league race, he's been a spark and a star in every contest.

"Erickson is without doubt our most improved player," coach Harry Combes announced after his club had opened the Western Conference season with a 62 to 50 win over Wisconsin. The big blonde, 6 feet 1 inch tall, threw in 17 points that night to lead his teammates in scoring.

"I don't think there's a player in the Conference who has a better fake or one who can work in for good shots with any more ability than Erickson has shown," said athletic director Doug Mills, who coached Illinois basketball until two years ago and who directed the "Whiz Kids."

Over Illinois' dozen games for the season Erickson has netted 138 points, 20 less than Eddleman, and his percentage of accuracy on field goal attempts has been an astronomical .400.

Erickson's importance to the Illini is not solely on his scoring. He features blinding speed and is a clever ball handler and feeder. A "pepperpot" player, adept at stealing the ball, he's a key man in setting up plays.

Basketball success is nothing new to Erickson. He led Eastern High Schol to fourth place in the 1946 State tournament

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

VIDEO AND THE FIGHTS

OH IT'S SO SAD. Fight promoters are having a real cry concerning television. The small clubs are playing to empty houses, and the great big Garden is having a tough time making both balconies meet. Even with a good card.

Does your heart bleed for them? I'm sure. 20th Century Sporting Club deserves the sympathy of compassionate fight fans. So do the other promotional outfits throughout the country. But let's confine these few tearful remarks to 20th, because it is the Mr. Big of boxing promotions, and the Garden is the never-never land for all aspiring fighters.

So let's see now. 20th Century and the Garden share in the profits derived from all fight promotions at the House on 49th Street. The wartime profits were, shall we say—staggering? If memory serves me, it was a rare Friday night indeed when Garden ringside went for less than $15 for the cheapest kind of attraction. I refer to the hundred and one times such immortal fisticuffers as Johnny Greco, Lee Savold and Bobby Ruffin fought the main events. The top tariff for ringside is mentioned here not out of any noble concern for the pocketbooks of the mink-and-sable set who manage to fill the ringside pews very nicely regardless of the tariff. But the top price is important only because it's the delineator by which promoters scale down into the cheaper seat brackets. A $15 top makes it possible to sell a cheap balcony seat for five bucks. Obviously a $10 or $5 top would compel promoters to let the mezzanine and balcony perches go for considerably less, Almost for what the average working stiff could afford!

NOW I DON'T want anyone to get the idea that all the wartime fights at the Garden were dogs. That would be sheer nonsense. Guys just coming up and riding into their peaks, guys like Beau Jack, Rocky Graziano, Ike Williams, and Jimmy Bivins headlined a lot of 20th Century's promotions. Which, of course, made the high price of a seat even more of a crime to the public—because in order to see any of the truly top fighters (there was no television then) a fight fan had to pay through the nose for the privilege. Via the afrementioned scale-down from ridiculously high ringside tops, tops which soared even higher for the better fights and thus made the "cheaper" seats commensurately harder on a worker's wallet.

Beau Jack alone, in 23 main events at the Garden, drew $1,500,000 into the till! The Grazianos and Mauriellos always fought before capacity crowds. Fighters of considerably less talent and appeal did almost as well for Make Jacobs. The Garden and 20th milked the war boom for everything it was worth and never once considered holding the line reasonably down on ducats. I recall standing room space selling for $5 at some of the fights—and what better indication would you want of the killing made by the money-bags running boxing in New York!

NOW LET'S LEAVE the bonanza era and come into the postwar period. The high cost of living spirals ever higher. What little savings people managed to sock away during the war (bonds, etc.) go through the drain. Growing unemployment and part-time work puts in its cyclical appearance. None of this, of course, changes the desire of fans to attend sporting events.

Understanding the fierce grip sports has upon the affections of the people, the promoters keep their prices right up there . . . and in many cases some raise the bite, claiming increased costs. And isn't it amazing how these "increased costs" for the promoters never allow for the higher cost of living thrust not only on the fans—but the athletes. The mogul who raises his prices in one breath will in the other still fight tooth and nail against the salary demands of an athlete who argues that a dollar isn't a dollar anymore.

Enter the element of television. Suppose we still confine our comment to the fight scene, because by and large that's were videoizing has been most successful. Fight fans see no reason to pay the high bite of a ticket, when for the price of a 10-cents beer in the local pub he can keep his whistle wet and have a ringside view of the brawl.

NOW I DON'T doubt that the true-blue fight fan would still prefer being at the small fight club or the Garden to take in the fights. One thing video can't capture is the unique thrill of being at the ballpark or the fight arena with thousands of other fans and seeing competition in the flesh with all its attendant atmosphere, etc. But not at the expense of an unreasonably high-priced ticket, and not at the expense of a quart of milk and pound of butter, just two items which now cost him twice as much they did even during the war.

So the fights go on before half-empty houses. The promoters scream about television cutting into their profits and, in classic fashion, try to halt this technological advance which "threatens" to make entertainment just a little easier for the average working family. The smaller clubs are already beginning to cut out the televising of its fights. They're out to get the fans back, not through the medium of lower prices, but by robbing them of television.

Twenty Century and Madison Square Garden haven't come around to that yet. They scream bloody murder about the fickleness of the sports public, but fail to mention above a whisper that sponsors provide Mike Jacobs and the Garden with $400,000 annually from the radio-and-television hookup! Those tremendous promoter-losses become a little less accurate if you take into consideration the fee the Garden gets from each of its video advertisers, be it the razor people for the fights, cigarette and beer for basketball, etc. . . .

Oh yes. One other item. Again about the fights. If the Garden gets some $400,000 for video, and the razor people get a tremendous advertising audience, what do the fighters get? Well, let's see. For last week's main event, the highly heralded international middleweight bout between Steve Belloise and Robert Villemain, each main-eventer got $212 as his end from television!

So let's all have a loud cry for the sports promoters, huh? Down with television! Down with any athlete so bold as to want a fair cut of the profits. Down with everything—but the price of a ticket!

The Worker
Southern Edition

First trial in 150 years to outlaw a political party starts Monday

—See Page 3

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THOUSANDS HEAD FOR CAPITAL IN DEFENSE OF '12'

Crusade Will Press For Negro Rights, Fight Witch-hunts

—See Page 3—



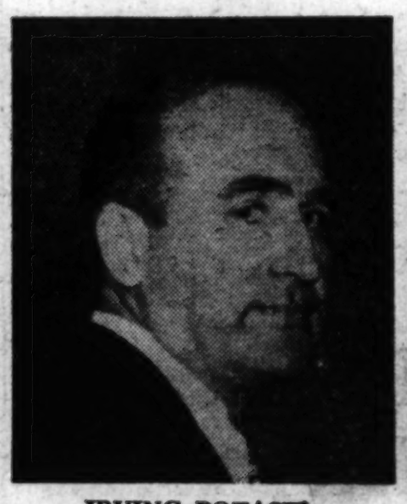
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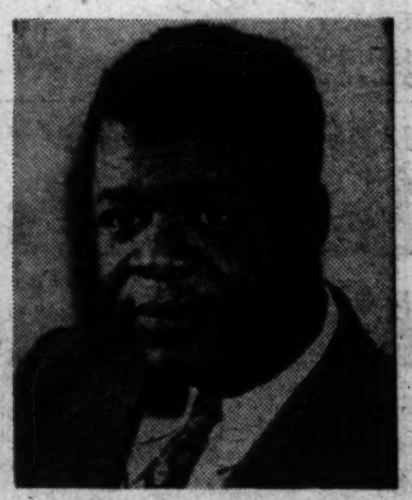
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JOHN WILLIAMSON



GILBERT GREEN



ROBERT THOMPSON

Crown Cork Speedup Brings Layoffs

By an Unemployed Crown Worker

BALTIMORE.—Growing unemployment has brought gloom and a feeling of insecurity to the working people of Baltimore.

Almost 2,000 workers at the big Crown Cork and Seal plant in Highlandtown were the first to feel the effects of a year-long speedup that eventually sped them out of jobs.

Several thousand Baltimore and Ohio shop, track and clerical workers felt the company axe a few weeks before Christmas. Hundreds of workers at the American Smelting and Refining plant in East Baltimore and seamen and longshoremen have also received similar treatment.

Crown, which boasts the most modern and efficient machine shop in Baltimore, fired its workers with equal efficiency. When about 300 machine shop workers reported on the job one morning in August they discovered that their time cards were missing from the racks. No previous warning was given to those 300 men.

To make certain that the men would accept their layoff, the company spaced their armed guards 10 and 15 feet apart, gestapo style, at the plant entrance.

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THE FOREMEN had carefully prepared speeches. "Sorry, I have bad news for you," the foremen would begin when a worker asked why his card wasn't in the rack. "Business is falling off . . . but we hope to call you back soon."

It was all done so quickly and efficiently that most of the men did not realize the full import of the company's action. But as they straggled toward the plant gate between the rows of armed guards, at least one man realized what had happened. He threw up his breakfast.

This firing of 300 men took place in August. Since that time close to 1,700 other workers have been notified in the same way. And they have no protection or recourse.

Crown workers, despite the efforts of the CIO United Steelworkers and the International Association of Machinists to organize, depended on the company "to take care of them." This was the result of the company's provisions for a great deal of overtime, insurance benefits, Christmas bonuses, paid vacations and an annual picnic.

When the layoffs hit, the workers had no protection. Foremen ignored seniority and kept their favorites on the payroll.

Even when they worked, Crown employees were getting rooked by the company. The base pay was much lower than the prevailing rate in Baltimore. Because of a piece work system and steady overtime, however, some of the workers, skilled workers especially, took home pay envelopes that compared favorably with wages in organized shops. But Crown workers had to work at top speed six days a week to do that.

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THERE WAS NO NEED for "pushers" at Crown. Workers pushed themselves. They had to in order to make a half decent pay. For the company this speedup meant that they had worked more than one half of their fellow-workers out of a job.

The 1,500 Crown workers still in the plant need a union more than ever before. The company is attempting to make them do their work and the work of the laid-off men and women, at the same wages. The CIO steelworkers announced that a new organizing drive at Crown will begin shortly.

STEELWORKER TONY REDA, COMMUNIST, DIES ON JOB

BALTIMORE.—A career of 30 years of pioneer service to the trade union and progressive movement in Baltimore has ended here with the death of Anthony Reda.

Fellow workers at Baltimore's giant Sparrows Point mill of the Bethlehem Steel Company joined leaders of the community and the labor and progressive movements of the city in paying their last respects to Tony at funeral services shortly before Christmas.

Tony died suddenly at 68 of a heart attack on the job in the wire mill, after thirty years in the mill on the Point.

In the big steel strike of 1919, Tony Reda, as secretary of the Local Union 2442 of the AFL Amalgamated Steel Workers, was one of the leaders to organize and maintain the strike against the inhuman conditions at the mill.

After losing the strike and his job, Tony left Baltimore, only to come back at the request of the mill to work as a reckoner in 1920.

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DURING THE TWENTIES with no union to help the men, and conditions so corrupt that it was not unknown for a man to "buy" a better job from the foreman, Tony's organizing energies were felt in the Italian American community building the Garibaldi Society of the International Workers Order. He held various offices in the society even until his death and was recording secretary of the organization.

Later, when the CIO blazed forth across the nation in the organizing drive of the thirties. Tony gave his full energies to building the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the United Steelworkers Union.

In 1932, a small group of trade unionists at Sparrows Point reestablished the AFL union in desperation against the conditions of penalties and bribery on the job.

★

TONY WAS AMONG those crusaders, the spark of organization which led to his joining the Communist Party in 1934. His work in the Italian American communities around the mill endeared him to thousands.

Tony always fought for Negro-white unity and for better conditions for his fellow workers whether it be wages and upgrading, or better transportation on the "Red Rocket" the famous No. 26 carline to Sparrows Point.

He held many positions of leadership in the Steelworkers CIO Local union until his activity for Wallace and the Progressive Party found him in conflict with the position of Phil Murray and his henchmen.

He was thrown out of office but this did not dim Tony's enthusiasm for organization of his fellow workers. All the workers in the wire will remember Tony's fight for grievances and his establishment of the "nickel-a-week-flower fund."

Throughout his life, Tony strove to kindle the realization among his fellow workers that their real salvation law in united action for realization of their immediate good, and ultimately for the achievement of socialism through democratic means.

PROFITS ABOVE ALL

GOV'T BOWS TO OWNERS; ORDERS 700 EVICTED

WASHINGTON.—Seven hundred residents of a government low-rent housing project in northeast Washington are faced with eviction because the administration is folding up under the pressure of large real estate owners who want more profits out of their land.

This was brought out in a mass meeting of 175 residents of the Ivy City housing project, Montana and W. Va. Aves., NE, on Jan. 9. A few days after Christmas, all 176 families living in the project received notices that they were expected to look for other living quarters.

The letter, sent by John Ihlder, National Capital Housing Authority executive officer, said three owners have refused to renew expired leases on the land covered by the project.

The three landowners who have refused to renew the leases are Safeway Stores, one of the largest chain grocery stores in the country; L. P. Steuart & Bros., Inc., fuel and auto distributors and John L. Cassin, National University Law School dean.

The project was built during the war by the Public Housing Administration. Nearly all the residents are Negro people in the low income groups.

The tenants protest meeting heard Ihlder attack the D. C. Home Builders Association for its "determined" resistance to his proposals to extend the leases.

One of the landowners is willing to extend the lease on 103 units until August, Ihlder revealed, "if the land rent is increased to nearly equal that of the total rent being charged."

Ihlder said huge waiting lists of 20,000 for vacancies in 4,090 temporary low-cost housing units operated by NCHA in the district made it impossible for the government to find low cost homes for the 700 eviction victims.

When Ihlder completed his talk, a spokesman for the Ivy City Citizens Association requested all non-residents to leave, saying that no "outside" groups were necessary. He added that the Federation of Civic Associations and his group would handle the situation. This was hotly contested by a woman in the gathering who said, "We can't do this by ourselves. Don't condemn any help." No one left.

Aiding Ivy City residents are members of the Communist Party, Progressive Party, Young Progressives of America and several local unions. A member of the United Cafeteria Workers Union spoke of the many union members living in the project and expressed her desire for "action" from the meeting.

Police Frameup Claimed Against Negro Youth

FREETOWN.—Tom Edwards, the 23-year-old sugar refinery worker accused of slaying a Glen Burnie couple last September, goes on trial Jan. 17 in Baltimore's criminal court.

Against him will be an array of district attorneys from Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties and state and city police. With him are most of the white and Negro people of Freetown, Glen Burnie and Marley who have become convinced that the Negro youth has been framed by the police.

Churchgoers in the three communities, as well as American Sugar Refinery Co. employes with whom Edwards worked, have collected money for his defense.

Police say Edwards "confessed." Edwards told his mother that the police "told me what to say."

Police announced the "confession" after holding Edwards in jail for four days without giving him an opportunity to see a lawyer or any member of his family. (The Supreme Court recently gave a Washington, D. C. man his freedom because the police held him for 36 hours before a similar "confession" was announced.)

★

FOR A MONTH, before Edwards was arrested, the police terrorized all the Negro families living in the Freetown and Marley Neck area. Close to 100 men, and several teen-age boys, were dragged to jail for "questioning." School children were stopped to the roads by police and asked about their fathers.

Tom Edwards was arrested once before by police and released. He was rearrested a month later and held four days until police announced his "confession." After his father, James Edwards, a well-digger and iceman, saw his son he reported that "one of the cops had hit him."

Several days after the young sugar worfker was indicted by an Anne Arundel county grand jury, information that contradicted the "confesssion" reached the family. Several men and women told The Worker that they had seen Tom Edwards on the night of Sept. 17 when he is claimed to have slain Mary Kline and Jack Mahlen of Glein Burnie.

Letter to the Editor

Bethlehem's 'Savings Plan' Milks Workers of Wages

Editor:

Nobody knows exactly how much money the Bethlehem Steel Co. has deducted in "voluntary contributions" from its thousands of employes' pay checks since the "Relief Plan" began in 1926. (At least, none of us lowly "participants" know.) But simple arithmetic says the figure must be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 and probably more.

In other words, the steel workers out at the Point have invested $5,000,000 in a "savings" account from which, unless they are real good and sick—or real good and dead—they can never make withdrawals, and on which Bethlehem collects a tidy little rate of interest, thank you.

Not to mention the taxes the company avoids paying because the funds of the plan, being a "benefit fund," is tax exempt.

It's a benefit fund, all right—but not for the men in the mill.

When the mill was being organized by the CIO, the company, like all big companies, shed a lot of crocodile tears about its poor employes being "coerced" into joining the union. **The Baltimore Sun published the company's sobbing anti-union statements and helped out with a few sobs of its own about "the right to work."**

But how about the company's "plan"? It's supposed to be voluntary, but the company reserves the "right" not to hire you if you don't "volunteer" to join the plan. Don't try holding your breath till the Sun exposes this real coercion on the part of the company—it'll never happen.

The CIO fights for the workers, and when you pay your dues you have a real democratic say in how they're spent. But who ever heard of a single guy from the mill, except maybe a straw boss whom the company is "sure" of, getting in the administration of the relief plan?

With all that dough, why doesn't the company rig up a few recreation rooms out at the mill? (With no Jimcrow setup—Negro workers pay for the plan too.) Why doesn't it set up a real clinic where the workers could get regular medical and dental checkups and treatment, free of charge, instead of the dispensaries we have now, which remind you more of butcher shops than anything? Even if it did that, the company would still be getting away with murder, because it would still be our money paying for it!

But the company will never do anything like that on its own. This is something the union ought to take up and begin fighting for.

retadehthat,

A STEEL WORKER.

Progressive Hit Phone Rate Increase Plan

BALTIMORE.—The Maryland Progressive Party urged the Public Service Commission to deny the increase in phone rates asked by the Chesepeake & Potomac Telephone Co. The Progressive Party said that an increase in phone bills coming on top of the increase in fares granted to the Baltimore Transit Co. would cut the wages of the working people even more.

The progressives said the C&P's profits were the highest in history, and their plea of poverty was intended to create a sympathy which they did not deserve. It's the working people who need the sympathy, the Progressive Party said.

Birmingham Police Killed Fourteen Negroes in 1948

By Sylvia Hall

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Four brutal shootings by Birmingham police in the last three days of 1948 chalked up a total of 14 Negroes killed in the year. Two victims of "trigger happy" police now lie in a hospital critically wounded. This list of killings in a single state refutes the Tuskegee Institute estimate of only three lynchings in 1948 for the entire United States.

On the morning of Dec. 29, police investigated a young 21-year-old Negro who was trying to sell two cases of soft drinks. They took his name and address and left. A few minutes later they were called about a robbery of two cases of drinks. Police returned to the place where young Robert James was selling the drinks. The officers picked up the youth and took him to the address of the robbery. The boy admitted to the robbery and began running away. When the boy kept running after the two officers asked him to halt, they fierd. The boy hit twice, fell dead.

On the same morning, police critically wounded a young Negro who was seen leaving a cleaning establishment. According to the policemen, a window had been smashed and clothing was bundled up inside. As the boy fled the approaching officers, he was shot and according to hospital authorities suffers from "multiple" gunshot wounds.

★

ALARM IN THE CITY has caused two local papers, the **Birmingham News** and the **Birmingham Post** (Scripps-Howard chain) to comment on these shootings in their editorials.

Said the **News**:

"There have been several similar incidents in the last year in Birmingham. Many citizens are disturbed at what appeared to be too great a willingness on police officers' part to shoot to kill."

★

THE BIRMINGHAM POST in an editorial entitled "This Killing Must Stop" tells the story of young James and concludes with, "In no case and by no stretching of one's conscience is it possible to find any moral justification for such wanton acts of human destruction."

On New Year's eve a 16-year-old Negro said to have been prowling near a girls' boarding house was shot and killed by police officers.

Another Negro on the same night was shot and wounded while attempting to "escape arrest."

Each of the 14 killings and other shootings by Birmingham police have been investigated by other officers in the Public Safety Department and found to be "justifiable homicide."

In an editorial in the **Birmingham World**, local Negro newspaper, it is asked, "What is behind all of this blood-letting by Birmingham police? Are some evil forces motivating them? Is there no one above them to call them down? Is Birmingham still a city in the United States? How much longer will police violence go unchecked?"



SANDRA GUTHRIE, 11, of Morehead City, N. C., works on new net invented by her father and designed to let small fish escape while holding shrimp. Sandra is an expert net-maker.

U. S. Court Again Voids Negro Vote Ban

BIRMINGHAM. — Alabama's chief legal barrier to Negroes voting, the infamous Boswell Amendment, has been declared unconstitutional by three Federal Court judges.

This victory for the Negro people and white men "in overalls" comes at a strategically important moment as Dixiecrat politicians in both Georgia and South Carolina has announced that they are studying the law in order to push through similar laws.

The ruling comes as a result of court hearings where 10 Mobile County Negro plaintiffs have attacked the amendment as a weapon of "white supremacy" and asserted that the amendment was "prepared and adopted for the purpose" of discriminating against their rights as voters.

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MAJOR EVIDENCE to back up these assertions was produced by attorneys on Dec. 21, the concluding day of the hearing. They presented letters written by State Democratic Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey (Dixiecrat spokesman) to other party officials which called the voter qualification law "all-important."

One letter read, "We are going to see our poll lists flooded with thousands of voters who have not yet fitted themselves to participate in our government . . . unless registration laws are tightened."

"There are any number of counties in Alabama's Black Belt," McCorvey's letter declared, "where, unless we do something to tighten up our registration laws, we will very likely, in a few years, have only colored officials, as in many of these Black Belt counties the Negroes outnumber the white people from five to one to ten to one."

Upholding the claim of the Negroes, Judge Mullins wrote, "It, thus, already appears that this statement was intended to be, and is being used for the purpose of discriminating against applicants for the franchise on the basis of race and color. Therefore, we are necessarily brought to the conclusion that this amendment to the Constitution of Alabama both in its object and the manner of its administration, is unconstitutional, because it violates the 15th Amendment.

"While it is true that there is no mention of race or color in the Boswell Amendment, this does not save it.

The South in Struggle

Now Is the Time to Begin Fighting for the Thirty-Hour Week at the Same Pay

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

A RECENT state report showed that 1,000 Alabama coal miners are now working only two or three days a week. But worse things are ahead for these coal miners as well as for workers in other industries. In Birmingham the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. (U. S. Steel) is testing a machine that is said to dig and load two tons of coal a minute. This "robot miner" cuts coal, conveys coal and loads coal. TCI officials have been very articulate in describing how "safe" this new machine will be, but they have not even hinted that it will displace a large number of coal miners.

Should this new machine prove itself in Alabama tests others will be ordered immediately. Coal miners understand what that will mean for them. Others also understand it. I heard a barber talking about it the day the newspapers in Birmingham carried pictures of the mechanical giant. He said, "That machine won't be needing any haircuts."



• • •

THIS MODERNIZING of production methods is not confined to the coal industry. Huge profits in textile, for instance, are being plowed back into the industry in the form of new machinery which cuts out jobs. In North Carolina I knew of one mill that closed down for installation of new machinery and immediately started driving the old workers from the mill village, stating bluntly that with the new machinery they would have no more use for the older workers.

This installation of labor-saving machinery is accompanied by a ruthless drive for speed-up. The most widespread beef of industrial workers in the South is speed-up. In hazardous industries like mining the speed-up carries with it greater danger for the miners and the fight against speed-up also becomes a fight for safety.

As the year 1949 gets under way these workers are looking ahead with foreboding. Unemployment is already growing for them and they fear a great increase in unemployment even before a general economic crisis.

The time is ripe for the workers to start a crusade for the 30-hour week at no decrease in total weekly pay.

• • •

IN THE THIRTIES the fight for a shorter work-week which finally resulted in the 40-hour week was started after the crushing blow of the 1929 economic crisis had fallen on the working people. This time the workers, supported by their allies, must swing into full action for a 30-hour week before the crisis hits.

In this struggle the workers will learn a great deal about present-day monopoly capitalism.

When a giant steel company puts a machine into operation that makes the task of digging coal easier and quicker and then takes full benefit of this machine for their own profit by throwing out on the streets miners who are no longer needed—workers begin to think about basic things.

In this coming struggle for the 30-hour week, our Communist Party must explain to the workers how the capitalists are robbing them and point out to them the need for and the road to socialism.

I remember a strike struggle against speed-up in textile in the early thirties that first opened my eyes to the robbery of capitalism.

Because the infamous Bedeaux speed-up system was wrecking them physically, the workers at an Alabama textile plant struck. As a newspaper man I went out to the mill village and talked to the workers.

One worker indicated the mill and village to me with a sweep of his hand. "It's worth a couple of million dollars," he said, "and by right it belongs to us."

This was a startling idea to me at the time, so I urged the worker to explain himself.

"Well," he said, "five men own this mill. Far as I know, only one of them has ever seen it. Years ago when it was first built, they put up less than a $100,000. They got that back from profits years ago, but there sits a $2,000,000 mill and village. The men that own her have never hit a lick of work here. They hire a manager to run it and us workers to slave. How in the hell can you say it rightfully belongs to them?"

My conversation with the worker was broken up by the arrival of National Guardsmen who drove my worker friend and his buddies, men, women and children, from the mill village at bayonet point.

Today as speed-up and new machinery drive other workers from the plants and mill villages, we Communists must see that the workers draw in fuller form the lesson that this textile worker drew in the early thirties. This time the bosses' drive to starve workers must be broken. A 30-hour week at the same pay must become the battle cry.

Texas Notables Rally to Defend '12'

HOUSTON, Tex. — Thirty-nine World War II veterans in Houston have denounced the anti-Communist hysteria and demanded that the indictments against the twelve Communist leaders be immediately dropped in signed petitions to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark, Queens District Attorney Charles P. Sullivan, and New York State Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein.

The petition to Sullivan and Goldstein denounced the attempted criminal assault of Robert Thompson's seven-year-old daughter by the labor spy Robert J. Burke, and demanded an immediate Grand Jury investigation and indictments against the powerful pro-fascist forces that had a part in organizing this crime.

The petition to Tom Clark demanded a national Grand Jury investigation of the forces responsible for the criminal attacks against Communists all over the country. The petition pointed out that anti-Communist hysteria is bringing fascist violence to America, and demanded the immediate dropping of the indictments against the twelve national leaders of the Communist Party.

—

HOUSTON, Tex.—Twenty Texans active in civic, labor and progressive political activity in teh Lone Star state recently associated themselves in a joint statement to President Truman and Attorney-General against the indictment of the 12 national Communist leaders.

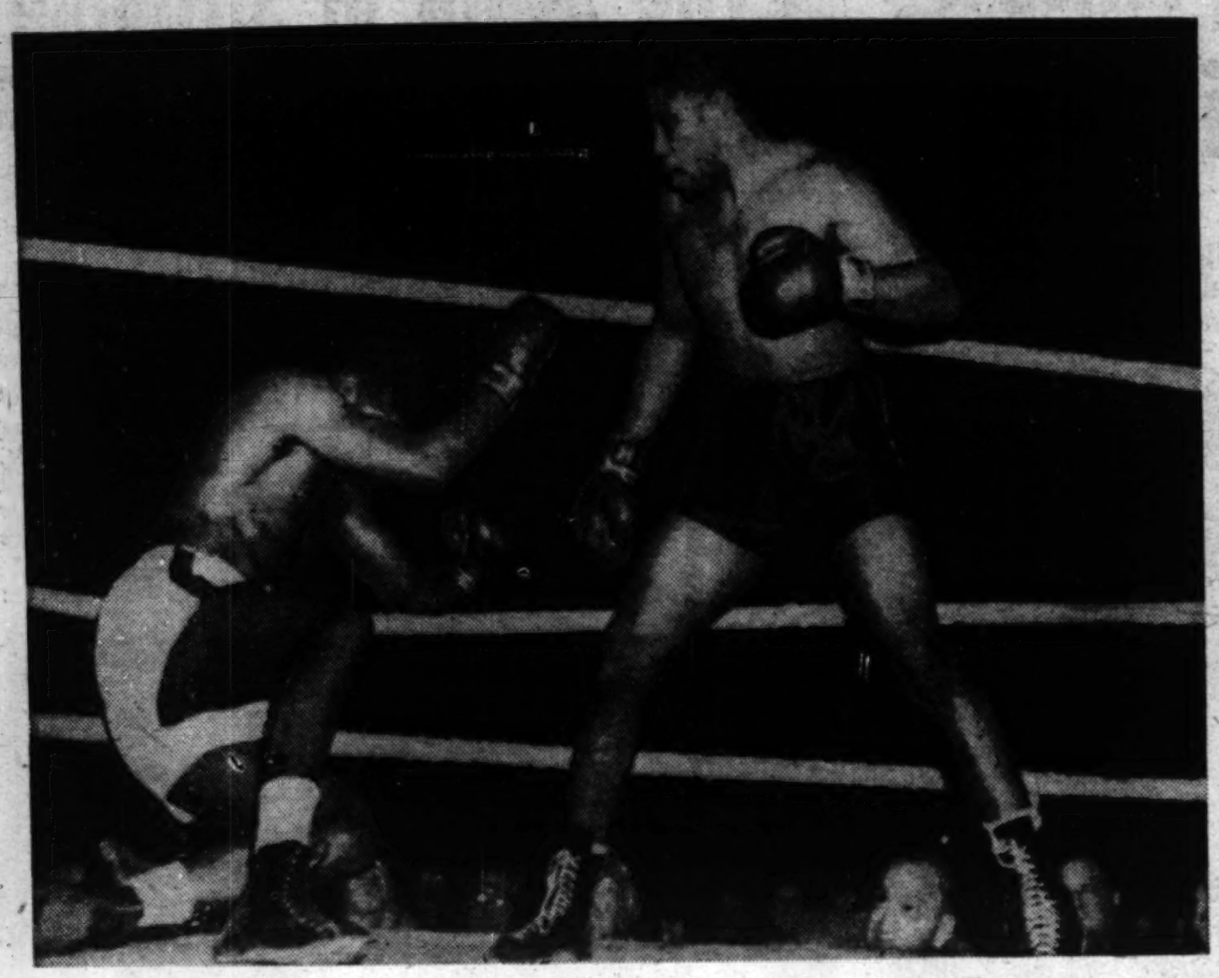
Signers included: T. L. Huggins, Justice of the Peace, Farmersville; G. J. Sutton, Negro leader elected to the San Antonio School Board; Mrs. Harriet Leary, Harry Epstein, Mary L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Koger and John Inman, San Antonio civic leaders; F. H. Hobbins, Matagordia County farm leader; Sara Lowery and Leon Wagner, college instructors and R. D. Dixon, Theodora Looney, F. M. Johnson, civic leaders—all of Waco; Hayden T. Moore of Midlothian; Mrs. Charles Anderson and Mrs. Sonia Findlay, active in Galveston civic affairs; Moses Leroy, Jacqueline Nelson and H. B. Hughes, Houston trade unionists.

The statement was initiated by Attorney Sam S. Barbaria of Dallas, and declared that the indictment "contrary to fundamental American democratic practices would establish persecution for political belief."

—

EL PASO, Tex.—Twenty leading citizens of this community, including students and staff members at the El Paso College of Mines and leaders of the Negro community, have protested to Attorney General Tom Clark that the indictment of the Communist leaders "is part of an unwelcome trend as regards civil liberties and civil rights in our country today."

'TOO GOOD TO GET SHOT AT THE BIG BOYS'



MIDDLEWEIGHT BERT LYTELL, shown dropping Vern Lester in another recent winning effort in the midwest, can't get a big-money shot in New York. Lytell has been the victim of a scandalous dodge for three years now, with most managers of the topflight middles refusing to risk having their boys spoiled by Bert.

West Coast Touts 2 Future All-Americans

Two of the greatest young football players in western gridiron history will be competing on Pacific Coast conference teams next fall—it says here from San Francisco. Remember these names: Donald Allen Heinrich, University of Washington; and William McColl, Stanford University.

Rookies that bloom in the spring often fade in the fall, but on the strength of these boys' freshman showings, coaches Howie Odell and Marchie Schwartz are figuratively holding their collective breaths. Because these two youngsters are being groomed to lead the Huskies and the Indians out of the wilderness of the PCC second division.

★

LET'S START OFF with McColl. Already this lad, who is only 18 years old, is building up a sort of Pudge Hefflefinger reputation. A graduate of a San Diego High School, McColl is a straight-A student at Stanford, majoring in medicine.

At Stanford, he competes only in football and boxing. He is six feet, four inches tall, weighs 215 pounds, plays end—and moves around like a flash, according to freshman coach Chuck Taylor, himself a former Stanford All-American, McColl has the makings of "an outstanding player." He is so fast that he gets behind the defensive secondary; and he is so tall and has such a long reach that the Stanford passer just tosses the ball high in the air and he grabs it above the opposing player's hands. Being a basketball and baseball star, he can make circus catches look easy.

Against the arch-rival California team, McColl snagged two 40-yard passes from between the defense to help win the game for undefeated Stanford frosh. On top of his offensive abilities at end, McColl handles the kick-off duties, booting the ball over the end one mostly; and just to change the monotony, once tried and successfully completed a field goal, so much for the Indian wonder boy.

★

NOW FOR THE LAD named Heinrich:

"He looks so good," says Odell, "that I'm just keeping my fingers crossed."

Up in Seattle, some fans believe that what made Odell recover his health was the prospect of coaching Heinrich during the coming season.

A backfield passing ace, Heinrich has astounded all those who have seen him. "He looks and acts like Johnny Lujack of Notre Dame." says Lon Stiner of Oregon State. He is a shade under six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds.

"He is one of those rare passing wizards," says Odell, "who doesn't flinch when the opposing line breaks through to tackle him. I've seen him stand with one hand on an opposing tackler's face and still complete a pass."

He has been sensational as a freshman. Stiner rings his praises after seeing what he did to a previously unbeaten Oregon State freshman team.

"All he did was complete 20 out of 25 passes and beat us by four touchdowns," moans Stiner.

Against Washington State, he was even better. Babe Hollingbery, former Washington State coach, saw the game. **"He threw 25 passes against us, and completed 21," said Babe, "looks just like another Lujack."**

Illinois Comes Up With Whiz Kid

CHICAGO. — An apple-cheeked kid who plays his best when the chips are down, Bill Erickson of Illinois, may be the player to lead the fighting Illini to their first Big Nine basketball title since the famed "Whiz Kids."

Erickson, a 20-year-old platinum blonde junior form Rockford, was a regular last season and totaled 147 points, hitting 32 percent of his attempts for field goals. But he was overshadowed by Dwight Eddleman, Jack Burmaster and a few more veterans of Illinois cage wars.

This year, still competing against the great Eddleman for notoriety, Erickson is more than holding his own. In the Illini's three Big Nine wins which left them at the top of the league race, he's been a spark and a star in every contest.

"Erickson is without doubt our most improved player," coach Harry Combes announced after his club had opened the Western Conference season with a 62 to 50 win over Wisconsin. The big blonde, 6 feet 1 inch tall, threw in 17 points that night to lead his teammates in scoring.

"I don't think there's a player in the Conference who has a better fake or one who can work in for good shots with any more ability than Erickson has shown," said athletic director Doug Mills, who coached Illinois basketball until two years ago and who directed the "Whiz Kids."

Over Illinois' dozen games for the season Erickson has netted 138 points, 20 less than Eddleman, and his percentage of accuracy on field goal attempts has been an astronomical .400.

Erickson's importance to the Illini is not solely on his scoring. He features blinding speed and is a clever ball handler and feeder. A "pepperpot" player, adept at stealing the ball, he's a key man in setting up plays.

Basketball success is nothing new to Erickson. He led Eastern High Schol to fourth place in the 1946 State tournament

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

VIDEO AND THE FIGHTS

OH IT'S SO SAD. Fight promoters are having a real cry concerning television. The small clubs are playing to empty houses, and the great big Garden is having a tough time making both balconies meet. Even with a good card.

Does your heart bleed for them? I'm sure. 20th Century Sporting Club deserves the sympathy of compassionate fight fans. So do the other promotional outfits throughout the country. But let's confine these few tearful remarks to 20th, because it is the Mr. Big of boxing promotions, and the Garden is the never-never land for all aspiring fighters.

So let's see now. 20th Century and the Garden share in the profits derived from all fight promotions at the House on 49th Street. The wartime profits were, shall we say—staggering? If memory serves me, it was a rare Friday night indeed when Garden ringside went for less than $15 for the cheapest kind of attraction. I refer to the hundred and one times such immortal fisticuffers as Johnny Greco, Lee Savold and Bobby Ruffin fought the main events. The top tariff for ringside is mentioned here not out of any noble concern for the pocketbooks of the mink-and-sable set who manage to fill the ringside pews very nicely regardless of the tariff. But the top price is important only because it's the delineator by which promoters scale down into the cheaper seat brackets. A $15 top makes it possible to sell a cheap balcony seat for five bucks. Obviously a $10 or $5 top would compel promoters to let the mezzanine and balcony perches go for considerably less, Almost for what the average working stiff could afford!

NOW I DON'T want anyone to get the idea that all the wartime fights at the Garden were dogs. That would be sheer nonsense. Guys just coming up and riding into their peaks, guys like Beau Jack, Rocky Graziano, Ike Williams, and Jimmy Bivins headlined a lot of 20th Century's promotions. Which, of course, made the high price of a seat even more of a crime to the public—because in order to see any of the truly top fighters (there was no television then) a fight fan had to pay through the nose for the privilege. Via the afrementioned scale-down from ridiculously high ringside tops, tops which soared even higher for the better fights and thus made the "cheaper" seats commensurately harder on a worker's wallet.

Beau Jack alone, in 23 main events at the Garden, drew $1,500,000 into the till! The Grazianos and Mauriellos always fought before capacity crowds. Fighters of considerably less talent and appeal did almost as well for Make Jacobs. The Garden and 20th milked the war boom for everything it was worth and never once considered holding the line reasonably down on ducats. I recall standing room space selling for $5 at some of the fights—and what better indication would you want of the killing made by the money-bags running boxing in New York!

NOW LET'S LEAVE the bonanza era and come into the postwar period. The high cost of living spirals ever higher. What little savings people managed to sock away during the war (bonds, etc.) go through the drain. Growing unemployment and part-time work puts in its cyclical appearance. None of this, of course, changes the desire of fans to attend sporting events.

Understanding the fierce grip sports has upon the affections of the people, the promoters keep their prices right up there . . . and in many cases some raise the bite, claiming increased costs. And isn't it amazing how these "increased costs" for the promoters never allow for the higher cost of living thrust not only on the fans—but the athletes. The mogul who raises his prices in one breath will in the other still fight tooth and nail against the salary demands of an athlete who argues that a dollar isn't a dollar anymore.

Enter the element of television. Suppose we still confine our comment to the fight scene, because by and large that's were videoizing has been most successful. Fight fans see no reason to pay the high bite of a ticket, when for the price of a 10-cents beer in the local pub he can keep his whistle wet and have a ringside view of the brawl.

NOW I DON'T doubt that the true-blue fight fan would still prefer being at the small fight club or the Garden to take in the fights. One thing video can't capture is the unique thrill of being at the ballpark or the fight arena with thousands of other fans and seeing competition in the flesh with all its attendant atmosphere, etc. But not at the expense of an unreasonably high-priced ticket, and not at the expense of a quart of milk and pound of butter, just two items which now cost him twice as much they did even during the war.

So the fights go on before half-empty houses. The promoters scream about television cutting into their profits and, in classic fashion, try to halt this technological advance which "threatens" to make entertainment just a little easier for the average working family. The smaller clubs are already beginning to cut out the televising of its fights. They're out to get the fans back, not through the medium of lower prices, but by robbing them of television.

Twenty Century and Madison Square Garden haven't come around to that yet. They scream bloody murder about the fickleness of the sports public, but fail to mention above a whisper that sponsors provide Mike Jacobs and the Garden with $400,000 annually from the radio-and-television hookup! Those tremendous promoter-losses become a little less accurate if you take into consideration the fee the Garden gets from each of its video advertisers, be it the razor people for the fights, cigarette and beer for basketball, etc. . . .

Oh yes. One other item. Again about the fights. If the Garden gets some $400,000 for video, and the razor people get a tremendous advertising audience, what do the fighters get? Well, let's see. For last week's main event, the highly heralded international middleweight bout between Steve Belloise and Robert Villemain, each main-eventer got $212 as his end from television!

So let's all have a loud cry for the sports promoters, huh? Down with television! Down with any athlete so bold as to want a fair cut of the profits. Down with everything—but the price of a ticket!

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

Vol. XIV, No. 3 — January 16, 1949 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 28 Pages, Price 10 Cents

THOUSANDS GO TO CAPITAL IN THE DEFENSE OF '12'

—See Page 3

STEVENSON BACKS DOWN ON PLEDGES

— SEE PAGE 2-A —

ONE WEEK TO GO!

AN EDITORIAL

Can Illinois complete The Worker sub drive in one week?

This is the challenge we face as the drive for 3,000 new readers winds up on Jan. 22.

Encouraging is the fact that the drive has picked up in tempo during the last few days. The excellent plans that were still on paper when most districts were out working are now beginning to pay off.

Last Sunday, several hundred canvassers were mobilized throughout the city and brought in 400 subs.

That was good—but only as a dress rehearsal for this Sunday's mobilization in which the number of canvassers and the results in subs must be doubled and tripled.

Those who went out last Sunday were encouraged to go again. The reports we received from everywhere were enthusiastic. Canvassers reported that the paper was given a warm reception and that they had no difficulty selling the Illinois Edition of The Worker.

That's why we have no hesitation in calling for the completion of the drive — the securing of some 1,600 subs — in the course of a week.

We propose:

- Full mobilization of every possible person for Sunday, Jan. 16 canvassing and for the week that follows.
- This mobilization should be on a personal basis with everyone accounted for.
- Contact lists should be carefully gone over and divided among canvassers. Such lists are now in the hands of section leaders.
- In the final week there should be day-to-day check-up by the section leaders on the progress each canvasser is making.

We want to remind you that those who bring in 12 subs — and only those — will be invited to the "Press Crusaders" banquet on Jan. 22.

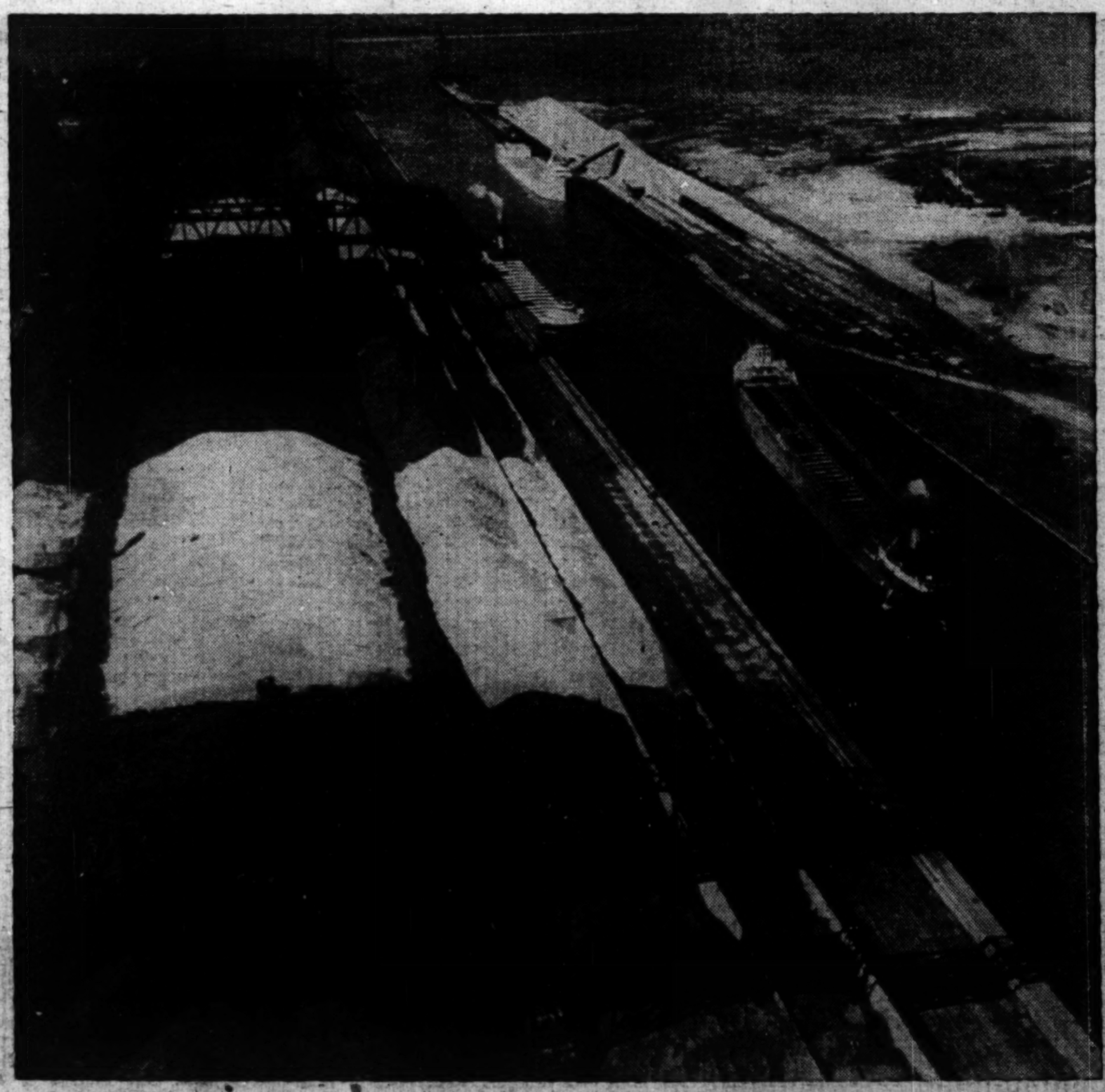
Also there are attractive prizes for the individuals and the sections that do the best job.

Also we are in socialist competition with the Ohio District for completion of our quota.

But foremost, remember that the trial of "The 12" Communist leaders, the most crucial trial in the history of our nation, is scheduled to begin next week.

Those additional Worker readers are additional fighters for the defense of "The 12."

The job we do in The Worker mobilization on January 16 will have a great deal to do with the outcome of the trial of "The 12" which begins on Jan. 17.



LAST ORE BOATS of the season bring final loads for winter's stockpile of 5,000,000 tons to be used mainly by Calumet area steel mills. This year's ore transport season closed on the latest date in history.

BANKER STEVENSON WRITES OFF A LIABILITY

In the past few weeks, this paper has repeatedly raised the question: Gov. Stevenson—banker or governor?

The governor found what he thinks is a neat answer to the question. The financial statement of the Chicago National Bank was issued this week, omiting Stevenson's name from the list of Board of Directors!

The Illinois Worker called the bank immediately. Was it a misprint? No, a spokesman for the bank answered, the governor will be too busy to function as a director. The bank was vague as to just when Stevenson had resigned.

Did this mean that the governor was no longer connected with the City National Bank. "No," came the answer, "He will still be active and retain his interest in the bank."

From Stevenson's office came a slightly different version:

"The governor is a man who likes to do a good job at whatever he does. He won't have time to be both a good governor and a good banker."

'New Look' Missing in Gov. Stevenson's Cabinet

CHICAGO. – Searching for the "New Look" in Gov. Adlai Stevenson's cabinet and among his State Legislature spokesmen will be almost like looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack. Little assurance can be drawn from Stevenson's major cabinet appointments that his glowing campaign promises will be fulfilled. The mandate voted by the people will be mostly in the hands of men who are Democratic party wheelhorses and either holdovers or leftovers from the Green Republican and Horner Democratic administrations.

Two of the most vital issues voted for by the people actually stand in deadly danger right from within the new governor's top inner circle. These are a fine safety program, threatened by his newly-appointed director of Mines who is known as a stooge of the mine operators; and the rights of labor, in danger from his director of Public Safety who has turned that department into a strike-breaking agency.

★

HERE IS HOW the Governor's major appointments shape up:

(1) New faces: James Mulroy, former managing editor of the Chicago Sun, as Executive Assistant; Charles W. Mitchell, as Director of Finance (see adjoining story); James William Starks, as Director of Mines and Minerals.

(2) Holdovers: Dr. Ronald Cross, as Director of Health; and T. P. Sullivan, as Director of Public Safety.

(3) Leftovers: Charles P. Casey, as Director of Public Works.

(4) Party Regulars: Richard Daley, as Director of Revenue; and Frank Annunzio, state CIO-PAC secretary, as Director of Labor.

★

NOT DIRECTLY appointed by Stevenson, but elected with his approval, are Paul Powell as the all-powerful Speaker of the House and William "Botchie" Connors as Senate minority floor leader. Both are notorious party wheelhorses, Powell in the downstate area and Connors in the corrupt 42d Ward.

In the hands of this pair will rest the fate of the progressive legislation promised by Stevenson. One of Stevenson's key promises, a state FEPC, is expected to have tough going because of Powell's known opposition to this measure.

Three key figures in the cabinet, Casey, Daley, and Annunzio, have close ties with the Democratic machine. Casey has been handling all patronage for Senator Scott Lucas; Daley is a Chicago Democratic ward committeeman; and Annunzio has always sought to tie the CIO to Democratic Party and is known to have had the support of powerful Italian party circles on the lower West Side.

★

THE OUTRIGHT anti-labor figure in the cabinet is T. P. Sullivan, held over from the Green administration by Stevenson as Director of Public Safety. Under Sullivan's direction the department has been practically converted into a strike-breaking agency from its regular duties of highway patrol and prison supervision.

In the 1946 General Motors strike at the LaGrange Electromotive plant, Sullivan personally attempted to organize a back-to-work movement of veterans. This was defeated when more than 3,000 union vets had massed on the picket line.

He also used state police for strike-breaking purposes in two strikes of farm equipment workers within recent years. At the J. I. Case plant in Rock Island state troopers were used to beat up strikers and last year he assigned more than 200 state police to round-the-clock strike-breaking duty in the strike of Caterpillar workers at Peoria.

★

THE STOOGE of the mine operators is Starks, who has been a Peabody Coal Co. mine superintendent for over 20 years. Peabody Coal is the largest mine operator in the state and holds a near-monopoly position in the industry.

Although his appointment by Stevenson was apparently approved by the officials of the United Mine Workers and Progressive Miners, reports from the coal fields indicate amazement that he was chosen and in turn approved by the unions.

Miners in the Taylorville area, who know him best and have dealt with him for years, label him as "strictly a company man" and as "anti-union." They report that the worst speed-up in any mines in the state is to be found in the Peabody Taylorville mine where Starks has been superintendent.

Gil GREEN

Did UN Declaration On Rights Really Mean Everyone . . .?

By Gil Green

THINGS are not always what they seem. Surface appearances are often deceiving. This is particularly true of the recent appointment of Frank Annunzio, as director of the Illinois Department of Labor. A superficial glance at this development would lead one to believe that organized labor has won a considerable victory, especially its CIO wing. After all, Frank Annunzio is not a LaSalle Street banker or manufacturer. Nor is he a corporation lawyer or run-of-the-mill politician.

Annunzio is a labor leader, an official of a very important union, the United Steel Workers. He is also the Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO State PAC.

Thus one would ordinarily assume that this appointment is all to the good, and that labor has much to gain from it.

But before the workers in steel, packing, auto, and other industries begin their general jubilation, let them more closely look this gift horse in the mouth.

★

ONE THING they will notice. This appointment has not even caused a ripple on La Salle Street. Apparently the bankers and industrialists of the state don't think they have anything to worry about.

And yet, the head of the state labor department is not an unimportant post. This department supervises the enforcement of state industrial safety and health laws and every worker knows how these laws are being systematically violated by the employers. That is one of the reasons for the appalling increase in industrial accidents and occupational diseases over recent years.

This department could also do much to expose the high cost of living and the dwindling real income of the workers. It could take a lead in fighting for advanced social legislation and could demand the prosecution of employers responsible for evading state laws.

But, if the big capitalists of the state are not particularly disturbed, they have good reason. They know that Mr. Annunzio is going to play along with them. In his first statement after appointment he declared that he would "co-operate fully with industry."

Annunzio, and the group of labor leaders that he represents, see this appointment not from the viewpoint of what is in the best interests of the working class, but as opening up careers for themselves as governmental lackeys of big business.

With this appointment they see a grand opportunity to get their fingers in the pork barrel of political patronage in payment for their promise to keep labor tied to the Democratic Party.

★

THE WORKERS of the state have got to be on guard against this development. Men such as Annunzio will now more than ever go out of their way to be "good fellows," to prove that they can do an even better job for the industrialists than they could do themselves. They will try to preach patience to the workers; telling them that they ought not to expect too much, and that everything is "under control."

We have seen this same thing take place in other lands. In England, we actually have a so-called "Labor Government." But the labor men who run this government do so not in the best interests of the working people, but of British capital.

We are now witnessing a smaller edition of the same thing in this country. We do not have a "Labor Government," but we have governments on a national and state scale which realize that they can best put over their essentially pro-capitalist policies by making these appear as "labor policies."

No, the workers of Illinois will gain nothing from the Annunzio appointment. In fact, they run the danger that the State Department of Labor itself may now become an instrument in the activities of the Right wing labor leaders to split further the ranks of the CIO.

They must keep their eyes on the ball. They must insist that their union officials serve them and stop looking for personal favors and political bribes from one or another of the two old parties.

Can the Sales Tax Be Killed In Illinois?

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO. – What are the chances of wiping out the sales tax in Illinois?

A survey by The Worker disclosed these facts:

1. The sales tax can be abolished—but it will take a broad and vigorous struggle by the people of Illinois.

2. Other revenue sources can be found to replace the sales tax income—and they can be found even without revision of the state constitution.

• • •

TO GET some of the answers on tax reform prospects in Illinois, this reporter went to George W. Mitchell, the newly-appointed state Director of Finance, who will hold an extremely important position in the Stevenson regime.

Mitchell is a tax expert and a widely-recognized authority in the field of public finance. As such, it is considered that he will play a strategic role in the tax policy-making of the new administration.

"There is little chance for repeal of the sales tax," Mitchell told The Worker. However, he indicated that he regards the sales tax as a particularly oppressive form of state money-raising, imposing unfair burdens on the lowest-income group in the state.

• • •

WHAT other source of income for the state, if not the sales tax?

Mitchell pointed out that the property tax is being poorly administered in the state and could be far more productive.

"In Chicago, for example, there is somethting like eight percent delinquency in property tax collection," he said.

Surveys of property tax collection have revealed the widespread tax-dodging and tax-chiselling, particularly by those in the higher brackets.

• • •

FURTHER, Mitchell pointed to the fact that the present state law does allow for a flat income tax, although it prohibits a graduated income tax on individuals and corporations.

Mitchell holds what are considered liberal views on taxation. However, The Worker interview with him gave no indication that he or Gov. Stevenson have any intention of fighting for basic tax reform.

The new state director of finance was also a member of the state tax commission under the Horner administration of the '30s.

• • •

IT WAS under that regime that the Illinois sales tax first passed on June 28, 1933. However, the tax was specifically adopted to provide emergency relief for the unemployed.

In fact, the people of Illinois were at that time given repeated assurances that the sales tax was a temporary emergency measure and would, under no circumstances, become a permanent feature of the tax structure.

Today, after 15 years, the sales tax remains the main source of revenue in Illinois. For the year 1948, the sales tax brought in $165,594,885.

• • •

THE sales tax provides between one-third and one-half of the toatl state tax income.

Meanwhile, Illinois laws still bar the most democratic forms of taxation—namely, graduated personal and corporate income taxes. Throughout the country, 34 states now have such taxation.

The State of Illinois needs a constitutional convention to revise the state charter in order to enact such taxes. During the campaign, Gov. Stevenson came out strongly for a constitutional convention.

Will the antiquated and oppressive Illinois tax structure be reformed? Will the sales tax be wiped out?

The new governor and his finance director are not committed to such a program. The tax reform drive will have to come from the people of Illinois who live under the crushing burden of unfair taxation.

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HOROWITZ


RUBINSTEIN


LILY PONS


PIATIGORSKY

Leading Musicians Protest Nazi as Chicago Conductor

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO. — Chicagoans have applauded the artistry of Horowitz, Pons, Rubinstein, Piatagorsky on the concert stage. This week they were applauded for their stirring refusal to allow the corruption of their art by men who were once the bearers of Nazi "Kultur."

In bitter words they have condemned the attempt to bring Herr Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Hitler's No. 1 musician, to this country to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

★

IF STEEL magnate Edward L. Ryerson, head of the Chicago Orchestra Association, goes through with his plan to hire Furtwaengler, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra may become a tenth-rate musical group.

Among those who have stated their abhorrence of this scheme and their refusal to appear with the Chicago orchestra are:

Vladimir Horowitz, Artur Rubinstein, Alexander Brailowsky, pianists; Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; Nathan Milstein, Isaac Stern, violinists; Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz, conductor.

The Worker also learned this week that several members of the orchestra have decided to resign rather than play under Furtwaengler.

In addition, several scheduled guest conductors for next session also indicated that they would not appear.

RUBINSTEIN, one of the world's greatest piano artists, declared:

"I will not collaborate, musically or otherwise, with anyone who collaborated with Hitler, Goering and Goebbels."

In equally strong terms, the world-famous Horowitz stated that he had made his decision about Furtwaengler out of respect for the hundreds of thousands of Americans who died in the war against Nazism.

★

HOROWITZ will appear in Chicago in two recitals within the coming weeks. Rubinstein, Brailowsky and Stern were scheduled as soloists with the Chicago Symphony during the current season.

Fritz Busch, who was scheduled as a guest conductor in both this season and the next one, told this week how he had pleaded with Furtwaengler to leave Germany along with himself and scores of other artists.

"He is a man without character," said Busch, "and I don't think that a man without character should be allowed to conduct Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn."

★

IN THE FACE of such bitter public condemnation, a weak defense of Furtwaengler came only from Ryerson, from a group of North Shore socialite "patrons" of the orchestra and from the metropolitan papers in Chicago.

In support of the Nazi conductor, the Chicago Tribune enlisted Sigrid Schultz, who was the paper's pro-Nazi correspondent from Berlin during the Hitler regime.

However, Miss Schultz was forced to reveal that "Furtwaengler held a title in the (Nazi) state council." She also disclosed that: "Shortly before Furtwaengler's birthday in 1943, Joseph Goebbels told the conductor that Hitler had chosen a wonderful present for him—a new villa."

The Chicago **Sun-Times** this week tried to picture the money and power-loving Herr Furtwaengler as a simple dupe of the Nazis. Referring to the fact that the conductor was a member of the Prussian state council, the **Sun-Times** stated that "he had no real idea what this meant in the eyes of the anti-Nazi world . . . he was simply a non-political creative artist."

★

LEADING musicians, however, made these documented accusations against Furtwaengler:

- He adhered strictly to Nazi doctrine in his concerts, playing what the Nazis ordered and barring the music of Mendelssohn and all others with the "non-Aryan taint."
- He went on the Axis radio in 1943 to preach Nazism and conducted at Nazi Party functions.
- He steadfastly refused to join other artists who fled from the Nazis, although he had every opportunity to do so since he conducted abroad.
- He was indicted as "a tool of the Nazi Party" at a hearing before the Allied Control Commission in 1946.

Stevenson Backs Down On Pledges

By Ruby Cooper

SPRINGFIELD. — Illinoisans faced a tough fight to carry through on their election mandate as Gov. Adlai Stevenson backed down on his major campaign pledges this week in his inauguration speech here.

The eagerly-awaited message presented a portrait of Stevenson as Governor vastly different from that of Stevenson the candidate, whose pledges on key state issues aroused voters to overwhelmingly cast out the reactionary, corrupt Green Republican administration.

The scoreboard on Stevenson's first official utterances as Governor showed:

- **Outright rejection of a graduated state income tax as a solution to the grave problem of state finances for aid to schools and hard-pressed cities and towns.**
- **Lip-service to state FEPC, leaving it entirely up to the State Legislature in contrast to his campaign pledge to fight uncompromisingly for its enactment.**
- **No mention of civil rights, despite the election promise to strengthen and enforce the state civil rights law banning discrimination.**
- **No recommendations for a state housing construction program to supplement any Federal program.**
- **Proposed reduction of the rates of contributions by employers to unemployment insurance funds.**
- **No recommendations on rent control or evictions.**
- **Reduction of the number of mental patients in state institutions in order to cut state expenditures.**
- **Postponement for some time in the future any action to establish an effective mine safety program.**
- **No specific program recommended for the farmers, who had been promised farm-to-market roads to take them "out of the mud" and a host of other measures.**
- **Recommendations to increase salaries of high state officials, without any mention of raising salaries of state employes.**

★

STEVENSON'S PROMISES and his overall call for "clean government" and "a progressive state administration" gave him the greatest majority in Illinois history. His election stirred great hopes and genuine rejoicing among the many who believed that staunch progressive leadership had been

(Continued on Page 13)


GOV. STEVENSON

Fur Workers Win 4th Round Wage Boosts

CHICAGO.—The CIO Fur and Leather Workers Union here has completed contract negotiations providing for the first fourth-round wage increases in this area, it was announced this week by Abe Feinglass, Midwest Director.

The increases range from 10 to 11½ cents an hour and cover more than 3,600 workers in 11 tanning and leather plants, Feinglass disclosed.

"These fourth-round increases come on top of the doubling and tripling of the wages of these workers since they were organized by our union in 1940," he declared.

Enumerating other gains made by the union, Feinglass listed the following won for leather and tanning workers here:

Two and three weeks vacation with pay.

Six paid holidays a year.

Hospitalization insurance, life insurance, accident and health insurance, and sick benefits, all paid for entirely by the employers and covering not only the workers, but their families as well.

Packing Wins Sub Prize as City Prepares for Jan. 19 'Press Day'

CHICAGO. — Citywide canvassing for subs for the Illinois Edition of The Worker last Sunday brought in 400 subs. The mobilization, however, was considered a "dress rehearsal" for another "Press Sunday," Jan. 16, which is expected to put the Illinois District within striking range of its 3,000-sub quota.

The packing Section brought in 61 subs as a result of last Sunday's work, topping all other sections in the city. A radio-phonograph, offered as a prize by the national circulation department of The Worker, will be awarded to the Packing Section.

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Another radio-phonograph will go to the best section in the Jan. 16 canvassing.

The Steel Section was runner-up last week, securing 42 subs, and West Side brought in 36.

"Packing nosed us out last week," said James Balanoff Jr., of the Steel section, "but they'll never catch us on Jan. 16."

Many canvassers won free tickets to the Jan. 22 "Press Builders Banquet" to be held on Jan. 22, where only those who have secured at least 12 subs will be admitted.

"This will be one affair where you can't buy your way in," declared District Press Director Sara Hayden, "It's free—but only for those who have brought in '12 for the 12'."

Guest at the banquet will be Alan Max, managing editor of the Daily Worker.

• • •

The banquet will be followed later in the evening by the gala "Press Capers," at DuSable Center, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Daily Worker.

Meanwhile, the Packing Section forged into the lead in The Worker drive, achieving 85 percent of its quota. Steel was up to 78 percent at the beginning of this week.

Lowest among the industrial section was Johnstone, with 41 subs out of a quota of 400.

Many sections were planning to double the number of canvassers for the Jan. 16 "Press Sunday." Some 300 participated last week.

Sections also reported they were going over their list of contacts this week, in preparation for Sunday.

The mobilization Sunday will be the opening of a final week-long "big push" in many sections, with plans for completion of their quotas for the drive by the time of the Jan. 22 affair.

Editor to Speak Here on China

CHICAGO.—Chu Tong, editor of the **China Daily News,** will speak here on "Victory in China" on Friday evening, Jan. 28, at 8 p.m. at the Hamilton Hotel.

The editor, who appears here for the first time, is a dynamic speaker, considered among the best authorities in America on developments in China.

Chu Tong will deal with the story behind the headlines in China, the role of American reaction, and the aims of the Communists in China. Admission is 90 cents.

Lebensraum--with Furniture

CHICAGO. — Theodore Katzmann must have been inspired by reports from Germany that a former Nazi can get away with murder.

Surely it shouldn't be hard to put over a shakedown of tenants based on a rent-furniture tie-in.

Imagine Katzmann's surprise, then, when the 10 tenants brought suit against him and his sister charging that the Katzmann's put an illegal bite on them to the tune of $22,000.

Katzmann, who lives at 7734 Jeffrey Ave., has a long record as a leader in fascist organizations in Chicago. He is a one-time local chieftain of the German-American Bund and of the Silver Shirts.

He owns the Castle Furniture Co. at 7307 S. Racine. He and his sister, Mrs. Minnie King, own a 36-flat building at 6619 Greenwood Ave. This week, 10 tenants in that building charged that they were each clipped for about $2,000 worth of furniture from Katzmann's store for the privilege of paying rent in the Katzmann-King apartments. The furniture, they said, was worth less than one-third of what they paid for it—and they didn't want it in the first place.

Katzmann has always been good at money-raising. When the German-American Bund collapsed, he helped organize American Relied for Germany, Inc. This organization raised hundreds of thousands of dollars after the war.

That money was collected at four stations in Chicago. One of those stations was Katzmann's home.

Drafted during the war, Katzmann was kept under surveillance as a pro-Nazi by the army in special detention camps at Camp Ripley, Minn. and Camp Carson, Col.

After the war, he ran for Congress in the 2nd district as a Republican, using his campaign to spread race hatred and Hitlerite doctrine in the South Side community. He was a close associate of the late Newton Jenkins, notorious Chicago fascist fuehrer.

This week, Katzmann faced a $25,750 suit in U. S. District brought against him and his sister by the Chicago Rent Office and the 10 tenants.

EAST ZONE GERMANS WELCOME ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIPMENT



With banners waving, Germans in the East Zone welcome a food train from the Soviet Union.

Police Hide Blood-Test To Convict Innocent Negro

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA. — The Worker has learned that authorities are withholding scientific tests of a blood-stained shirt, though they used the untested blood-stains to convict a young Negro for murder. Here are the facts:

Bayard Jenkins, 19-year-old iceman's helper, was found guilty last Nov. 23 of murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller in her apartment June 7.

Jenkins insisted that blood on a shirt found in his home a week after the murder was his own. The prosecution alleged the blood was Mrs. Meller's, but failed to produce any blood tests.

The blood-stained shirt was the sole evidence produced by the state to prop up a "confession" which Jenkins repudiated, charging police obtained it by threatening to "beat out my brains."

At the trial the court-appointed defense attorney maintained that the blood-stained shirt was actually the weakest part of the state's case. Failure of the state to produce the blood tests it could have made first led this paper to maintain that Jenkins was being railroaded because he was a Negro.

★

NEGRO WITNESSES who accounted for Jenkins' time the whole afternoon of Mrs. Meller's murder were called "bums" by the prosecutor at the trial.

Following his conviction, Jenkins insisted that the analyses, which the state had failed to produce, be made so as to compare his blood with that on his shirt and the blood-stained clothing of the murdered woman.

After some delay, the first tests, The Worker has learned, showed that Mrs. Meller and Jenkins had the same type blood.

On Dec. 24, Jenkins insisted that further tests known as the RH and the M and N tests be made. These tests develop further chemical factors and allow closer indentification. These additional tests, The Worker has learned, have been in the possession of the authorities since early January. The findings have been withheld from the public. Why?

A conference is held to be necesssary by the trial judge with the defense and the prosecuting attorney in the case, Raymond Speiser. The conference has been delayed, why? Speiser has been reported to be "busy."

Herbert Gulembo, a 24-year-old white grave-digger made a voluntary confession to Saginaw, Mich., police that he and not Jenkins committed the murder. He said his conscience was bothering him because someone else was "doing time" for Mrs. Meller's murder.

However, Philadelphia police without investigation, immediately exonerated Gulembo, who then recanted, saying his detailed confession was "all a dream." The Worker later interviewed Gulembo's brother-in-law, who confirmed major points in Gulembo's confession.

The police, it is also learned, are getting after witnesses who had been quoted in The Worker as confirming the facts established in the Gulembo confession.

Meanwhile, Jenkins remains in jail, and Gulembo has not been extradited from Michigan, despite demands by Jenkins' attorney, and thousands have joined the campaign for his freedom initiated by this paper.

Penalties Imposed on Colorado Pickets

DENVER. — The right to picket is at stake in a battle between police and Coloradoans who are fighting for an end to brutality at the state reform school for boys. In a highhanded procedure in the Denver police court last week, a step to end legal picketing was taken when nineteen people of a group which picketed the home of Governor Knous demanding justice in the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia were fined on charges of "disturbance" and "loitering."

The case arose out of demands made by about 200 Coloradoans who were angered at the reported "suicide" of young Garcia in a jail cell at the reform school, which is long notorious for its brutality.

Delegations which carried demands for an investigation of the death and clean-up of the school met wit ha cold, negative response from the governor, who has long paraded as a "liberal." Thereupon, they decided to carry their fight with a mass picketline in front of the governor's house. Before a packed courtroom, questioning of police officers revealed that no one in the neighborhood of Gov. Knous' house had made any complaints about "disturbance." One officer admitted that he had gone around the block soliciting complaints, but had no luck.

★

DEFENDANTS charged that police had attempted to single out known progressives, and had refused to arrest other pickets, even telling some to go home. This showed the police were trying to red-bait the Garcia fight.

The courtroom audience broke into laughter repeatedly as the police and city attorneys contradicted themselves, and defendants exposed the dictatorial actions of Chief O'Donnell. Among the defendants was 18-year-old Raymond Garcia, brother of Ruben Garcia.

Very self-consciously, Judge Brofman found the defendants guilty, and fined each $10 on each charge, except for Alfonso Sena, chairman of COMP, who was fined $125, and Paul Kleinbord and Robert Trujillo, Communist leaders, who were fined $100 each.

While the Garcia fight continues, the case is being appealed to a higher court.

U.S. Schools in Danger, Teachers Union Warns

By Louise Mitchell

Gov. Dewey boasts about the "finest" educational system in the country because he hopes the vast majority of New Yorkers will never get a glimpse of the nation's school statistics to see whether the facts bear out this fiction.

A recent nationwide study by the New York Times, certainly not impartial to Dewey, showed that at least eight states, hardly as rich as New York, start their teachers at higher salaries, and California, New Jersey, Connecticut and North Dakota have higher ceilings.

New York was included in the group in which the number of substandard and emergency teachers increased since a year ago, although the number declined somewhat throughout the nation.

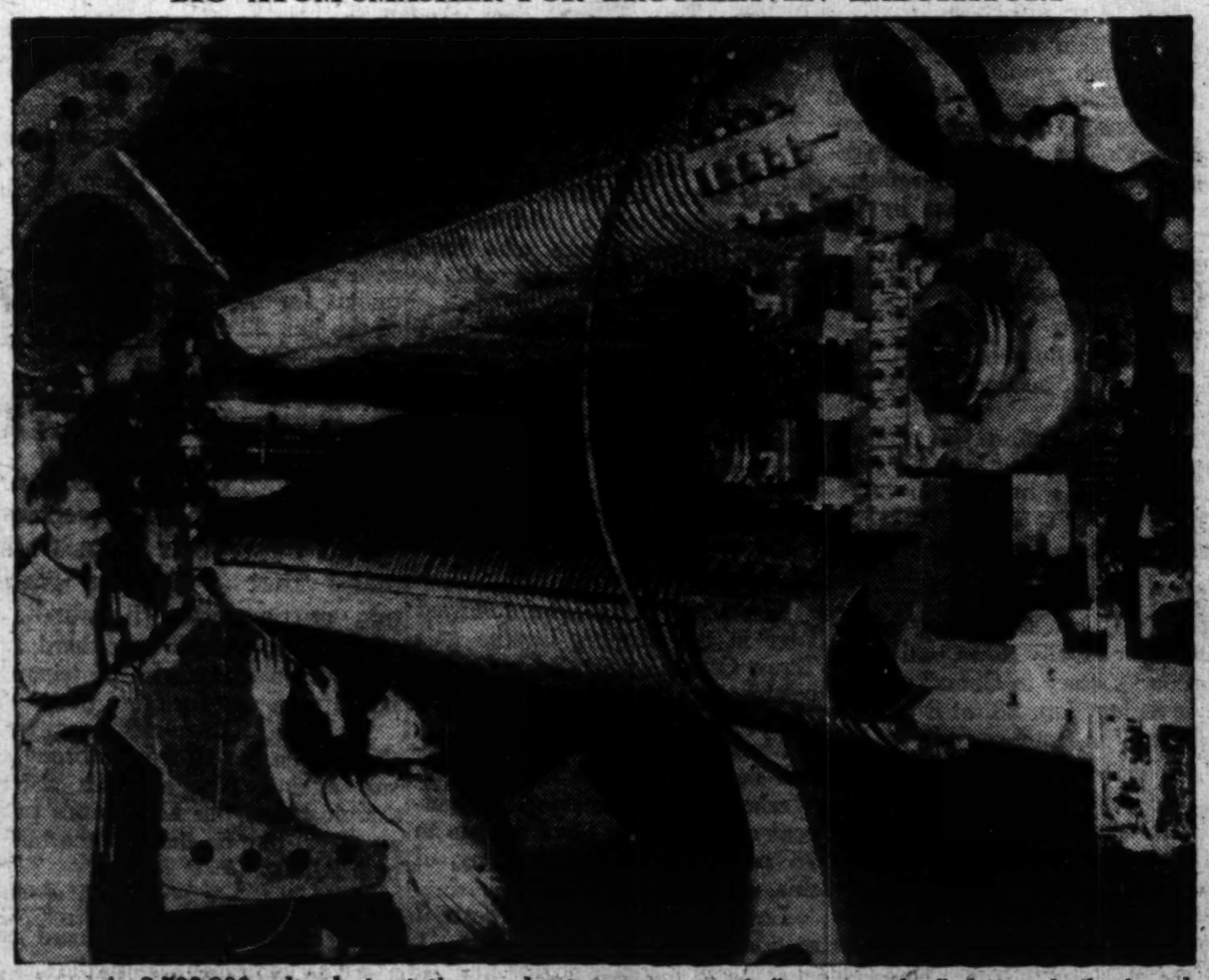
The most serious affliction of the schools today, as pointed out by the Times, is the teacher shortage. This is so especially in view of the increased birth rate in all states.

★

A RECENT RESOLUTION on policy and program by the CIO Teachers Union pointed out that the estimated increase in school enrollment nationally for the next eight to 10 years will be 1,000,000 children. In New York City alone there will be at least 240,000 more children in the school by 1954.

According to the National Education Association, some 100,000 new teachers are needed each year for the next eight years. As for New York, the Public Education Association holds that 10,000 additional teachers are needed immediately to bring the teacher-pupil ratio up to the standard of comparable upstate communities.

BIG 'ATOM-SMASHER FOR BROOKHAVEN LABORATORY



A 3,500,000-volt electrostatic accelerator, a type of "atom-smasher" being built for the Brookhaven laboratory for proton study, is shown. Belts will carry the charges to an aluminum sphere. The sphere's voltage will "accelerate" protons through the tube.



A DELEGATION of prominent Chicagoans went to see Mayor Kennelly, center, this week and secured his proclamation of Negro History Week to begin February 12.

'Jimmy Never Got a Break'

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO. — The papers reported last week that three teenagers had been arrested by the police and charged with starting a fire which routed 11 families and destroyed $5,000 worth of property at 1621 S. Lawndale Ave.

We talked with the mothers of James Murphy, 15, and Helene Lieberman, 14, two of the three arrested youth. Interviewed separately in their apartments at 1623 S. Lawndale Ave., both mothers told the same story—the story, we realized later, that lies behind almost all cases of so-called "juvenile delinquency." It was the story of poverty and slum housing.

Slight, workworn Agnes Murphy, mother of eight children, spoke quietly: "My Jimmy's been in trouble lots of times. He's never been right since he was five years old, when his skull was fractured by a car as he was playing in the street.

"I've always wanted him to get a good checkup, but never could afford it. His father is a clerk for a bus company. He just doesn't make enough to pay for anything but the necessities."

"People may say it's the parents' fault," she went on, "but can anyone tell me what I've done that was wrong? Jimmy and his brothers and sisters all went to the Blessed Sacrament School. They go to church every Sunday.

"For myself, I've never spent money on pleasures. What I have, I give to the children, for food, clothes, and shelter."

We glanced over the Murphys' "shelter." A cold water five-room flat, with paint peeling from the walls, and beds in every one of the five crowded rooms.

"Jimmy sleeps in the same bedroom with his brother Phil, and his sisters Dorothy and Rosanne," Mrs. Murphy continued. "I know it's not right, but what can I do?"

Our conversation with Mrs. Lieberman, mother of five children, was mostly in Yiddish. "Believe me," she said, "the children meant no harm. The owners next door moved their oil tanks out into the yard to make room for flats in the basement. The oil tanks, four of them, have stood there for months, with very little protection.

"Helene explained that she and the boys were playing back there, and the boys wanted to start a small fire, so they opened a valve from one of the tanks. They put a match to the oil that poured out —but never closed the valve. The fire shot right up into the tanks, exploded, and you know the rest.

"Of course it was wrong of them to fool with those tanks," she continued. I've had fights many times with my Helene over the way she runs around, won't stay home, is always restless and on the go. But what has she got here, to keep her at home?"

She gestured toward the rest of the four-room apartment. "She sleeps in the same bedroom with me and her two sisters. My husband shares the smaller bedroom with our son. What kind of a home is that? Sure, we've looked for another place to live until our feet wore out. But for a family living on a tailor's salary, there's nothing. Nothing."

We wanted to talk next with the Negro family who owns the building that was half demolished by the fire. We asked Alice Hall, cousin of the owner, whether she thought it was true, as first reports had hinted, that racial prejudice had been a motive for the youths. Miss Hall was thoughtful for a few moments before she answered.

"Of course that's always a possibility in a neighborhood like this," she said. "But I can't believe that this was the case here.

"Why, Jimmy, Helene, and their friends are good friends with the Negro boys and girls in this building. Many is the time I've baked apple pies for Jimmy. If you ask me, Jimmy's a hungry boy."

We walked around to the back of the building, to survey the fire's damage. Betty Jaffe, 14-year-old Farragut High School student who lives around the corner at 3650 W. 18 St., was there, staring up at the charred building.

Her answer was quick when I asked her what she knew about Jimmy and Helene. "Jimmy's a good kid. I don't care what anyone else may tell you. I know he's a good kid that just never got a break.

"I don't know Helene," she explained, "but I've known Jimmy for a few years. It's just his family's tough luck that got him doing things like this. I know he's got a "record," but what he needs isn't a reform school like St. Charles. Jimmy needs some kind attention, that's all."

Leather Worker: 'Subs Came Easy'

CHICAGO. — A leather worker, Florence Kalsh, this week claimed her free ticket to the January 22 "Worker Builders" banquet by bringing 14 subs into The Worker office.

"I never did anything that came easier," she said, "all I did was to ask people to subscribe. The first 14 people I asked said yes."

Ordower in Charge Of Legislative Work

CHICAGO. — Appointment of Sidney Ordower as State Legislative Director of the Progressive Party was announced this week by William Miller, Executive Director.

Ordower was Progressive candidate for Congress is the 6th District last November, receiving nearly 6,000 votes. He was also an independent candidate for alderman from the 24th Ward in 1947.

An overseas veteran of the last war, Ordover was awarded the Bronze Star, Legion of Merit, and Croix de Guerre. He served as Executive Secretary of the Chicago Area Council of the American Veterans Committee in 1946.

Marxist Students Show That They Learned...

To the Editor:

Twelve Communist students spent their Xmas vacation in Chicago attending a school where they studied Marxism-Leninism.

To do our part in the Illinois Worker drive we pledge to get "12 subs for the 12" over and above our quotas in our own clubs. We have elected our delegate to attend the banquet in honor of the 25th anniversary of our press.

We challenge all other clubs of a similar size to get 12 subs to defend our 12 party leaders.

Enclosed are six subs the other six will be in within one week. The 12 Communist Students.

Stevenson Backs Out On Election Promises

(Continued from Page 2-A)

installed at the state's helm.

This feeling caused widespread attention to be focused this week on Springfield. Hopefully, many people awaited Stevenson's inaugural address for performance on the issue they had plumped for with their votes.

Instead, it held out vague, glittering generalities and high-sounding platitudes. Basic promises were either forgotten or left high-and-dry. Critical issues were passed up without even elementary proposals for solution. "Economy" in government, reminiscent of Republican rule at the expense of public welfare, became the keynote. The repudiated Republicans suddenly loomed as the targets of Stevenson's affections, wooed and courted for their support and cooperation.

★

EDITORIAL WARNINGS by the Chicago Sun-Times that members of the State Legislature would double-cross Stevenson's election program proved to be misplaced. The dangers to his campaign promises appeared to stem first and foremost from Stevenson himself.

The closest Stevenson came in the inaugural address to acting on his election mandate was on the following issues:

- Recommended that the Legislature place on the ballot the calling of a state constitutional convention.
- Asked increased state funds to be added to Federal appropriations so that old-age pensions can be raised to a maximum of $55 a month.
- Requested the Legislature to review workmen's compensation benefits in view of the high cost of living. Left the amount of any increase up to the Legislature.
- Expressed the view that unemployment compensation should be increased without specifying the amount.

★

STEVENSON'S REJECTION of a graduated state income tax came as a complete surprise. Throughout his campaign he had advocated a constitutional convention to adopt a new state constitution.

This would make possible enactment of the graduated income tax, which admittedly could go a long way toward solving the problem of sufficient revenue for the state and make possible the repeal of the oppressive state sales tax.

By his rejection of the graduated income tax, Stevenson placed himself on the side of big business interests opposing it, and particularly the Chicago Tribune.

Chicago will never forget...

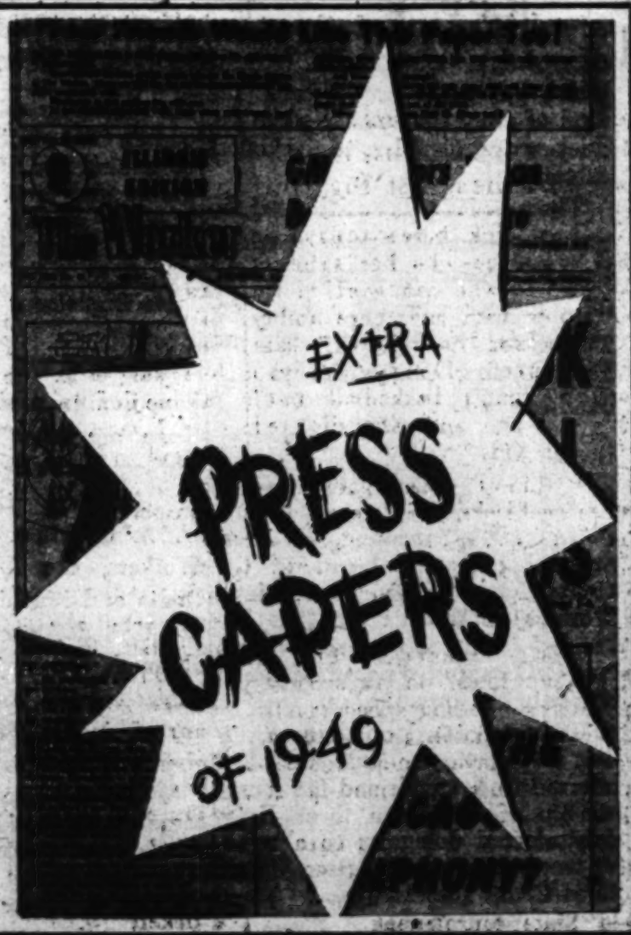
The 25th Anniversary of the Daily Worker

SAT. JAN. 22—8:30 P.M.

at DuSABLE CENTER
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- Dancing
- Refreshments
- Ballad Singing
- Skits and Sketches
- Wandering Minstrels
- Celebrities

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CIO Delegation Told FE Union Will Not Discuss Merger Edict

CHICAGO.—CIO United Farm Equipment Union leaders flatly told a National CIO Committee here last week to bring about dissolution of the union that they refuse to barter their union away. Labeling the National CIO's order to the union to merge with the United Auto Workers a "Pearl Harbor ultimatum," FE president Grant Oakes informed the CIO committee that the union had rejected the edict and refused to engage in any discussions on the matter.

Then notifying the committee that major policy questions could only be acted upon by the union's coming national convention, Oakes, accompanied by Secretary-Treasurer John Schaffer and District President Charles Lawson, rose and left the session.

★

THE CIO delegation, which had arrived prepared to stage an elaborate "shotgun" dismemberment of the union, was left flabbergasted by the rapid and decisive action of the CIO leaders.

In his statement to the committee, composed of Jacob Potofsky, Emil Rieve and Joseph Curran, the FE President explained he had appeared only out of courtesy to the individual CIO officers comprising it.

"Your committee carries absolutely no status with our organization," he declared.

★

Moving to clear the way for dissolving the Farm Equipment Union, the CIO committee had invited a United Auto Workers delegation, led by vice-president John Livingston, to the session.

Livingston was called upon first by Potofsky, it was learned, in an apparent effort to establish an atmosphere of discussion. Oakes quickly interjected, however, and insisted upon presentation of his union's statement.

"Actually, our local unions have specifically forbidden me to discuss this or any other matter with you," he added. "I am more than happy to comply with their wishes.

★

"OUR UNION has pressing business before it, such as preparation for a 4th round of wage increases, the fight for a pension plan, the improvement of our contracts, the fight against phoney speed-up plans, a genuine repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, etc."

"We shall not be sidetracked by union-wrecking vendettas. These are the crystallized sentiments of the people I represent."

He reminded the Committee that his union has "a long experience in repelling disruptive forces" and added that "we are just as determined to do it again, and just as successfully."

Then, with a succinct "Good day, gentlemen," Oakes and the other FE leaders departed.

★

TALKING to newsmen shortly after, Oakes declared that "FE officers should be violating their constitutional duties if they obeyed the CIO ultimatum."

Potofsky later indicated that his committee would report to the National CIO Executive Board on January 26, when the 60-day ultimatum issued at Portland expires.

Text of Oakes' Statement to CIO

Following is the text of the statement read to the CIO delegation by Grant Oakes, president of the CIO United Farm Equipment Workers Union:

So that there shall be no misunderstanding from the outset, let me say on behalf of my fellow officers of FE-CIO, that your committee carries absolutely no status with our organization.

My appearance here is permitted solely out of common courtesy to individual officers of CIO affiliates.

Our local unions have endorsed a forthright rejection of any and all Pearl Harbor ultimatums to disband our Union.

You will recall that our decision was to refer all major issues of policy to FE's highest body, a regular Convention of democratically elected delegates assembled in Cedar Rapids on March 25, 26 and 27.

This position has the wholehearted and unqualified support of our membership. You gentlemen should be well aware of these facts by now. Mr. Rieve is familiar with the position of our Union. I assume he has acquainted you with our



GRANT OAKES

Board's and membership's position. I will leave additional copies of it for your information.

To register here—the profound indignation of our membership towards this unprecedented attack on the autonomy of international unions would merely belabor the point. As a consequence, I don't propose to debate these facts.

Actually, our local unions have specifically forbidden me to discuss this or any other matter with you. I am more than happy to comply with their wishes.

May I take this opportunity to inform you gentlemen that our Union has a long history of experience in repelling disruptive forces who would seek to bypass the desires, the objectives and the well-being of our membership.

We are just as determined to do it again, and just as successfully. As long as our membership is solidified—and it is very much so—unprincipled attacks of the nature you are confronting us with will be to no avail. Our Convention will prove this conclusively.

Our Union has pressing business beore it, such as preparation for a fourth round of wage increases, the fight for a pension plan, the improvement of our contracts, the fight against phony speed-up plans, a genuine repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, etc.

We shall not be sidetracked by union-wrecking vendettas. These are the crystallized sentiments of the people I represent.

Unite Farm Equipment in One Big Union, Locals Urge

CHICAGO.—Several thousand farm equipment workers in the Chicago area were signing resolutions this week calling for "the formation of one big powerful union of farm equipment workers."

The resolutions were being circulated in the West Pullman and McCormick Works of the International Harvester Corp.

Drafted by department and local leaders in the CIO United Farm Equipment Workers Union, both resolutions rapped the CIO decree which sought to compel their union to dissolve and enter the CIO United Auto Workers.

The McCormick Local 108 resolution also called on Matt Halas, right-wing president of the local, to support this position as "the way to a better contract in 1949."





OVERCOME with grief, Mrs. Agnes Nicoletti sobs hysterically as she learns from her sister, Mrs. Patricia Adams, that her husband, Gabriel Nicoletti, 37, had just hurled himself and their two children from New York's Brooklyn-Queens Kosciusko Bridge. Broken line in photo (right) shows where the 125-foot fatal plunge occurred. One of the youngsters, four-year-old Gabrielle, was found alive.



IN CASE you wondered who holds auto license plate No. 1 for 1949: It's not the governor—it's Cardinal Stritch.

• • •

ATTENTION Mayor Kennelly: Since your finance committee is seeking more cash, you might check into what's going on in Boston. There, Mayor Curley is calling for a 15 percent tax on industrial profits.

• • •

POOR Gen. MacArthur is being torn between Chiang and the Illinois Republicans. Some Washington bigwigs want to dispatch him to China. GOP chieftains want him to speak at their Lincoln Day shindig in Chicago. The suggestion to Mac is this: If he wants to maintain his reputation as a victorious general, he should choose the LaSalle Hotel fracas.

• • •

THE familiar rat-tat-tat of the gangland tommy-gun that mowed down Hymie Frank in Chicago caused some embarrassment this week among Kennelly-glorifiers who somewhat prematurely announced that the mayor had rid the city of mobsters. The Frank killing was a return to the world-notorious tommy-gun technique after 11 years.

• • •

ONCE the stork used to bring a bundle from heaven. Now he brings a hulluva big increase in rent. At least that's the complaint of Mrs. Joan Bowman, 6022 S. Albany, whose landlady upped the rent when the stork arrived on Thanksgiving Day.

CRC Will Stage Tolerance Play

CHICAGO.—"Trial by Fire," a drama directed toward the conscience of white America on racial intolerance, will be sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress on Friday evening, Jan. 21, at the Eighth Street Theatre, 741 South Wabash Avenue. Reservations may be obtained by calling the Civil Rights Congress at Andover 3-2551.

The play stars Janice Kingslow, radio actress and former member of the cast of Anna Lucasta, and Fred Pinkard, radio actor.

FE Board Proposes One Union Of All Farm Implement Workers

CHICAGO.—President Grant W. Oakes of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America (FE-CIO) released for publication this week an "expression of opinion" of the FE executive board, developed at a special session held Jan. 5 and 6, which points the way toward "the kind of unity that would serve the dues-paying members to the fullest extent.

The new FE release followed the union's action last Friday at which time FE leaders informed a special CIO merger committee their organization rejected "any and all Pearl Harbor ultimatums to disband our union."

★

FULL text of statement released by Oakes follows:

"In its latest meeting, the international executive board of the United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers of America (FE-CIO) reiterated its flat objection of a recent CIO executive board decree to liquidate the organization.

"It was pointed out once again that this particular issue has been referred to the rank and file membership of the union through its duly elected delegates to a regular convention which opens March 25 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"The FE-CIO board discounts the unusually solicitous concern of certain CIO officials on the question of uniting the farm equipment industry and is of the opinion that it is for reasons other than those stated. Their action was not designed to solve the problems of farm implement workers.

★

"HISTORICAL circumstances have led to a situation in which there are some farm equipment workers in the United Steelworkers of America, the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the United Automobile Workers—although the majority of CIO-organized farm implement workers are within FE-CIO, the union duly chartered for this jurisdiction.

"From our latest Board meeting came the expression of opinion that if all these workers were to have their own union, established by convention, where they could elect their own leadership, establish their own rules, formulate their own policies on wages, working conditions and contracts within the industry, that this would be genuine unity, of the kind that would serve the dues-paying members to the fullest extent.

"This would enable farm implement workers to avoid being step-children within unions chartered for other industries, and permit the workers involved to properly operate under the principles of sincere industrial unionism, one union for one industry, which was recognized when our charter was assigned by the CIO.

"The FE board in this session sets its sights on preparation for the coming fourth-round wage increase battle, the fight against punishing speed-up and phony "escalator" clause" proposals, for a pension plan and security program, and the overall issues of continuing contract and welfare improvement."

The Worker

First trial in 150 years to outlaw a political party starts Monday

–See Page 3

Vol. XIV, No. 3 | January 16, 1949 | In 2 Sections, Section 1 | 24 Pages Price 10 Cents

THOUSANDS HEAD FOR CAPITAL IN DEFENSE OF '12'

Crusade Will Press For Negro Rights, Fight Witch-hunts

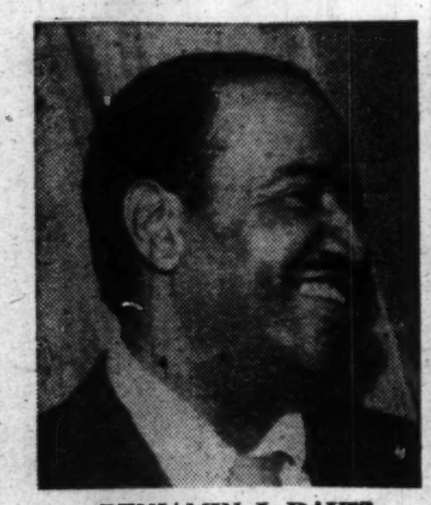
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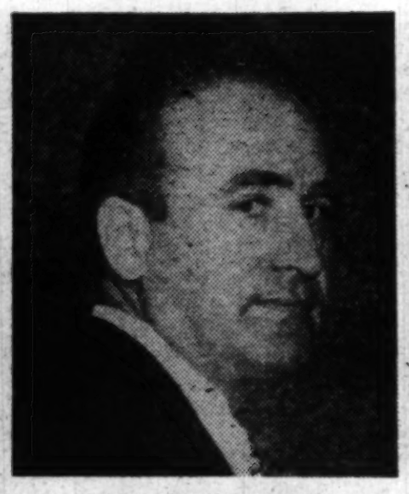
EUGENE DENNIS



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER



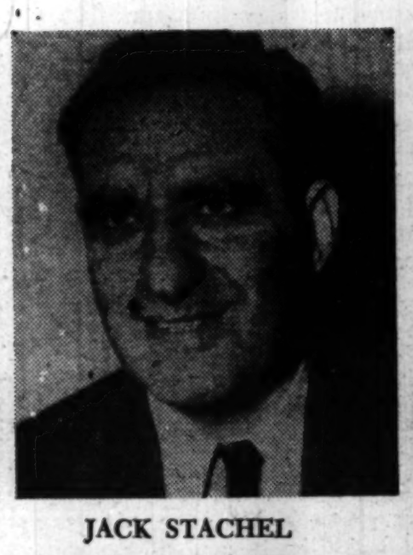
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS



IRVING POTASH



JOHN GATES



JACK STACHEL



HENRY WINSTON



GUS HALL



CARL WINTER



JOHN WILLIAMSON

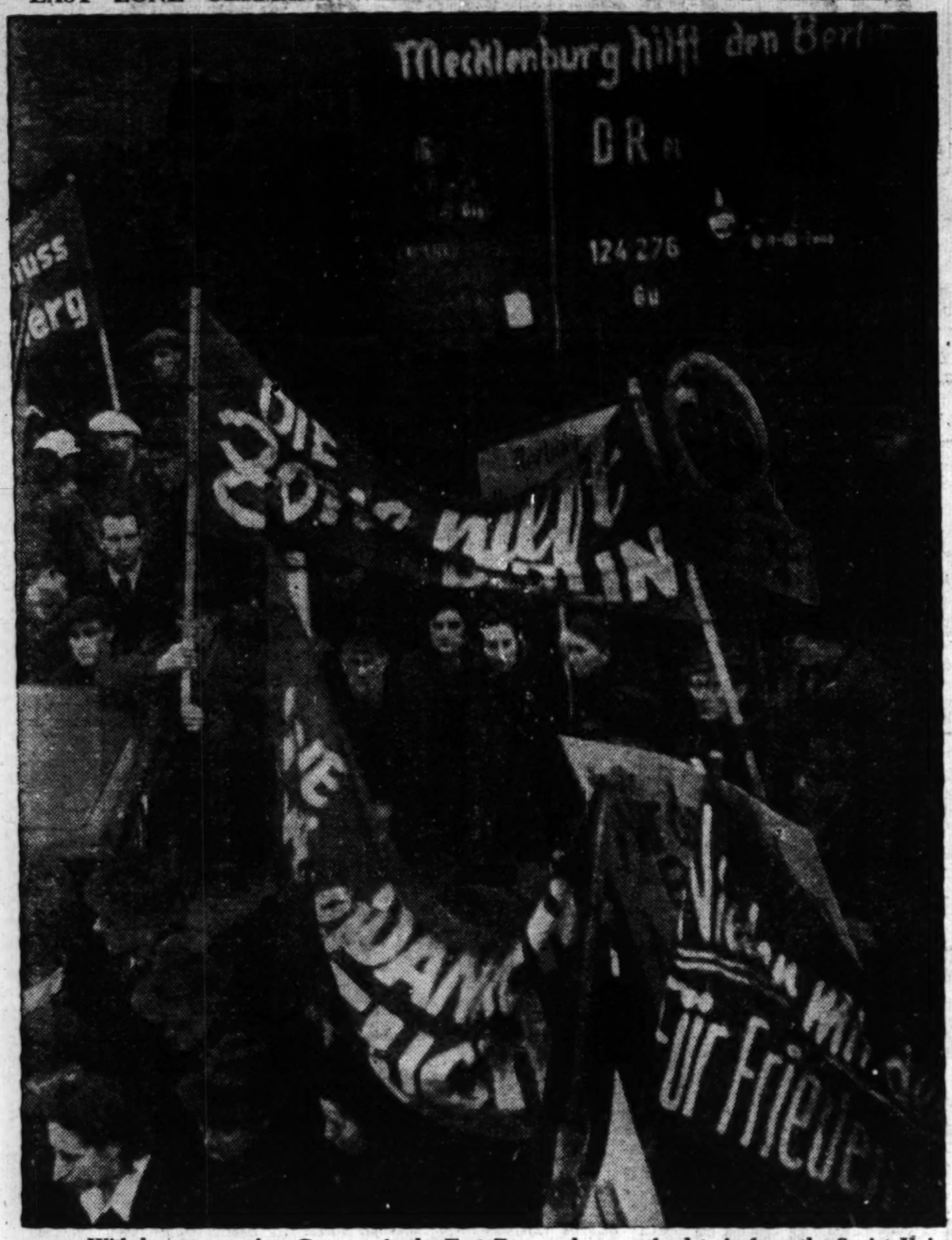


GILBERT GREEN



ROBERT THOMPSON

EAST ZONE GERMANS WELCOME ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIPMENT



With banners waving, Germans in the East Zone welcome a food train from the Soviet Union.

Police Hide Blood-Test To Convict Innocent Negro

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA. — The Worker has learned that authorities are withholding scientific tests of a blood-stained shirt, though they used the untested blood-stains to convict a young Negro for murder. Here are the facts:

Bayard Jenkins, 19-year-old iceman's helper, was found guilty last Nov. 23 of murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller in her apartment June 7.

Jenkins insisted that blood on a shirt found in his home a week after the murder was his own. The prosecution alleged the blood was Mrs. Meller's, but failed to produce any blood tests.

The blood-stained shirt was the sole evidence produced by the state to prop up a "confession" which Jenkins repudiated, charging police obtained it by threatening to "beat out my brains."

At the trial the court-appointed defense attorney maintained that the blood-stained shirt was actually the weakest part of the state's case. Failure of the state to produce the blood tests it could have made first led this paper to maintain that Jenkins was being railroaded because he was a Negro.

★

NEGRO WITNESSES who accounted for Jenkins' time the whole afternoon of Mrs. Meller's murder were called "bums" by the prosecutor at the trial.

Following his conviction, Jenkins insisted that the analyses, which the state had failed to produce, be made so as to compare his blood with that on his shirt and the blood-stained clothing of the murdered woman.

After some delay, the first tests, The Worker has learned, showed that Mrs. Meller and Jenkins had the same type blood.

On Dec. 24, Jenkins insisted that further tests known as the RH and the M and N tests be made. These tests develop further chemical factors and allow closer indentification. These additional tests, The Worker has learned, have been in the possession of the authorities since early January. The findings have been withheld from the public. Why?

A conference is held to be necesssary by the trial judge with the defense and the prosecuting attorney in the case, Raymond Speiser. The conference has been delayed, why? Speiser has been reported to be "busy."

Herbert Gulembo, a 24-year-old white grave-digger made a voluntary confession to Saginaw, Mich., police that he and not Jenkins committed the murder. He said his conscience was bothering him because someone else was "doing time" for Mrs. Meller's murder.

However, Philadelphia police without investigation, immediately exonerated Gulembo, who then recanted, saying his detailed confession was "all a dream." The Worker later interviewed Gulembo's brother-in-law, who confirmed major points in Gulembo's confession.

The police, it is also learned, are getting after witnesses who had been quoted in The Worker as confirming the facts established in the Gulembo confession.

Meanwhile, Jenkins remains in jail, and Gulembo has not been extradited from Michigan, despite demands by Jenkins' attorney, and thousands have joined the campaign for his freedom initiated by this paper.

Penalties Imposed on Colorado Pickets

DENVER. — The right to picket is at stake in a battle between police and Coloradoans who are fighting for an end to brutality at the state reform school for boys. In a highhanded procedure in the Denver police court last week, a step to end legal picketing was taken when nineteen people of a group which picketed the home of Governor Knous demanding justice in the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia were fined on charges of "disturbance" and "loitering."

The case arose out of demands made by about 200 Coloradoans who were angered at the reported "suicide" of young Garcia in a jail cell at the reform school, which is long notorious for its brutality.

Delegations which carried demands for an investigation of the death and clean-up of the school met wit ha cold, negative response from the governor, who has long paraded as a "liberal." Thereupon, they decided to carry their fight with a mass picketline in front of the governor's house. Before a packed courtroom, questioning of police officers revealed that no one in the neighborhood of Gov. Knous' house had made any complaints about "disturbance." One officer admitted that he had gone around the block soliciting complaints, but had no luck.

★

DEFENDANTS charged that police had attempted to single out known progressives, and had refused to arrest other pickets, even telling some to go home. This showed the police were trying to red-bait the Garcia fight.

The courtroom audience broke into laughter repeatedly as the police and city attorneys contradicted themselves, and defendants exposed the dictatorial actions of Chief O'Donnell. Among the defendants was 18-year-old Raymond Garcia, brother of Ruben Garcia.

Very self-consciously, Judge Brofman found the defendants guilty, and fined each $10 on each charge, except for Alfonso Sena, chairman of COMP, who was fined $125, and Paul Kleinbord and Robert Trujillo, Communist leaders, who were fined $100 each.

While the Garcia fight continues, the case is being appealed to a higher court.

U.S. Schools in Danger, Teachers Union Warns

By Louise Mitchell

Gov. Dewey boasts about the "finest" educational system in the country because he hopes the vast majority of New Yorkers will never get a glimpse of the nation's school statistics to see whether the facts bear out this fiction.

A recent nationwide study by the New York Times, certainly not impartial to Dewey, showed that at least eight states, hardly as rich as New York, start their teachers at higher salaries, and California, New Jersey, Connecticut and North Dakota have higher ceilings.

New York was included in the group in which the number of substandard and emergency teachers increased since a year ago, although the number declined somewhat throughout the nation.

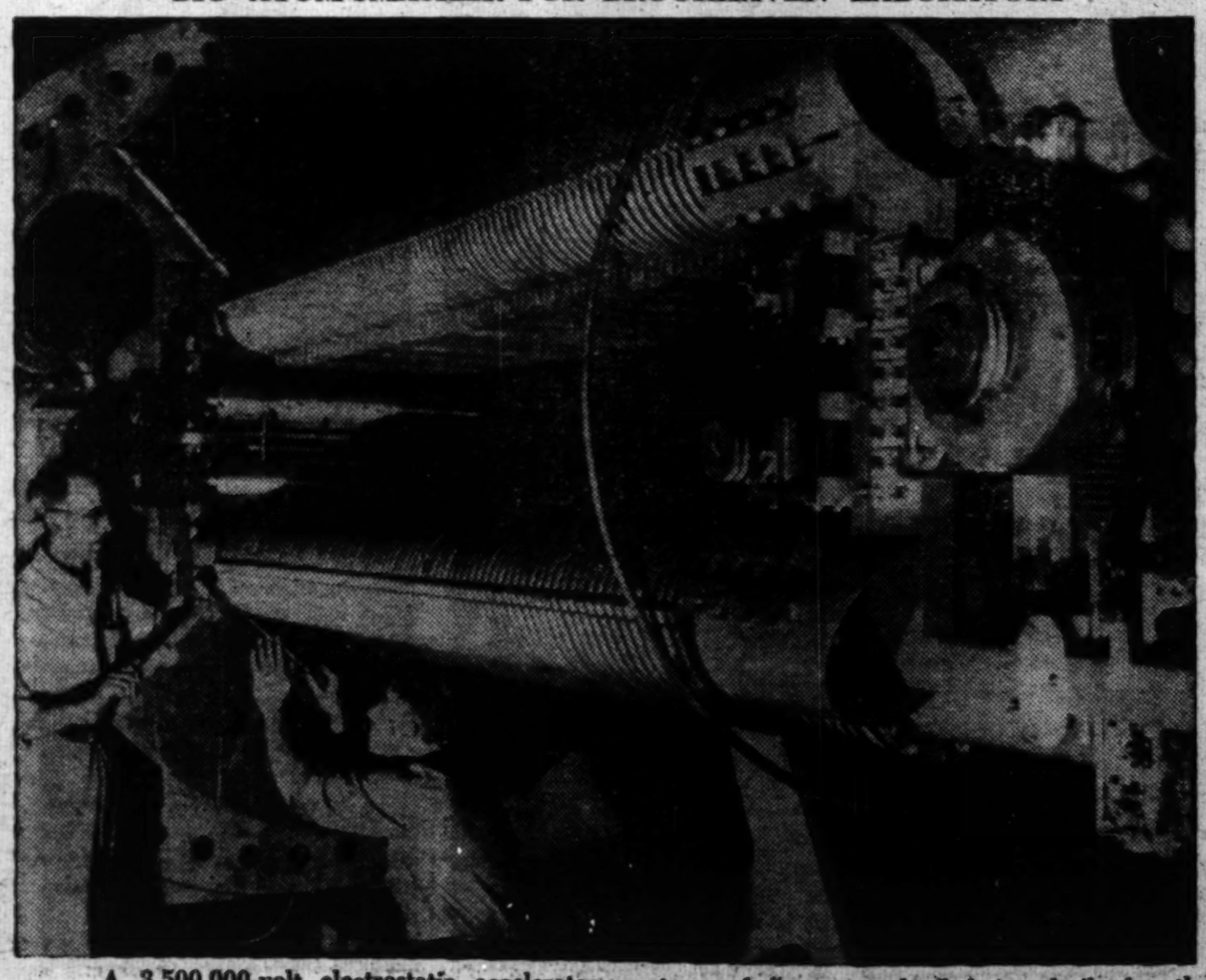
The most serious affliction of the schools today, as pointed out by the Times, is the teacher shortage. This is so especially in view of the increased birth rate in all states.

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A RECENT RESOLUTION on policy and program by the CIO Teachers Union pointed out that the estimated increase in school enrollment nationally for the next eight to 10 years will be 1,000,000 children. In New York City alone there will be at least 240,000 more children in the school by 1954.

According to the National Education Association, some 100,000 new teachers are needed each year for the next eight years. As for New York, the Public Education Association holds that 10,000 additional teachers are needed immediately to bring the teacher-pupil ratio up to the standard of comparable upstate communities.

BIG 'ATOM-SMASHER FOR BROOKHAVEN LABORATORY



A 3,500,000-volt electrostatic accelerator, a type of "atom-smasher" being built for the Brookhaven laboratory for proton study, is shown. Belts will carry the charges to an aluminum sphere. The sphere's voltage will "accelerate" protons through the tube.

Frameup of '12' Marks First Trial of U.S. Political Party

By Joseph North

Representatives of the big newspaper chains tumbled over each other to get their court-room reservations, the telegraph services installed their maze of wires to flash bulletins to every part of the globe, foreign editors alerted their men here, and the most fateful trial in American history opens Monday at 10 a.m. in Federal Court, Courtroom 110 Foley Square, New York. Square, New York. It is the first time in America's history that a political party is put on trial.

Never before has this government stacked the cards so heavily against defendants as they have in this case of the 12 Communist leaders whom George Barnard Shaw has called the Twelve Apostles.

The prosecution's contention that the Communists "will have their day in court" travesties the constitutional guarantee to fair trial.

Here are the facts:

When the National Committeemen of the Communist Party walk into the courtroom Monday, they enter with a realization that must rapidly become the property of all Americans. The Communists insist that the trial, in essence, is that of America's basic freedoms—the simple right to think as one pleases, to speak the ideas one holds, to publish these ideas, to hold meetings.

In short, the right of Americans to form and maintain political parties that differ with the views of the moneyed men in control of the nation.

The very fact that the administration can put in the dock basic freedoms hitherto proclaimed inviolable is itself a massive blow to our democracy.

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ESSENTIALLY, we witness a procedure to outlaw an American political party. For, as the indictments show, not only these 12, but all Communists will be liable to heavy punishment—10 years imprisonment. And, subsequently, as intelligent observers realize, any American holding any belief unpalatable to the reigning authorities—can, if the government carries the day, be charged with Communism. And face 10 years in jail!

Text of Indictment Is on Page 4

Truly, as Carl Winter, one of the defendants, said recently, this is a trial of 12 times 12,000,000. The rights of America's Common Man are in judgment.

Consider. These 12 were indicted under an act—the Smith Act—passed in 1940; its constitutionality is regarded with worried skepticism by many eminent jurists who consider it a flagrant violation of the First Amendment. A law—passed for the first time since the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798—carries penalties for thoughts, not deeds.

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THE GRAND JURY did not charge one solitary overt act. They charge solely that the 12 organized a party, the Communist Party, based upon the philosophy and economic theories of Marx and Lenin. The government claims that these theories advocate force and violence, an interpretation the Communists reject unequivocally.

The first indictment charges that the defendants "would publish and circulate, and cause to be published and circulated, books, articles, magazines and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism." Ten years on that charge!

A second indictment charges that they belonged to a party that advocates Marxism-Leninism. Another 10 year charge!

The trial opening Monday is on the first indictment alone—that of "conspiracy."

These indictments were brought by a Federal Grand Jury that was literally hand-picked. Even Federal Judge John Clark Knox has admitted that the federal jury system here consciously puts a premium on the blue-ribbon selectees—the bankers, business executives, individuals whose interests are identified with the highest income brackets. Not one trade unionist, not one Negro, not one factory worker had been slected for this jury. The defense is challenging the grotesquely unfair federal jury system that stacks everything on the side of Big Business partisans.

More: the judges in question have already indicated their hard-bitten bias. Only a few days ago Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan threatened two defense attorneys—Harry Sacher and A. J. Isserman. They had asked to place on record a New York **World-Telegram** interview with U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey. The prosecutor allegedly said the Communists will attempt to make a "courtroom spec-

(Continued on Page 10)

Freedom Crusade Heads for Capital



Selection of jury panel for the government's frameup trial of the 12 Communist leaders, scheduled for Jan. 17, "missed" the tenements on either side of this high rental apartment house at 299 W. 12 St. A juror was chosen from this swanky apartment house and none from the workingclass tenements surrounding it.

Thousands to Assail Witchhunts, Demand Civil Rights for Negroes

When Judge Harold R. Medina's gavel smacks the bench in New York Federal Court Monday, opening the trial of the 12 Communist leaders, delegates will be gathering in the nation's capital to call for an end of the witchhunt trial, for protection of the rights of the Negro people, and for advancement of the civil liberties on which the country was founded.

At exactly 6:30 Monday morning the big New York City delegation to the National Civil Rights Legislative Conference are scheduled to board a train at Pennsylvania Station. The group will speed to Washington where it will meet with other groups from throughout the nation in AFL Labor Union headquarters, 523 New Jersey Ave., S.W., to launch the 1949 civil rights drive.

Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the conference will be the forerunner of the People's Freedom Crusade, which will rally in Turners Arena, Washington, the next day, Jan. 18.

THE DELEGATES to both these big people's gatherings are scheduled to represent every major industrial and farming area in the country, from coast to coast.

Many of the delegations are already on their way from California, the North, West, and Middle West States. Those who cannot appear personally at the Washington rallies are reported to be wiring in their messages of support.

The following message has been sent the Civil Rights Congress by Richard Lynden, of San Francisco, secretary of the CIO Warehousemen Local:

"Eighteen thousand Bay Area warehousemen are overwhelmingly on record in favor of halting immediately the persecution of the 12 Communist leaders and have demanded full restoration of their civil rights as guaranteed under the Constitution."

BESIDES DEMANDING dismissal of the indictments against the Communist leaders, the Legislative Conference and Freedom Crusade will ask for:

- **Anti-lynch and anti-polltax legislation.**
- **Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.**
- **Abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee.**

"Let's make the President and Congress live up to their election promises," says the Freedom Crusade call. "This is everybody's crusade. Make certain your neighborhood organization is represented. Join the march to Washington yourself."

The California Civil Rights Congress announced that 20,000 letters and telegrams had been sent to Attorney General Tom Clark from California, Oregon and Washington backing the Crusade's demand for dismissal of the indictment against the Communists.

★

IN CHICAGO a special train has been chartered to carry midwestern delegates to the Freedom Crusade.

Sponsors of the Freedom Crusade include Dr. Albert Einstein, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Franklin P. Adams, Elmer A. Benson, Dmitri Mitropolous, Rev. John W. Darr, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Ira Hirchmann.

COLD WAR BANKERS HAND-PICKED GRAND JURY

By Art Shields

The same "cold war" bankers and industrial monopolists, whom The Worker has been denouncing many years, helped select the federal grand jury that indicted the 12 Communist leaders who go on trial Monday.

The same Dillon, Read & Co., Rockefeller, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and National City bankers also helped pick the trial jury panel, from which the 12 jurors, who will try William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and their comrades, will be selected.

Two chiefs of the violently anti-labor Hearst organization and a top executive of the reactionary Scripps-Howard press chain are among the jury-pickers.

These bankers and executives, whom we will name, are influential members of the Federal Grand Jurors Association of the Southern District of New York. This "blue-ribbon," ruling-class association has repeatedly boasted that it helps the Clerk of the Court and the federal judges to select the members of the jury panels.

This jury-picking association is the same body Judge Knox appealed to for help in getting more Wall Street men on the trial juries. Knox told the Federal Grand Jury Association that he needed more "men of responsibility from the Well Street district" in his jury boxes.

"Now you men, and your associates in business," said Knox, who is now the presiding judge in this district court, "have a big stake in seeing to it that the litigations in which you may be interested are at least intelligently considered. (Quoted in the jurors' association's journal, **The Federal Juror,** March, 1931.)

Almost every member of this unofficial jury-picking body, which meets in the U. S. Courthouse on Foley Square, is a business executive.

The jury-picking magnates include such super bankers as Charles S. McCain, president of

(Continued on Page 10)

The Worker

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Text of First Indictment of 'The Twelve'

Here is the full text of Attorney General Tom Clark's handpicked grand jury's first indictment against the twelve members of the national committee of the Communist Party:

Conspiracy Indictment
In the
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
For the Southern District of New York
The Grand Jury charges:

1—That from on or about April 1, 1945, and continuously thereafter up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, in the Southern District of New York, and elsewhere, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS, also known as Francis X. Waldron, Jr., JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, JACOB STACHEL, ROBERT G. THOMPSON, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., HENRY WINSTON, JOHN GATES, also known as Israel Regenstreif, IRVING POTASH, GILBERT GREEN, CARL WINTER and GUS HALL, also known as Arno Gust Halberg, the defendants herein, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly, did conspire with each other, and with divers other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, to organize as the Communist Party of the United States of America a society, group, and assembly of persons who teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence, and knowingly and wilfully to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence, which said acts are prohibited by Section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (Section 10, Title 18, United States Code), commonly known as the Smith Act.

2—It was part of said conspiracy that said defendants would convene, in the Southern District of New York, a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Political Association on or about June 2, 1945, to adopt a draft resolution for the purpose of bringing about the dissolution of the Communist Political Association, and for the purpose of organizing as the Communist Party of the United States of America a society, group, and assembly of persons dedicated to the Marxist-Leninist principles of the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

3—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would thereafter convene, in the Southern District of New York, a meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association on or about June 18, 1945, to amend and adopt said draft resolution.

4—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would thereafter cause to be convened, in the Southern District of New York, a special National Convention of the Communist Political Association on or about July 26, 1945, for the purpose of considering and acting upon said resolution as amended.

5—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would induce the delegates to said National Convention to dissolve the Communist Political Association.

6—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would bring about the organization of the Communist Party of the United States of America as a society, group, and assembly of persons to teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence, and would cause said Convention to adopt a Constitution basing said Party upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

7. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would bring about the election of officers and the election of a National Committee of said Party, and would become members of said Party, and be elected as officers and as members of said Committee, and in such capacities said defendants would assume leadership of said Party and responsibility for its policies and activities, and would meet from time to time to formulate, supervise and carry out the policies and activities of said Party.

8. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would cause to be organized Clubs, and District and State units of said Party, and would recruit and encourage the recruitment of members of said Party.

9. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would publish and circulate, and cause to be published and circulated, books, articles, magazines, and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

10. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would conduct, and cause to be conducted, schools and classes for the study of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in which would be taught and advocated the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence.

In violation of Sections 3 and 5 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (Sections 11 and 13, Title 18, United States Code), commonly known as the Smith Act.

TREE BELT IN SOVIET LAND CONSERVATION



A highway is protected from winds and the adjoining land from erosion in the Chuvash Republic of the Soviet Union where a 15-year reclamation and irrigation plan was recently announced.

Budget Unmasks Truman as Leader of Cold War Clique

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman's budget message, presented to Congress last Monday, violates the pledges he gave the people during his election campaign. He talked social welfare, housing, education and peace. But his budget, the largest ever submitted by an American President in time of peace, proposes a full half of expected federal expenditures of 41.9 billion, go for prosecution of the cold war and only 6 percent for social welfare, health and housing.

Speaking at a rally in Toledo, Ohio, on Oct. 26, Truman said, **"National defense begins at home. It begins with the things that make life worth while for the average industrial worker, for the average farmer, for the average small business man."**

"That," said Truman, "is the kind of national defense I believe in."

But the other kind of national defense is what he recommended to Congress. The budget message, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, proposes $14.3 billion for the military, well above the $11 recommended by Truman last year. However this figure doesn't tell the whole story. In his message, Truman acknowledged that the "total obligational authority" requested for the military in 1950 is $15.9 billion.

Expressing deep hostility to Communists and others who would depart from the "free enterprise system," Truman nevertheless told an Oklahoma City audience last Sept. 28, **"If the people of some other country freely choose a Communist form of government, that is their own business."**

But his 1950 budget would spend $6.7 bilion through ERP and other foreign "aid" programs to establish Wall Street control over the political and economic affairs of nations in Europe, Asia and South America. It includes $4.3 billion for the Marshall Plan, $1 billion for Germany, Japan and Korea, $136 million for the Greek-Turkish adventure, $49 million for China, $355 million for projects not yet revealed, and $146 million mainly for intensive penetration of Latin America.

★

AND THERE'S MORE to come. Truman said he would later submit a schedule for appropriations for military lend lease to signers of the North Atlantic pact and "certain other countries." This is expected to cost between one and two bilion.

During the campaign Truman attacked "big business" by name as well as by that vivid and accurate phrase, "gluttons of privilege." In New York on Oct. 28, Truman said, **"I proposed to reimpose the excess profits tax, to put into your treasury some of the fantastic profits of the big corporations."**

But neither in his message on the State of the Union, Jan. 5, nor in his budget message on Monday did the President mention such a tax. He spoke vaguely of "additional taxes" but also suggested raising $4 billion in new revenues through taxing "middle and upper" income brackets.

Dozens of times during the cam-

(Continued on Page 8)

FOTOGS' CHOICE



CAMERAMEN'S choice for Queen of the annual Press Photographers' Ball, Feb. 4, is Jeanne Crow, 21, who came to New York from St. Petersburg, Fla.

Van Antwerp Skips On Negro Family

DETROIT. — Mayor Van Antwerp and other city authorities ducked discussion last week on the plight of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Henderson and their five small children.

The Negro Ford Highland Park worker spent his last cent on a taxi to bring his family in time to an 11 a.m. Saturday appointment made for the Mayor by his secretary. But City Hall was deserted by officialdom.

J. W. Smith and Alice Ferris, leaders of the Downtown Tenants Council delegation, left a note for the Mayor describing the plight of the Hendersons who live in a cement-floored one-car garage at 980 Medbury without water or sanitary facilities.

The delegation explained that both Housing Commissioner Inglis and Welfare Commissioner Ryan said they could do nothing. the family had come to Van Antwerp as a last resort.

Emergency housing for the Hendersons is being sought urgently by the Downtown Tenants Council which already lightened the family's burden a little by contributing worn children's clothing. While Inglis told the Council that no vacancies for Negroes exist in city-operated housing projects, the delegates still intend to put this question to the Mayor:

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Senator Phil A. Buster on the New Congress

By Senator Phil A. Buster

WASHINGTON

I am 100 percent for President Truman's budget. It is a real peace budget — the fact that the President asks 21 billion dollars for war purposes shows how devoted he is to peace.

And in case anyone is still not convinced of the President's peaceful intentions, he promises to ask, in the near future, for a few more billions for armaments.

The President also has a real social program. He asks for several hundred millions for things like housing. And he knows he will get it, too, — unless, after the 21 billions are appropriated for armaments, it turns out the army, navy and airforce need still more for peace.

As for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, that will come first, just as the President promised. Of course, before we have repeal, we will have to have hearings. After the hearings, we will have to have some more hearings. Then will come proposals for a new law. Then some hearings. And finally will come the long awaited repeal and a new law which will completely restore the Wagner Labor Act slightly amended to include the Taft-Hartley Law.

25 YEARS
OF SERVICE TO LABOR
The Worker
SPECIAL EDITION
Sun. Jan. 23

Economic Trends in 4 Industrial Areas

Michigan Auto Plants Set To Shut Down; Speedup Grows

By Nat Ganley

DETROIT—A downward trend from high level peacetime employment is expected here for the first quarter of 1949, according to the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission.

In its December letter for the local labor market area the MUCC says:

"Peacetime employment continued at a high level in early December. **But the uptrend has run its course** and is not expected to extend into the new year. Post-holiday cut-backs in trade and scheduled shutdowns for auto model changes **point to a sharp drop in employment** during the first quarter of 1949." (Emphasis by MUCC).

But the situation is more drastic than seasonal cut-backs and model change layoffs. The New Year is expected to usher in another slash in steel allotments to the auto industry. Approximately 8,000 probationary employees at Ford's River Rouge plant are expected to be the first to feel the axe.

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THE RE-ALLOCATION of steel from auto production to Marshall Plan war preparations is expected to reduce Ford's force by 10 percent and the probationary employees are the first to go. Chevrolet is scheduled for a shut-down, that will affect 16,000 workers, ostensibly for a change-over in model. Packard and Ford Highland Park are among the other plants facing shut-down. But the number called back to work after the model change will be affected by Marshall Plan steel shortages and the declining purchasing power of the workers.

In 1939 the average worker in the manufacturing industry in Wayne County was earning $33.54 a week, according to the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry. Last September he was receiving $65.07, which was equal to a wage of $37.10 based on 1939 prices. Compared with 1939, a Detroit worker's dollar wage now buys only 57 cents worth of goods, about 42 cents worth of food.

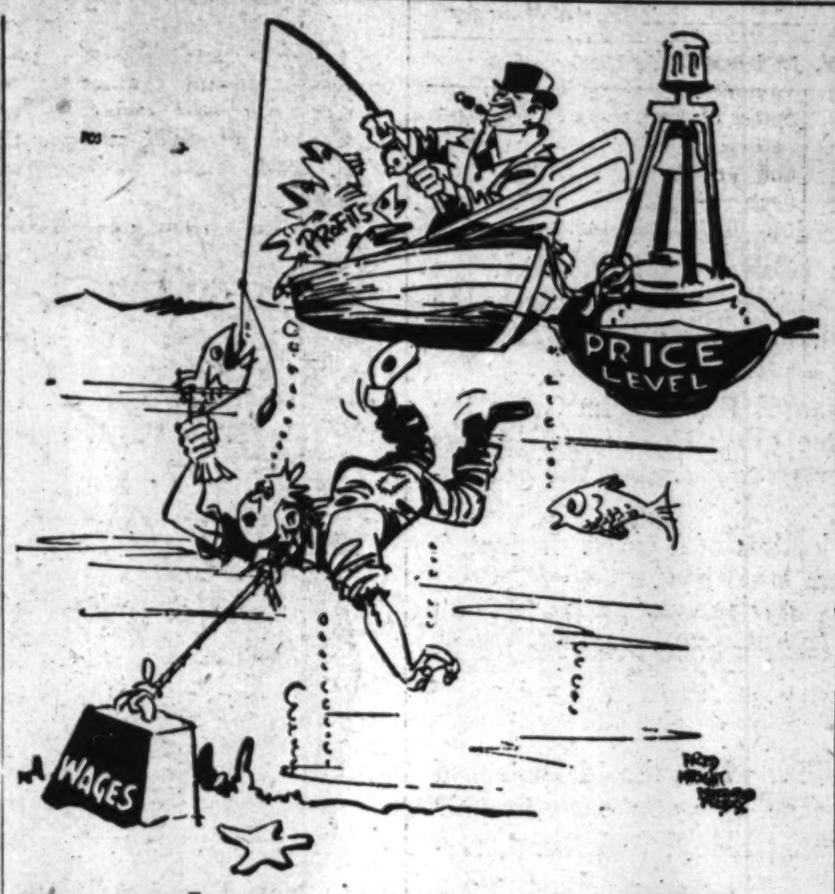
The production of over five million cars and trucks in 1948 did not improve the workers' status. The use of part of the all-time high auto profits for new labor-saving machines and devices and the intense speedup system in the industry made it possible to produce the five million units this year with less workers, with less than a 40-hour work week and with sporadic layoffs.

Last June, when the non-farm employment in Michigan was 2,048,700, the MUCC made the following significant boom-time report:

"During the first half of 1948, Michigan public employment offices recorded about 3,000,000 personal visits by workers seeking various agency services—500,000 more than during the last half of 1947." The agency services consist of seeking jobs or jobless insurance.

NEW TECHNIQUES AND SPEEDUP that replace workers,

(Continued on Page 8)



Unemployment Grows in Ohio As Layoffs, Speedup Increase

By Elmer Fehlhaber

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Unemployment, though spotty, is definitely on the rise in Ohio,

Two of the worst places in Ohio are Akron and Toledo. The rubber industry in the first city took a nose-dive promptly after the war and another downward dip was signalized recently when 100 tire builders were laid off at Goodyear. There has been a flow of military orders into Akron but not sufficient to offset the loss of jobs through decline in civilian production.

At Spicer in Toledo 3,000 workers were laid off. Employment in plants involving auto parts is unsteady and when auto catches up the drop undoubtedly will be sudden and drastic.

Building trades workers throughout Ohio are looking toward the possibility of strikes in the spring when contracts expire. Home construction is dropping very rapidly. The state legislature will be presented legislation permitting Ohio cities to use funds for federal housing. At present the law practically prohibits this.

Truck production has been falling steadily. White Motor in Cleveland has had layoffs and this is true, too, in Kent at the twin-coach plant.

Steel took its first drop in Ohio at Canton where Republic laid off 300 workers at the south division.

IN NORTH CANTON the Hoover Electric, manufacturers of sweepers, dropped 400 workers permanently. This is fairly typical of what is happening in the electrical industry which is developing inventories that are becoming harder to move into retail outlets.

Also at Canton, Diebold, Inc., manufacturers of safes, dropped approximately 75 workers.

In Cleveland National Carbon laid off 400 out of 4,000. Fisher Body dropped 25 percent prior to model changes. In small shops there is a continual decline. Hertner Electric laid off one-third of its 150 employes. Hans-Kor is down 30 percent. Ohio Electric dropped from 429 to less than 200.

Apex Electric dropped 700.

General Electric shops have been reducing working forces but this is largely because of the decentralization policy.

In Dayton, Master Electric was cut from 1,300 to 800 and Leland Electric from 1,100 to 550.

The Westinghouse plant at Lima is down from 2,900 to 2,000 and the company claims that customers are cancelling orders.

OHIO CORPORATIONS are complaining about a drop in export business. There will be an estimated shrinkage of about 15 percent in exports in 1948 as contrasted with the previous year. Exports constitute 10 to 12 percent of the goods produced.

Fred O. Kiel, industrial economist at the Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland, estimates that as high as 20,000 workers in the city are producing directly for the export market.

Mark R. Dull, assistant general manager of Willys-Overland, made a recent speech in which he said that the export business is "the frosting on the cake of industry" and proposed aggressive steps by the government to open up trade outlets. He predicts war with the Soviet Union. He saw no hope when he was in France for "either physical or economic rehabilitation."

Cleveland banking interests, centering around coal, steel, machine building, auto, railroads, are protesting over not getting their share of business created by ERP. They have opposed the monopoly of New York banks.

Banks here are tightening credit. One industrial loan outfit that has been in business for twenty years lending short term funds to small shops has been forced to file for reorganization under federal bankruptcy act.

Prices are continuing to lower workers' living standards. Unless a worker has a highly skilled job, it is extremely difficult to make ends meet without taking odd jobs on week ends, having the wife of other members of the family work or working a double shift. A number of workers hold down a shift in one plant, then go to another for a second eight hours.

THROUGHOUT OHIO there are practically no factory jobs open to women.

Jobs for Negroes with the exception of the hardest, dirty work in foundries and steel mills have vanished.

There is a growth of unemployed migratory labor. Private employment agencies, almost deserted a year ago, are crowded.

Relief rolls in industrial cities are rising. Many of these cases involve workers over 40 who are not acceptable to factories as they were during the war.

A sudden depression would find the majority of workers applying for relief in Cleveland within a matter of weeks. What savings accumulated during the war are largely depleted. Speed-up and new methods of labor productivity are terrific. Turnover on jobs is high in steel mills where workers find they cannot keep up the pace.

There is not as much re-tooling or conversion for arms production as might be expected. Much of the work is experimental and involves improvement of existing machines which does not call for additional employment.

Bituminous coal production is dropping. Miners in the Ohio Valley are not all working a full week.

Illinois Layoffs Hit Negroes, Workers in Consumer Goods

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—Unmistakable storm-signals dotted the economic horizon here as 1948 faded into history and the new year opened.

The following trends are already strongly operative here:

(1) Over-production in numerous consumers goods industries, bringing on sizable layoffs for the first time since the pre-war years.

(2) Declining sales because of the inability of family budgets to keep up with high prices. Significantly, this sales drop has affected not only luxury items but necessities as well, including food.

(3) Disappearance of the big backlog of orders in important fields, causing a slowing down in production.

(4) Rise in the number of business failures, with the outlook that they will increase even further.

(5) Decline in building construction despite the enormous need for homes and apartment dwellings. Hundreds of finished homes are reported to be unsold because buyers cannot meet the exorbitant prices being asked.

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MAJOR BASIC INDUSTRIES here like steel, meat packing and auto, as yet have not been touched by layoffs and cutbacks in production. However, signs are evident that the farm implement industry may soon be affected because prices continue "way out of line" while numerous foundry shops have already curtailed production and gone over to a three-day work week.

The basic industries have also been those most sharply affected by speed-up. In steel, production records are being broken and output is being hiked with fewer men per job.

At Republic Steel Co. the 10-inch mill rolled about 200 tons on an eight-hour shift as recently as a couple of months ago. Now, between 260 and 300 tons of steel are being rolled on the same shift.

In Wisconsin Steel, all jobs are being time-studied to up production while using less men. Jobs that were previously handled by three men are now bing done by only two.

Similarly, job loads have been increased in meat-packing and workers fired for not keeping pace with the new standards. At the huge General Motors Electromotive Diesel plant workers took a strike vote against speed-up and partially curbed company plans, but the 1949 production outlook is for seven locomotives and 10 diesel engines per day, as compared to five and seven, respectively, previously.

Layoffs thus far have been confined to consumer goods fields, with the electrical industry being hit hardest. Scattered layoffs have also begun to appear, however, in fabricating steel shops, foundries and railroad shops, while a short work week is becoming the rule in many coal mines in downstate Illinois.

The Thor Washing Machine Co. closed down its entire Chicago plant of 1,000 workers and also laid off a big part of its Bloomington, Ill., plant working force. Altofer Bros. Co., Peoria, dismissed 400; its remaining 700 workers being placed on a three-day week. Another 1,000 were laid off by Western Electric, with indications of more to come.

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ALTHOUGH LAID-OFF workers generally have been absorbed in other jobs, initial claims for unemployment compensation have gone up. The U. S. Employment Service reports the unemployed in Chicago in November at 49,000, nearly half of whom were Negroes.

New England Outlook Glum; Bosses Pray for War Orders

By Leo Soft

BOSTON, Mass.—Working people in New England are getting set for a tough winter. Lots of layed off workers are standing around factories, lining up at employment offices or gathered in corner stores, talking.

During the week of Dec. 22, 1948, 82,500 workers claimed unemployment compensation in Massachusetts. That compares with 48,400 in the same week of 1947. The week of Oct. 1, 1948, 50,000 had applied.

In Lawrence, 1,656 workers filed new claims during that week; 528 had filed a year ago. In New Bedford it was 871 against 263; in Springfield 954 to 306, in Fall River 960 to 446.

To see what's going on, we can look at the shoe and textile industries, historic backbones of New England's economic structure. Here are figures from the reports of the Massachusetts Department of Labor, which surveys representative plants. In Brockton, 6,154 workers were employed in industry in December, 1947. Their weekly payroll totalled $256,000. By November, 1948, employment had slumped to 5,011, with the payroll dropping to $201,000. If you remember that Brockton was already hard hit by December, 1947, you have some idea of what's happening in the shoe industry.

Shoe manufacturers are purposely stalling on production. They have huge inventories on hand which they are trying to sell at artificially inflated prices. Profiteers in the shoe industry refuse to put a cheaper shoe into production. The cut-back in shoe production hits hard at Peabody's leather workers, one-third of whom are now unemployed. In Brockton, 2,000 shoe workers are totally unemployed, with thousands working 25 or 30 hour weeks. Shoe workers last week were battling manufacturers' demands for a five-cent an hour pay CUT!

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TEXTILE IS JUST as gloomy. In Fall River, over the same pe-

(Continued on Page 8)

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1949

The Real Conspiracy

LET US NOT FORGET, said Eugene Dennis to his fellow-Americans, that the twelve years in which the Communist Party was outlawed in Nazi Germany were the twelve years in which democracy was also outlawed in Germany.

Tomorrow, Dennis, William Z. Foster, John Gates, the editor of this paper, and nine other Communist leaders go on trial on charges of "conspiracy" against the government.

They go on trial as the leaders of a party. In fact, it is the Communist Party which is on trial.

This is the first time in the history of the United States that a political party faces criminal charges for its platform and philosophy.

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WHAT IS this **"conspiracy"** for which the 12 leaders of the Communist Party face 10 years each in jail?

A "conspiracy" is something secret, underhand, furtive.

Here are the exact charges of "conspiracy" as drawn up by the Truman Administration. (See full text on page four):

1. The Communists met in New York City on or about April 1, 1945 to "organize as the Communist Party of the United States."

2. At a meeting of the national board of this party in New York City on June 2, they adopted a resolution to dissolve the Communist Political Association (formed by Earl Browder) to organize as the Communist Party.

3. It was further part of the said conspiracy that they did call a Special National Convention on July 26, 1945 . . . and would cause said convention to adopt a Constitution basing said party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Also, that the defendants "conspired" to organize party branches, clubs, classes, and would "teach and advocate" the principles of Marxism-Leninism. And finally, that the defendants agreed to "recruit" others into this party and **"would publish, circulate books, articles, magazines, and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism."**

Such is the amazing indictment. **It shatters the entire basis of Constitutional democracy in the United States. It would outlaw anti-capitalist thought and the idea of Socialism. It would deprive the American people of their Constitutional right to accept or reject the teachings of the Communist Party by making only "official" thoughts available to the people. It would banish the Bill of Rights and begin a new stage in American history — the era of the police state.**

If the American Communists can go to jail for **"teaching and advocating"** their ideas in **"books, magazines, articles and classes"** then no American will be able to teach or advocate anything in books, magazines, articles or classes which does not meet the approval of the worst reactionaries in the nation.

If anti-capitalist thinking is outlawed, then all democratic thinking is outlawed with it. To the capitalist trusts, the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt was "Socialism." For advocating it, he would be liable to prison in their eyes.

The indictment is loaded from the very start. Can the Communists plead "not guilty" to the charge that they are Communists? On the contrary, they are proud to be Communists. It is their love for their country, America, which makes them Communists.

The frame-up is in the Government's sinister distortion of the meaning of Marxism-Leninism which advocates a mass, peoples movement to defend peace, democracy and achieve Socialism. To the Government, the idea of Socialism is itself criminal.

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THE REAL CONSPIRACY lies with the prosecutors of this infamous trial, not with the defendants.

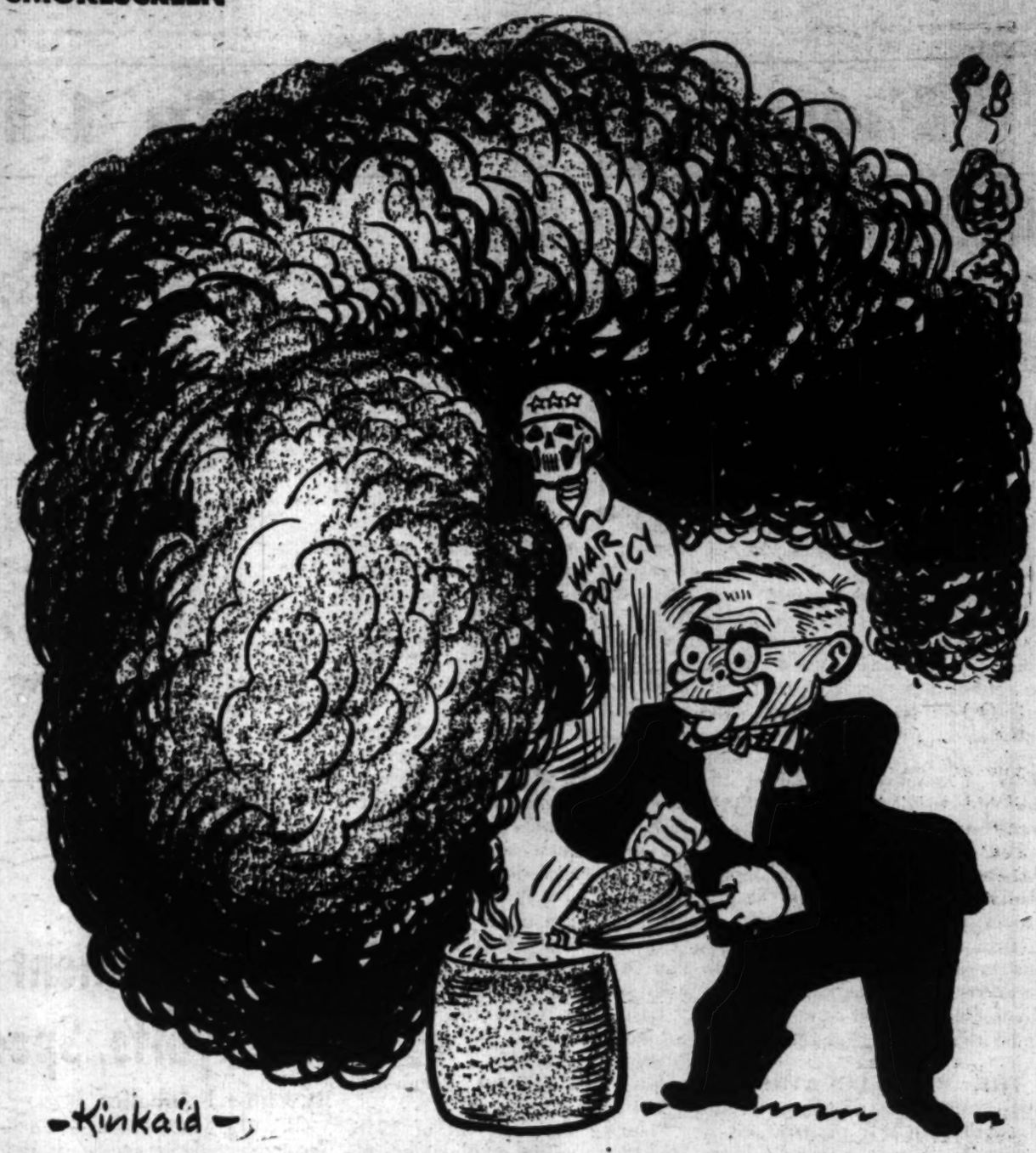
The fate of every American is bound up with this trial as the fate of Germany was bound up in the anti-Communist conspiracies of the German Nazis.

We urge every American, regardless of his political views, to take his stand now for the tradition of American democratic liberty.

The indictment of the 12 should be dismissed! The right to be a Communist, to teach and advocate working class philosophy, is vital to the continuation of liberty.

Join the Freedom Crusade January 17-18 in Washington, D. C.

SMOKESCREEN



Truman, Bevin Maneuvers Seen as Peril to Israel

By Joseph Starobin

Threatening British moves against Israel this week gave a new example to the world of how the big capitalist powers behave toward young and small nations. And behind the international uproar over Britain's pressure on the new Jewish state, one could see the desperate efforts of London and Washington to iron out their differences in such a way as to strengthen their positions against the Jews, the Arabs, and the Soviet Union too.



British moves took two dramatic forms: the occupation of the port of Aqaba, nominally part of Transjordan, a British "ally," and which lies at the base of Israel's territory in the Negev desert; the other was the raid of five RAF planes over the Israeli-Egyptian battlefront, during which Israeli anti-aircraft guns shot them down.

These outward evidences of British mobilization around Israel's territory came after reports of large-scale British military assistance to Egypt, Transjordan and Iraq, and were followed by a partial massing of the British Mediterranean fleet at Malta.

It looked as though the desperate British "Labor" government—having failed to defeat and cripple the new Jewish state through the Arab and especially Egyptian attacks—was now preparing to do the dirty work itself.

It was a danger-sign for Israel. But it also reflected the set-backs which the British imperialists have suffered ever since last May when they were compelled to withdraw from the Holy Land.

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BRITAIN was obviously trying its damndest to hurt not only the Jewish state but to improve its position vis-a-vis the Arab world. One of the consequences of the year-long struggle in the Near East, involving all the Arab states against Israel, has been a profound shaking-up and disillusion among the Arab people. Reflections of that have been the demonstrations in Lebanon, the student "riots" in Cairo, and the assassination of the Egyptian premier, Nokrashy Pasha, late last year, Britain is frightened by the repercussions of its own policies among the Arab peoples.

All of this came on the eve of the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt, scheduled at the island of Rhodes under UN auspices. Britain's show of force was clearly intended to frighten the Israel government, to rob her, if possible, of her hard-won position in the Negev and keep an imperialist finger in the pie.

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BRITISH RELATIONS with Washington were also a factor—differences in tactics between two imperialist powers, each of which is trying to reach an agreement with the other most favorable to itself, and at maximum expense to all the peoples of the Near East.

Washington is negotiating a $100,000,000 loan to Israel. The main trend of its policy is to influence the Jewish state from within; the chief fear among American circles seems to be that the renewal of warfare will not only unsettle the Arab world further but give new victories to the Jewish armies and outrage American opinion against Britain beyond any manageable point.

This explains the State Department's advice to Britain against too obvious military maneuvers, and the sharp warning to Israel against "encroaching" on Egyptian soil.

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WASHINGTON seems to believe that much of the old Bernadotte Plan can be put over through the Rhodes discussions in return for dollars. Britain's menacing moves only stiffen the Israeli, and must sooner or later awaken Americans to the cold fact that Britain is able to do all of these things—thanks to Marshall Plan aid!

Washington does not mind, of course, any British action which strengthens the all-round imperialist position in the Mediterranean and keeps the Arab discontent in check. Neither power has allowed the UN to settle the question once and for all. Neither wants to let the Jews and Arabs settle their differences alone. And both, of course, hope to keep the Soviet Union out of the picture at all costs.

25 Years of the Daily Worker

Reminiscences of the early days of a fighting working class newspaper by some of the old-timers who were there at the start. . . . Greetings from working class papers abroad. . . . An estimate of the paper's future and contrast to the U. S. monopoly press. . . .
And many other interesting features.

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Lenin and America

The story of Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin, who led the party that established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . His contribution to science. . . . His approach to America and to the question of peace in our time.

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All these features and many others in the

ANNIVERSARY EDITION

of The Worker, January 23

World of Labor

The Reuther-GM Formula Pays Off

By George Morris

WALTER REUTHER is the man of the hour for the corporations as the time draws near for fourth round wage negotiations. He performed a miracle for big business. "The effect of this on the fourth round negotiations," says Business Week, leader of the McGraw Hill chain of business magazines, "both in auto and in other industries – could be profound."



The miracle is the two-way escalator clause in the contract with General Motors signed by Reuther last May which will cause a wage cut for the workers in some 100 GM plants on March 1, just about the moment when other unions, including auto, sit down with their employers to ask a wage raise. I can see Walter Reuther, sitting across the table from Chrysler negotiators pretending to argue for the substantial raise UAW members in that company's plants are demanding. And I can see the company's men laughing straight into his face and saying: "Walter, you can't mean it, not after allowing our principal competitor to cut wages."

I can also see Philip Murray getting the same horse laugh from the Steel Trust's men when the wage reopener comes due in Spring and he, as is likely, will pretend to be interested in a raise.

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BUSINESS WEEK made no mistake last May when it greeted the Reuther-GM formula and expressed the hope other contracts would be patterned after it. General Motors workers received an 11-cent raise last May, with a provision that would raise or cut wage rates each quarter in proportion to the rise or fall in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index. The two-year contract contains no wage reopener–only a provision for an automatic three-cent raise when the second year begins.

As Business Week notes, the index already fell enough to insure a one-cent hourly cut in March. If, as is indicated, the drop in the index will continue to fall at the same rate for the rest of the quarter, a three-cent hourly cut is in the cards, notes Business Week.

Writing last May on this "new" and "progressive" wage policy, as the Reuther people hailed it, we noted that GM's economists have apparently come to the conclusion that the boom is coming to a close and may spend itself soon. Hence, there was more advantage to GM than risk in tying wages to the cost of living. The facts have fully confirmed that.

But we said more. The Reuther-GM formula wiped the slate clean of the loss of at least 15 percent in real wages the workers had already suffered by last May since January, 1945, and the idea of improving the standard of the workers was completely forgotten. Henceforth, we pointed out, revision of wages, if any, was to be essentially downward.

There is still a third factor–the Murray-Reuther divisive and defensive wage strategy. Past CIO policy of cooperation by the major unions to set the highest possible "pattern" was abandoned. In 1948 it was Murray who signed a two-year pact with neither a right to strike nor even arbitration on a wage reopener with discretion for a raise entirely up to the steel companies. When 1948 negotiations came, Murray cried that he is hamstrung to 1949 and the other unions should do without him. Reuther then went into action and signed a two-year contract that will hamstring the major part of his union until 1950. But he did worse and fixed it for his own members to start a downward trend when other workers demand a raise.

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WALTER REUTHER is most popular for his formulas. He always aims to tie wages to something–to anything but what it takes to provide a decent living for the average family. In 1946 he gained fame for his "look at the books" formula. That would tie the pay envelope to a company's fancy bookkeeping and "proof" that profits weren't so big.

Later he gained popularity–among employers –for his view that speedup of production and cooperation with management to achieve it, would boost the worker's interest. Widespread layoffs in auto plants because autos could be turned out with fewer hands, is proving him a phony on that score.

His latest was to tie wages to cost of living prices–a theory that workers, like draft animals, mustn't go higher than a daily quota of feed. Reuther's own research director, Nat Weinberg, declared recently that auto workers are now 20 percent behind January, 1945, in the real purchasing power of their earnings. This means that just to return to the January, 1945, level–and still to forget the wage loss since then–the workers need a 30 cents hourly raise.



—Fur and Leather Worker.



BY BARNARD RUBIN

THE WAGES of sin:

The Simon and Schuster publication entitled "Your Income Tax" (1949 edition) by expert J. K. Lasser has the following on page 146 as advice to business men:

"Possible deduction (for tax purposes) – strike-breaking cost." . . .

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TOWN TALK

Warner Brothers last week had another mass layoff–several hundred workers getting the axe.

A British government film unit now working on a series of documentary films aimed for showing in the United States. The British aim is to exhibit pictures while the U. S. Congress is considering second year appropriations for the Marshall Plan. . . .

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While in California, a New Yorker met a 12-year old violin prodigy, who had just given his first concert. Shortly thereafter the New Yorker went home. Ten years later the two met on Times Square.

"How does it feel to be a grown-up man of 22?" asked the New Yorker.

"Twenty-two?" cried the Californian, indignantly, loath, like many prodigies, to disclose his age. "There must be some mistake. I'm only 19."

"Hmmmm," murmured the New Yorker with a shrug of his shoulders. "I guess I forgot to consider the difference in time."

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The other night many residents of north Hudson County, N.J., thought they had hit the jackpot on a radio quiz show or that it was raining fur coats.

A practical jokester caught unsuspecting men, women and boys in his net, and brought embarrassment to the manager of Loew's Embassy Theatre, North Bergen, which was supposed to have awarded fur coats, cash and other valuable prizes.

The jokester telephoned at least eight persons and asked them to identify a tune played from a record. If the guess were made, the person was told to go to Loew's Embassy to collect a fur coat or $50 in cash.

One woman drove from Union City in a taxicab to claim her prize from Harry Meyer, assistant manager. It was all a hoax, he had to tell her.

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Stanley High, a Readers Digest editor and a Republican of the most reactionary stripe (whatever that is) has no qualms about going around with his hat in his hand, begging for jobs from the Democrats. High was overheard, recently, asking Democratic leader Leslie Biffle, secretary of the Senate, for a job for his uncle, who was a Senate doorkeeper under the Republicans. . . .

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Newspaper Guild members who, in disgust, voted against making former ANG president **Milton Murray** a paid official of the union back in 1946, will be interested to learn that Murray is now on the CIO payroll. He's working for **Allan S. Haywood**, CIO Organization Director, as a so-called "trouble shooter." . . .

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ON THE SAME DAY, FROM THE SAME PLACE

Placing the following two news items right next to each other may serve as a good method of illustrating the character of the Vatican's foreign policy. Both originate from the Netherlands, whose American-armed military is now murdering Indonesians. The first, a United Press dispatch dated Jan. 10:

"Several Catholic organizations including . . . groups representing half a million members today started a letter writing campaign protesting the arrest of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty (the pro-Nazi traitor–B.R.)

"All Dutch Catholics were urged to write a personal letter to Hungarian Premier Istvan Dobi, following up a master letter in which Dobi was warned:

" 'Those who laid hands upon the honorable church leaders always appeared to be near their fall. God may give you enough insight and courage to come back from this wrong and fatal course.'"

The second news item is from the New York "Times" special correspondent sent the same day as the above:

"Suggestions are said to have been transmitted from Rome to Dutch Catholic political leaders by way of the Utrecht headquarters of the Netherlands hierarchy. The general line of policy suggested is reported to have made clear that negotiations leading to compromises with the Indonesian Republic's leaders were highly undesirable. Even now, when the Indonesian Republic as a political entity has ceased to exist, it is held to be intolerable for Dutch Catholics to enter into bargaining discussions with Premier Hatta, President Soekarno or former Premier Sutan Sjahrir." . . .

As We See It

The Deep-Sea Fish Who Write of Mountains

By Milton Howard

THE QUEER FISH who live at the bottom of the sea are surrounded by enormous pressure, hundreds of pounds to the square inch. We would be crushed by it. They don't even notice it. They are used to it.

That is the way it is with the pressure of capitalist ideas which surround us, which penetrate our eyes and ears. I am reminded of this when I read the indignant outcries of journalists and pseudo-scientists who write in horror of the "political dictation of science in the Soviet Union." The persons who write this are like deep sea fish writing about mountains. They are as ignorant of the true state of science in capitalist countries as they are of science in the first socialist state in the world.



For example, the well-known journalist, Albert Deutsch, writes in the New York Star that it is not the fact that the Soviet scientist Lysenko believes in the inheritance of acquired characters and rejects the philosophy of the unchangeable gene which appalls him. It is the fact that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union takes part in scientific issues which revolts him.

According to him, it is the adjustment of science to politics which marks the degradation of science in the USSR. Scores of others have echoed the same thoughts. "Bulgarian Communists Warn Scientists to Follow Party Line," reads a stupid headline in the press.

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WHAT ALL THIS REVEALS is that these writers simply do not have the slightest comprehension of what is new, creative and intellectually liberating in the leadership which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union exercises in every phase of life in the USSR. To these journalists the word "politician" signifies a Congressman, a Cabinet member, a Senator or President Truman.

When they hear that "the politicians" in the USSR have taken a stand on a matter of biology, they jump to the conclusion that it is as if Congress were to take a vote on the theory of evolution, and they shudder at the thought.

I can't blame them. Scientific intelligence and the activities of politicians in our country are as separated as the poles. Our politicians are ignorant. They mock the "professors" except those who can make atom-bombs. This situation does not prevail in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union was brought into existence by a group of men, led by Lenin, through the application of a new and invincible science. That science is Marxism.

It is the science of history and historic change. It is a science which embraces every phase of social and human activity.

It is a world-view, an attitude toward nature, history and life, which discards all superstitions, dogmas, and mysticism. It places man squarely in the midst of reality, teaches him that knowledge is real, and expands as man increases his control over nature.

The Bolsheviks who founded the Soviet Union created not merely a new state, but a new type of human existence in which all knowledge is interrelated in a common vision of ever-greater mastery of history and nature. Stalin is a great philosopher and thinker, as Lenin was a tremendous genius of science, and Marx and Engels before them.

Marxism is a revolution in science – all science. Engels wrote masterpieces of science and philosophy. In short, the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, far from "interfering" in the arts and sciences of the Soviet Union, are the veritable leaders in the arts and sciences of their country.

The Central Committee is not some occult body imposing its arbitrary will through decrees; it is the group which contains the leaders of the social life of the country in every field. It leads the nation and learns from the nation of which it is the summation.

The establishment of Socialism by the Communist Party was an act of science, as was the miracle of Stalingrad. It is only the philistinism which is wholly typical of even many sincere persons in our culture which would separate the creation of Socialism as a "political act" from the mastery of nature as a "scientific act."

It is Marxism-Leninism, it is Socialism which unites for the first time all the creative grandeur of man into a single, unified, marvellous science of human liberation.

Deny Damages to Blast Victim Widow

CLEVELAND, O—A widow with six children has found how how the federal court responds when she attempted to secure justice from two influential corporations.

The husband of Mrs. Ellen Moran was killed in the East Ohio gas explosion here. Mrs. Moran sued for $100,000. In the first trial the judge at Pittsburgh directed a verdict for the two corporations involved. A higher court reversed this decision.

Now in a second trial a jury in federal court in the same city refused to grant the widow one cent.

Re-Elect Progressives In UAW Local 453

CHICAGO.—Progressive leaders of UAW-CIO Local 453 were re-elected here this week without opposition.

...op officers returned to their posts were Hilliard Ellis, president; Sven Anderson, vice-president; James Machacek, financial secretary; Octavia Hawkins, recording secretary.

New officers elected to the executive board are: James Miller, three-year trustee; Kasper Mensik, sergeant-at-arms; Joseph Villa, guide.

Profits Zoom As Willys' Jobs Drop

TOLEDO, O.—Between 1,000 and 2,000 workers at the Willys-Overland plant here are scheduled to be laid off in the next few weeks.

The "no jobs today" sign has been hanging at the employment office for some time. As the drop in jobs was coming, the company reported a $6,500,000 profit, or a 15 percent return for the stockholders.

GENES UNDER ELECTRON MICROSCOPE



GENES, that transmit physical characteristics from living matter, are being photographed at the University of California with the aid of this electron microscope by Dr. Richard F. Baker (left) and Dr. Daniel Pease. The microscope magnifies 100,000 times.

War Budget Unmasks Truman

(Continued from Page 4)

paign Truman referred to the nation's critical housing shortage which has victimized veterans most of all.

"This year in the U. S.," said Truman in Buffalo, Oct. 8, "five million families are living in slums and firetraps. Another four million families are living in houses that will soon become slums unless something is done to prevent it. Three million families, including many families of war veterans, are living doubled up with other families . . . The housing situation is intolerable and inexcusable."

Truman glowed with enthusiasm for the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill and in his recent message urged not only its adoption but its improvement. He proposed that instead of a target of 500,000 low-rent public housing units in five years, there should be a million units in seven years. Recommended aids to private home building would, it was claimed, provide ten million new units in ten years, and the legislation would result in widespread slum clearance.

From Truman's clearly expressed recognition of the housing crisis and his hearty endorsement of this legislation, one would have a right to expect immediate vigorous action in 81st Congress.

His budget, however, includes no large appropriations for implementing the act. A relatively small sum of $129 million is included for short term loans for the construction of public housing and there is a $10 million item to plan slum clearance projects.

The President has professed to be considerably exercised by the crisis in the school system for which he promised "generous" federal aid.

"You'd think everybody would agree that school children are at least as important as the highways over which the school buses carry them to the school-house," Truman told a crowd at Springfield, Mass., on Oct. 27.

But in his budget message, Truman asked $505 million for grants to states for highways and only $290 million for federal aid to education.

In sharp contrast, Truman asked $600 million for universal military training, warning that next year the cost would rise to $2 billion.

★

TRUMAN ALSO TALKED a great deal about the nation's health. He proposed a system of pre-paid medical assistance and has urged Congress to pass a bill. But he asked appropriations of only $15 million, leaving half the $260 million dollar cost of this plan to fall on the workers.

At Indianapolis on Oct. 15, he said, "We need twice as many hospitals as we have."

But in his budget message he announced that he had cancelled plans for building 24 veterans hospitals and reduced the planned capacity of 14 additional hospitals. By this action, he said, he had saved $279 million.

What happened to the $279 million? It goes into the general fund from which the President would spend $21 billion for war preparations and for imperialist adventures which may bring war.

THE WORKER SUB CAMPAIGN* REPORT

This report is the record only of subscriptions received in the business office as of FRIDAY, Jan. 7.
NOTE—See news section for report of subscriptions received after Jan. 7th, which substantially change the standing of the states in the subscription drive.

JANUARY 3-7, 1949

District	Quota	Subs This Wk.	Total Subs To Date	%
New England	1000	22	436	43.6
Manhattan	7500	796	6233	83.1
Bronx	4000	213	4023	100.1
Brooklyn	7500	579	5296	70.6
Queens	1500	83	1329	88.6
Upstate N. Y.	1500	57	252	16.8
Eastern Pa.	2000	130	1105	55.3
Maryland - D.C.	500	5	95	19
Western Pa.	500	50	113	22.6
West Virvinia	150	—	35	23.3
Ohio	2000	118	679	34
Michigan	1200	79	773	64.4
Illinois	3000	105	735	24.5
Minnesota	750	20	233	31
Wisconsin	500	8	106	21.6
New Jersey	1500	58	698	46.5
Connecticut	750	42	266	35.4
Colorado	200	1	14	7
Missouri	300	12	67	22.3
Washington	200	2	34	17
California	300	3	61	20.3
Oklahoma	150	—	13	8.6
Iowa	150	1	48	32
Utah	50	—	6	12
Montana	50	—	8	16
Alabama	300	—	33	11.5
Florida	150	4	33	22
Louisiana	200	10	24	12
Texas	300	14	138	45.3
Virginia	150	1	11	7.3
Oregon	25	—	12	48
N.C. - S.C.	150	3	37	24.6
Georgia	75	6	16	21.3
Indiana	350	11	110	31.4
Foreign		5	34	—
TOTALS	32350	2460	23096	58.7

New England Outlook Glum; Bosses Pray for War Orders

(Continued from Page 5)

riod, the number employed in manufacturing dropped from 17,-28 to 16,339; payrolls took an enormous cut, from $783,500 to $601,000. The number of persons "totally unemployed" is relatively small, but many workers are on three-day or four-day weeks, with staggered part-time shifts. The decreased payroll reflects this.

In Lawrence, once the textile center of the world, industrial employment dropped from 25,423 to 21,199. Payrolls fell from $1,245,-000 to $1,007,500. In New Bedford, employment skidded from 21,24 to 19,549, with payrolls dropping from $989,800 to $852,-500. That's what's happening in the textile towns.

For all manufacturing throughout the state, employment has dropped about 4.5 percent in the past 11 months, as has total payroll. The trend has been most severe in the last month or two, as yet mostly unreported in the figures. Average weekly earnings for all industries was $50.74 in November. In December, 1947, with prices lower, it was $50.73.

But in shoe, average weekly earnings over 11 months dropped from a low $41.40 to a lower $37.57. In cotton goods, from $45.62 to $39.31. Those are substantial pay cuts for a year when prices climbed—or for any year! In woolen and worsted, weekly wage increased 67 cents to $50.17. But the number of workers employed in the industry dropped from 48,408 to 41,986.

★

METAL AND ELECTRICAL industries are the other centers of the Massachusetts economic structure. The situation here is a little more complex. In General Electric's city of Lynn, employment has kept at an even 20,000 over the past year, with payroll increasing very slightly. In Springfield both employment and payroll have jumped. Average wage in electric jumped from $58.40 to $60.46; in radio apparatus from $41.79 to $43.31. But things aren't as bright as they seem at first glance.

In Lynn's big GE plant, for example, some 7,000 of the 15,000 workers are on jet engines and military turbines. **Consumer goods production has dropped** with smaller firms such as Sylvania and Champion Lamp forced against the wall.

GE is "decentralizing" Lynn. They plan to move as much work as possible out of the strongly unionized (UE-CIO) city into non-union rural towns. Work on electric meters, employing 1,500 workers, is being transferred to a new plant in Somersworth, N. H. Motor work is going to a new non-union plant in California. Work is being sub-contracted to unorganized sweat shops. The company is trying to re-time and cut down piece rates.

Women workers are being forced out as the plant shifts to war work. Commercial production is DOWN. Workers with 20 years' experience are forced to learn new jobs for the military.

At the big Westinghouse plant in Springfield, production is being stepped up—BUT NOT EMPLOYMENT. The company is laying off at the same time that new models go into production and a general increase in output is scheduled. It's more speed-up with wages staying the same.

Even the military orders aren't enough to keep things going in metal, however. Layoffs are beginning. Worthington Pump in Holyoke laid off half its 1,000 workers. In October, 1948, the state's employment in electrical dropped 2.6 percent from September; wages dropped 4.6 percent. It is certain that November figures will continue the decrease.

★

AND IT'S NOT just Massachusetts. In New Hampshire 16,000 are unemployed, 5,000 textile workers having been axed this year. Textile bosses, in the New Hampshire newspapers, openly pray for war orders to pull them out. In Rhode Island, industrial employment dropped 9.2 percent in a single year.

Michigan Auto Plants Set To Shut Down; Speedup Grows

(Continued from Page 5)

Marshall Plan steel shortage layoffs, remodeling layoffs, trust-created gas shortage layoffs, high monopoly prices and decreased purchasing power in 1948 were the causes behind the startling MUCC figures.

Hence, while the atuo industry had the highest peacetime production output since 1929, the upward trend in Detroit's welfare case load continued unabated throughout the year. In September the total case load was 19,456 compared with 18,817 for the past month and 16,670 a year ago. Reflecting discrimination in the hiring of Negroes, the Detroit Welfare Dept. reported a percentage decline in white cases from 42 to 41.8 with an increase in the percentage of Negro cases to 58.1.

The year's production started with over a million auto workers in December of 1947, but by June, 1948 employment was already down to 925,000 workers. Detroit itself is especially affected because the labor force increased from 945,800 in 1940 to 1,148,150 last September. Autown Alley in 1948 was therefore characterized by bonanza profits at one end and growing misery at the other end.

And that's why the auto workers are ignoring Reuther in asking for strike votes against layoffs as in Ford's, in taking strike votes or engaging in actual strikes against speedup as in GM and Chrysler; and that's why all auto workers are looking towards 4th round wage increases, the guaranteed work week and health and old age benefits at company expense in their 1949 bargaining.

Thompson to Speak At Party for Campbell

CLEVELAND.—The 25th Anniversary of the Daily Worker celebration, and a reception for Robert Campbell, newly appointed educational director of the Ohio State Communist Party, will be held Jan. 22, Paradise Auditorium, 2226 E. 55 St.

Main speakers for the occasion will be Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party, and Gus Hall, chairman of the Ohio State CP, two of the 12 Communist leaders under indictment. Other features will be a social program and dancing. The affair is open to the public.

Howard Fast Speaks In Baltimore, Jan. 23

BALTIMORE.—Howard Fast, world famous author whose latest book is **My Glorious Brothers** will appear in Baltimore's Morgan Hall, Penna. and North Aves., on Jan. 23.

He will appear under the sponsorship of the Baltimore Forum. He wrote **My Glorious Brothers** a story about the struggles of the Jewish people to achieve freedom from the Greeks, while he was standing trial on the contempt of congress charges by the Un-American Committee.



See Indonesian Guerillas Continuing Freedom Fight

By Arnold Sroog

While Washington and The Hague intrigue as to which capitalists shall sweat profits out of the Indonesians, the decision which will make history is already being written in blood by peasant guerillas on Java and Sumatra.

Because the Indonesian people in the brief months of their semi-independence under a pro-imperialist government have learned that the most miserable independence is far and away better than the most placid slavery. And life under the Dutch was a long way from glorious.

And already, according to the Committee for Indonesian Independence, the first small-scale attacks on the Dutch troops have begun—a raid on Jogjakarta, occupied capital of the Republic, raids on plantations, attacks on Dutch troop convoys. And the strong support of the population is proved by the news that peasants refuse to sell their produce unless paid in Indonesian currency, an act of simple heroism that tells the whole story of the coming end of imperialism inIndonesia.

★

THIS STRUGGLE against the Dutch is not a new thing in Indonesia. In 1926, for example, a revolt led by the Communists was defeated with much bloodshed. And were it not for the policy of capitulation carried out by the leaders of the Indonesian Republic, indepenence would not have been so easily overthrown by the Dutch imperialists.

When the Japanese were defeated in 1945, Holland had no power in Indonesia the Indonesian guerillas, uniting in a coalition with right-wing nationalist and Moslem parties, proclaimed the Indonesian Republic. With the aid of the British and Americans the Dutch rushed a few divisions to Indonesia in an attempt to suppress the Republic, but they were defeated and hemmed in along the coast.

Threatened with extermination, the Dutch called on their imperialist allies, Britain and the U. S., to get them out of their fix. With the aid of native reactionaries, typified by such men as Indonesian president Soekarno and Premier Mohammed Hatta, an agreement was signed which favored the Dutch and left the Republic at the mercy of the imperialists. The islands were blockaded and the Dutch began building up their military power, helped by Marshall Plan dollars.

★

WITH THIS DEVELOPMENT, two divergent policies developed among the Indonesian people: one, pro-imperialist in orientation and, the other, based on popular struggle to drive all imperialists out of the islands.

The former policy was adopted by the right-wing parties that monopolized the Indonesian Republic's government. It was a policy of attempting to sell itself to Wall Street in return for "protection" from the Dutch.

The first step was to offer a number of concessions to American firms. With this in mind Robert Nathan, the former New Deal economist, was invited to Indonesia to make a survey of the Republic's riches—mineral and agricultural An idea of the loot available to imperialists can be gleaned from a partial listing of the islands' resources—rice, tobacco, coffee, palm oil, sugar and quinine form the main agricultural produce, while mineral wealth includes tin, manganese, bauxite, iron, coal, gold and silver. Topping them all is oil.

The second step was an anti-Communist campaign, launched on Washington's suggestion. For this purpose a so-called "Communist revolt" was announced and Communist leaders were arrested by the Indonesian Republic.

No confirmation of this "revolt" has ever been received and the best information available tends to prove that it was a fake, propagated by the government with the help of Indonesian Trotzkyites. While direct information is not yet available, it is believed that those Communists who were out of the government's reach took to the hills and began preparing for guerrilla warfare against what they knew was the inevitable Dutch attack.

★

--THE SECOND POLICY, anti-imperialist both as regards the Dutch and Wall Street, was formulated in a broad conference last August attended by leaders of five left-wing Indonesian parties—the Communists, Socialists, Socialist Youth, Peasant and Trade Union. At the conclusion of the conference the five parties merged into the Communist Party of Indonesia (P. K. I.) and launched a program for a united campaign to drive the imperialists out. One month later the Republican Government launched its attack on the Communists.

When the Dutch saw that the Indonesian Republican leaders were more interested in fighting their own people than the imperialists, they lost no time in launching their offensive against the Republic. And today those same Indonesian leaders who are so anxiout to prove themselves "good boys," now find themselves in humiliating imprisonment at the hands of the Dutch and see their "American protectors" still busily arming the Dutch through the Marshall Plan.

The failure of the Indonesian Republic to offer any effective resistance to the Dutch intimates strongly that their following among the people in small and that whatever resistance there is going on is being organized and led by the Communists, who never deviated from their policy of fighting for independence. Free from the stigma of capitulation to the Dtuch and Wall Street, the Communists are in a position to be trusted by the people to lead them to victory in driving the foreign troops from Java and Sumatra.

Denver Mother Sentenced to Year

By Paul Kleinbord

Pat (Bell) Blau, was sentenced Wednesday by U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes to a year in prison for criminal contempt. Bail was set immediately at $2,500 which was raised by Thursday morning.

In line with the Justice Department's formula of using the grand jury together with the open court, first tested in Denver last September 21 against six other anti-fascists, Mrs. Blau was subjected to about 45 minutes of questioning Tuesday morning in a session of the no longer "secret" grand jury, and then brought into the open court of Judge Symes. There, her testimony, sworn to secrecy by her as well as by the grand jury, was revealed. She was then remanded in custody of the U. S. Marshall and was put in the county jail overnight.

The court session opened with a struggle by Samuel Menin, attorney for Mrs. Blau, to obtain a copy of the grand jury transcript which the court had refused him. Menin charged that neither he nor Mrs. Blau had been informed that they were to appear in open court in the afternoon. Therefore, Menin said, he had been given no opportunity to prepare to defend his client.

★

WHILE DRIVING to continue its attack on the Communist Party and to achieve the aim of decapitating its leadership, the court proceeding was marked by a new carefulness, whch shows the value of the fight put up by the progressive movement in Denver. Attorney for the Justice Department Lilly and Judge Symes, forced into this position by the mounting people's protest which won a Supreme Court decision on bail, later upheld by the 10th Circuit Court, tried to avoid some of the crudest of the undemocratic methods that were employed against the Denver six. Indeterminate jail sentences and bail refused were not thrown about so lightly by the court and Justice Department this time. It was noted that the court in sentencing Mrs. Blau returned to the use of "criminal contempt" rather than "civil contempt" which was used here as a coercive court measure to force people to reveal their thoughts or stay in jail.

Furthermore, Mrs. Blau at no time was asked directly whether or not she is a member of the Communist Party. However, while avoiding the direct question, at least four other questions were asked, obviously aimed at producing the answer by implication and trickery.

1—What are the names of the State leaders of the Communist Party of Colorado?

2—Does she have the record books, or did she turn them over to someone else?

3—Was she ever employed by the Communist Party?

4—Does she knew the organizational structure of the Communist Party?

Judge Symes insisted that the answers to these questions would not imply membership or association in the Communist Party, or participation in conspiracy.

The position that the Justce Department has pursued here through Judge Symes has become well-known and is characterized by Mr. Menin as "two-faced and hypocritical"

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THE WORKER—50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

We Get Our (Type) Face Lifted This Week.

"Type," said the Foreman, "was made to read,
And that is a maxim it's well to heed. . . ."
—Type Was Made to Read, by Berton Braley, copyright by Mergenthaler Linotype Co.

In the second major face-lifting operation of its history, The Worker is published in a new, larger and more readable type face.

(Because the Magazine Section is made up in advance of publication date, the new type was not on the linotype machines in time for a complete change-over.)

The switch to the clear, modern Caledonia type comes after many requests from our readers for an easier-to-read face.

Coming in the last lap of the subscription drive for The Worker, the new type should make the paper more attractive to the thousands of new readers. It will also make it easier to build the paper's circulation.

The new type face is 29 percent larger than the present type, but because of its superior design it does not take up much more space.

A nine-point Caledonia, the new face will replace our old basic type, a seven-point Ionic. Ionic was one of the first faces designed for use on modern high-speed presses. In general use some years back, it has since been replaced by newer types.

In addition its larger size, the new type also is easier to read because of its design. It has less weight on the curves of the letters, resulting in a more uniform stroke and eliminating splotchiness caused by ink spreading.

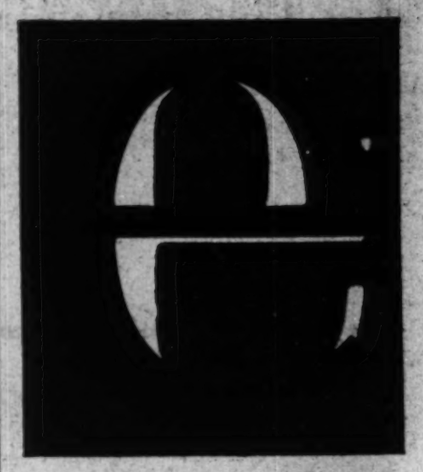
In its larger size, 11-point Caledonia will replace the 10-point Century used by The Worker in its editorial column.

Our New Face—Caledonia

This is the season when most columnists, becoming reflective, let their thoughts range backward over events of the past 12 months. By this exercise in meditation, they are supposed to achieve a deeper perspective from which will come, they believe, a clearer understanding of the present.

Our Old Face—Ionic

This is the season when most columnists, becoming reflective, let their thoughts range backward over events of the past 12 months. By this exercise in mediation, they are supposed to achieve a deeper perspective from which will come, they believe, a clearer understanding of the present.



A typical example of light distribution in and around letters which increases legibility without reducing the "word count."
—from The Legibility of Type, by special permission of the copyright owners, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

Bankers and War-mongers Handpicked the Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 3)

Dillon, Read & Co., the big investment company that James V. Forrestal, chief of America's armed forces, used to head.

Federal Grand Jurors' Association member McCain has a special grudge against the Communists, and against The Worker, whose editor, John Gates, goes on trial this Monday.

McCain's firm, Dillon, Read & Co., was denounced many times in The Worker and the Daily Worker for its aid to Hitler. Dillon, Read & Co. pumped hundreds of millions of dollars into the German Steel Trust and other German monopolies that backed Hitler. And McCain's partner, Gen. Draper (now Undersecretary of Defense for the Army) collaborated closely with the Nazi industrialists when he was Director of Economic Affairs for the American Military Government in Germany after the war.

McCain is also aware that the Communists are demanding active prosecution of his firm, Dillon, Read & Co., for violating the federal anti-trust law as a monopolist at home.

His firm is actually under indictment at this time, as part of the investment bankers' trust, that controls the flow of credit in the United States.

But only the Communists are demanding active prosecution of the trusts. U. S. Attorney John Francis Xavier McGohey is much more interested in jailing the enemies of the trusts.

★

THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY'S Chase National Bank (assets plus $5,000,000,000) is also represented on the jury-picking body through John D. Whittemore and John J. Graham. Both are listed by the Federal Grand Jurors Association as "bankers" with the Chase Bank.

Chase Bank was indicted as a lawbreaker with Dillon, Read & Co. in the same anti-trust case more than one year ago. Judge Knox doubtless knows that executives of indicted banks will make poor jurors and worse jury pickers if the trusts should ever be called before the bar. But workingmen, not bankers, are going on trial next Monday.

Every federal grand jury in this district has become a ruling class "blue ribbon" body, with the help of the Federal Grand Jurors Association.

The association admits this in its **Handbook for Federal Grand Jurors,** which says, in part:

In the origin of the Jury system Grand Juries consisted solely of Knights of the Shire. . . . Blackstone, in his commentary, holds that the Grand Jury must be summoned "from the gentlemen of the best figure in the county."

"This demand is fully met by the Grand Juries of the Southern District of New York."

★

THE JURY-PICKING ASSOCIATION was founded in 1927 by Charles S. Sargent, a member of the Wall Street firm of Grayson M-P Murphy, an ally of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Sargent's firm will be remembered in connection with the fascist conspiracy of 1933. Gen. Smedley Butler, retired commander of the U. S. Marines, said a representative of Grayson Murphy himself asked him to march on Washington with an army of veterans and take over. The bills would be paid.

The Daily Worker published the details of the conspiracy in featured interviews with Gen. Butler.

Sargent, who was a grand jury foreman in 1927, is still active in the jury-picking association.

Sargent will feel right at home at association meetings addressed by Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (1947) and other pro-fascists, as he sits with jury pickers like John S. Penfold, editor of **Hearst Magazine,** or Kenneth N. Chambers, an executive from Hearst's **Harper's Bazaar;** or W. G. Chandler, chief finance man on the Scripps-Howard press chain.

Big bankers and corporation heads on the jury-picking body, whom we haven't yet named, include such men as:

Donald C. Borden, vice-president, the National City Bank (assets about five billion dollars).

George W. Bovinizer, partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which controls more American railroads than any financial group outside of the House of Morgan.

Gilbert Kahn, son of the late Albert Kahn, another Kuhn, Loeb partner.

Glenn E. Rogers, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., an $8,000,000,000 outfit, whose Jimcrow housing policies have been under Communist fire.

Oscar M. Taylor, vice-president, the New York Telephone Co., which was unsparingly attacked by the Daily Worker whe nit tried to cruch its employes' union.

J. Herbert Todd, shipbuilder, of J. Herbert Todd, Inc., whose employes' struggles had active Communist backing.

John W. Bicknell, president and director, U. S. Rubber Plantation, Inc., a subsidiary of U. S. Rubber (duPont control), which works contract laborers on its 100,000 acres of rubber plantation land in Sumatra.

Edward L. Newhouse, Jr., executive, the American Smelting & Refining Co., whose workers have a history of bitter struggles.

Clement C. Mason, secretary and treasurer, the Liggett Drug Co., whose pharmacists and salesmen had Daily Worker backing in the fight for a union.

Merwin R. Haskel, president of the $97,000,000 textile company, the United Merchants & Manufacturers Co., which operates big cotton mills in South Carolina and elsewhere. Hatred of Communists is a hallmark of southern textile bosses, who remember the Party's role in trade union drives.

Whitney Stone, president of the international Stone & Webster public utilities and investing corporation.

And a host of other bankers and industrialists, too numerous to mention.

★

THE NAME of one of these bankers, Charles G. Proffitt, however, has a special significance in the indictment of The Twelve.

Proffitt is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, a $265,000,000 institution, of which the foreman of the indicting jury was vice-president many years.

Now both Proffitt and the grand jury foreman, Edmund Cocks, had been involved in a plot to deny low cost housing to areas where there were many Negroes and Puerto Rican people in New York.

Foreman Cocks was in the plot especially deep, because he was the bank's vice-president in charge of real estate loans for many years.

The scandal became so great that another federal grand jury investigated the case. . . . The bankers prevented the jury from bringing an indictment, but the jury asked the government to sue the banks under the anti-trust law.

The Worker and **The Daily Worker** insisted, however, on criminal prosecution of the banks in articles by Abner Berry and Bernard Burton. The government was not able to drop the case. And the banks finally had to sign a "consent decree" (that is a guilty plea) not to break the law again.

That was in June, 1947. The banks struck back at **The Worker** a little later, when Cocks was put on the witch-hunting grand jury that indicted Editor John Gates and the Communist leaders.

Banker Proffit was a member of the executive committee of the jury-picking group, when his former vice-president Cocks, was made jury foreman.

The association boasts that it works closely with grand jury foremen.

★

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURORS ASSOCIATION has many pro-fascist activities. It lobbies energetically for a law to compel every citizen and non-citizen to be fingerprinted—so employers can blacklist militant workers.

It lobbies against slum clearance projects—it opposed the Knickerbocker Village project in New York, for instance. It specifically attacks what it calls "low rental projects."

It campaigns for the expulsion of "aliens" and the stoppage of immigration, and it opposed President Roosevelt's court plan.

But it's most dangerous activity is jury picking.

No workers' leaders can expect justice when the trusts pick the juries.

NOTED ARTISTS JOIN PICKET LINE



Noted artists (l. to r.) Philip Reisman, Harry Gottlieb and Robert Gwathney join picketline of locked-out Hammond Tole workers — also artists — in New York City. The lockout, rounding out its second month, began with the firing of a member of the shop committee of Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers

FRAMEUP OF 'TWELVE'

(Continued from Page 3)

tacle" out of the trial. The judge called the defense protests "contemptuous" and ordered the lawyers to "sit down." Judge Harold R. Medina, scheduled to try the case, has already been charged with biased statements against the defendants.

The public will have little opportunity to be eye-witnesses at the trial. The prosecution has seen to that. Courtroom 110 has a total capacity of 140. Half the space has already been assigned to press and radio. So less than 70 spectators will be able to enter and see Truman justice for themselves.

★

THE GRAND JURY that brought the indictments sat for more than a year, needled constantly by press and radio that heaped every conceivable libel on the Communists.

Every effort has been made to drill the libel into the public's mind that Communists are foreign agents and that espionage is their customary, daily practice. Hitler's "Big Lie" theory has caught on in American soil.

Not one commercial newspaper evinced the manhood to tell one word of this truth: that Communist ideas and publications have circulated in this land for a century; that Abraham Lincoln inducted Communists like August Wedemeyer into officership in the Union Army; that Communists had formed clubs here before the GOP was founded in 1853.

Nor did one carry a line on the fact that the Communist Party Constitution specifically provides "immediate expulsion" of any member who may adhere to any group which conspires or acts "to weaken or overthrow any or all institutions of American democracy."

AND SO THIS GOVERNMENT, which contends on all continents that the American way is a model of democracy for the world—is throttling democracy at home.

Nor is this fact lost on the world. In a score of tongues, in all nations, the people are discussing these developments in the USA.

Hundreds of mass meetings, protest demonstrations, newspaper editorials, postcard campaigns are sweeping Europe, Australia and elsewhere demanding freedom for the Twelve. Their attitude is reflected in the words of Bernard Shaw, who wrote, describing the blustering American authorities: "They would charge Saint Peter with sedition as well as murder if he were not beyond their reach."

Yes, this is a trial of 12 times 12,000,000. Every honest American stands in the dock at Foley Square today. If the prosecution wins, the nation can kiss the Bill of Rights good-bye; the bitter journey is well underway to a concentration-camp America.

★

THESE ARE THE REASONS every American must support the campaign of the Civil Rights Congress on behalf of the defendants; why they must travel to Washington on the Freedom Crusade, Jan. 17 and 18; why they must flood the President's office with the demand that he dismiss these indictments as political persecution.

The names of the defendants are: William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, John Williamson, Jack Stachel, Robert Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter, Gus Hall.

But Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Tom Paine, Abraham Lincoln are on trial.

The Bill of Rights is in the dock.

Birmingham Police Killed Fourteen Negroes in 1948

By Sylvia Hall

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Four brutal shootings by Birmingham police in the last three days of 1948 chalked up a total of 14 Negroes killed in the year. Two victims of "trigger happy" police now lie in a hospital critically wounded. This list of killings in a single state refutes the Tuskegee Institute estimate of only three lynchings in 1948 for the entire United States.

On the morning of Dec. 29, police investigated a young 21-year-old Negro who was trying to sell two cases of soft drinks. They took his name and address and left. A few minutes later they were called about a robbery of two cases of drinks. Police returned to the place where young Robert James was selling the drinks. The officers picked up the youth and took him to the address of the robbery. The boy admitted to the robbery and began running away. When the boy kept running after the two officers asked him to halt, they fierd. The boy hit twice, fell dead.

On the same morning, police critically wounded a young Negro who was seen leaving a cleaning establishment. According to the policemen, a window had been smashed and clothing was bundled up inside. As the boy fled the approaching officers, he was shot and according to hospital authorities suffers from "multiple" gunshot wounds.

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ALARM IN THE CITY has caused two local papers, the **Birmingham News** and the **Birmingham Post** (Scripps-Howard chain) to comment on these shootings in their editorials.

Said the **News:**

"There have been several similar incidents in the last year in Birmingham. Many citizens are disturbed at what appeared to be too great a willingness on police officers' part to shoot to kill."

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THE BIRMINGHAM POST in an editorial entitled "This Killing Must Stop" tells the story of young James and concludes with, "In no case and by no stretching of one's conscience is it possible to find any moral justification for such wanton acts of human destruction."

On New Year's eve a 16-year-old Negro said to have been prowling near a girls' boarding house was shot and killed by police officers.

Another Negro on the same night was shot and wounded while attempting to "escape arrest."

Each of the 14 killings and other shootings by Birmingham police have been investigated by other officers in the Public Safety Department and found to be "justifiable homicide."

In an editorial in the **Birmingham World**, local Negro newspaper, it is asked, "What is behind all of this blood-letting by Birmingham police? Are some evil forces motivating them? Is there no one above them to call them down? Is Birmingham still a city in the United States? How much longer will police violence go unchecked?"



SANDRA GUTHRIE, 11, of Morehead City, N. C., works on new net invented by her father and designed to let small fish escape while holding shrimp. Sandra is an expert net-maker.

U. S. Court Again Voids Negro Vote Ban

BIRMINGHAM.—Alabama's chief legal barrier to Negroes voting, the infamous Boswell Amendment, has been declared unconstitutional by three Federal Court judges.

This victory for the Negro people and white men "in overalls" comes at a strategically important moment as Dixiecrat politicians in both Georgia and South Carolina has announced that they are studying the law in order to push through similar laws.

The ruling comes as a result of court hearings where 10 Mobile County Negro plaintiffs have attacked the amendment as a weapon of "white supremacy" and asserted that the amendment was "prepared and adopted for the purpose" of discriminating against their rights as voters.

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MAJOR EVIDENCE to back up these assertions was produced by attorneys on Dec. 21, the concluding day of the hearing. They presented letters written by State Democratic Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey (Dixiecrat spokesman) to other party officials which called the voter qualification law "all-important."

One letter read, "We are going to see our poll lists flooded with thousands of voters who have not yet fitted themselves to participate in our government . . . unless registration laws are tightened."

"There are any number of counties in Alabama's Black Belt," McCorvey's letter declared, "where, unless we do something to tighten up our registration laws, we will very likely, in a few years, have only colored officials, as in many of these Black Belt counties the Negroes outnumber the white people from five to one to ten to one."

Upholding the claim of the Negroes, Judge Mullins wrote, **"It, thus, already appears that this statement was intended to be, and is being used for the purpose of discriminating against applicants for the franchise on the basis of race and color. Therefore, we are necessarily brought to the conclusion that this amendment to the Constitution of Alabama both in its object and the manner of its administration, is unconstitutional, because it violates the 15th Amendment.**

"While it is true that there is no mention of race or color in the Boswell Amendment, this does not save it.

The South in Struggle

Now Is the Time to Begin Fighting for the Thirty-Hour Week at the Same Pay

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama.

A RECENT state report showed that 1,000 Alabama coal miners are now working only two or three days a week. But worse things are ahead for these coal miners as well as for workers in other industries. In Birmingham the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. (U. S. Steel) is testing a machine that is said to dig and load two tons of coal a minute. This "robot miner" cuts coal, conveys coal and loads coal. TCI officials have been very articulate in describing how "safe" this new machine will be, but they have not even hinted that it will displace a large number of coal miners.

Should this new machine prove itself in Alabama tests others will be ordered immediately. Coal miners understand what that will mean for them. Others also understand it. I heard a barber talking about it the day the newspapers in Birmingham carried pictures of the mechanical giant. He said, "That machine won't be needing any haircuts."



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THIS MODERNIZING of production methods is not confined to the coal industry. Huge profits in textile, for instance, are being plowed back into the industry in the form of new machinery which cuts out jobs. In North Carolina I knew of one mill that closed down for installation of new machinery and immediately started driving the old workers from the mill village, stating bluntly that with the new machinery they would have no more use for the older workers.

This installation of labor-saving machinery is accompanied by a ruthless drive for speed-up. The most widespread beef of industrial workers in the South is speed-up. In hazardous industries like mining the speed-up carries with it greater danger for the miners and the fight against speed-up also becomes a fight for safety.

As the year 1949 gets under way these workers are looking ahead with foreboding. Unemployment is already growing for them and they fear a great increase in unemployment even before a general economic crisis.

The time is ripe for the workers to start a crusade for **the 30-hour week at no decrease in total weekly pay.**

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IN THE THIRTIES the fight for a shorter work-week which finally resulted in the 40-hour week was started after the crushing blow of the 1929 economic crisis had fallen on the working people. This time the workers, supported by their allies, must swing into full action for a 30-hour week before the crisis hits.

In this struggle the workers will learn a great deal about present-day monopoly capitalism.

When a giant steel company puts a machine into operation that makes the task of digging coal easier and quicker and then takes full benefit of this machine for their own profit by throwing out on the streets miners who are no longer needed—workers begin to think about basic things.

In this coming struggle for the 30-hour week, our Communist Party must explain to the workers how the capitalists are robbing them and point out to them the need for and the road to socialism.

I remember a strike struggle against speed-up in textile in the early thirties that first opened my eyes to the robbery of capitalism.

Because the infamous Bedeaux speed-up system was wrecking them physically, the workers at an Alabama textile plant struck. As a newspaper man I went out to the mill village and talked to the workers.

One worker indicated the mill and village to me with a sweep of his hand. "It's worth a couple of million dollars," he said, "and by right it belongs to us."

This was a startling idea to me at the time, so I urged the worker to explain himself.

"Well," he said, "five men own this mill. Far as I know, only one of them has ever seen it. Years ago when it was first built, they put up less than a $100,000. They got that back from profits years ago, but there sits a $2,000,000 mill and village. The men that own her have never hit a lick of work here. They hire a manager to run it and us workers to slave. How in the hell can you say it rightfully belongs to them?"

My conversation with the worker was broken up by the arrival of National Guardsmen who drove my worker friend and his buddies, men, women and children, from the mill village at bayonet point.

Today as speed-up and new machinery drive other workers from the plants and mill villages, we Communists must see that the workers draw in fuller form the lesson that this textile worker drew in the early thirties. This time the bosses' drive to starve workers must be broken. **A 30-hour week at the same pay must become the battle cry.**

Texas Notables Rally to Defend '12'

HOUSTON, Tex.—Thirty-nine World War II veterans in Houston have denounced the anti-Communist hysteria and demanded that the indictments against the twelve Communist leaders be immediately dropped in signed petitions to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark, Queens District Attorney Charles P. Sullivan, and New York State Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein.

The petition to Sullivan and Goldstein denounced the attempted criminal assault of Robert Thompson's seven-year-old daughter by the labor spy Robert J. Burke, and demanded an immediate Grand Jury investigation and indictments against the powerful pro-fascist forces that had a part in organizing this crime.

The petition to Tom Clark demanded a national Grand Jury investigation of the forces responsible for the criminal attacks against Communists all over the country. The petition pointed out that anti-Communist hysteria is bringing fascist violence to America, and demanded the immediate dropping of the indictments against the twelve national leaders of the Communist Party.

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HOUSTON, Tex.—Twenty Texans active in civic, labor and progressive political activity in teh Lone Star state recently associated themselves in a joint statement to President Truman and Attorney-General against the indictment of the 12 national Communist leaders.

Signers included: T. L. Huggins, Justice of the Peace, Farmersville; G. J. Sutton, Negro leader elected to the San Antonio School Board; Mrs. Harriet Leary, Harry Epstein, Mary L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Koger and John Inman, San Antonio civic leaders; F. H. Hobbins, Matagordia County farm leader; Sara Lowery and Leon Wagner, college instructors and R. D. Dixon, Theodora Looney, F. M. Johnson, civic leaders—all of Waco; Hayden T. Moore of Midlothian; Mrs. Charles Anderson and Mrs. Sonia Findlay, active in Galveston civic affairs; Moses Leroy, Jacqueline Nelson and H. B. Hughes, Houston trade unionists.

The statement was initiated by Attorney Sam S. Barbaria of Dallas, and declared that the indictment "contrary to fundamental American democratic practices would establish persecution for political belief."

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EL PASO, Tex.—Twenty leading citizens of this community, including students and staff members at the El Paso College of Mines and leaders of the Negro community, have protested to Attorney General Tom Clark that the indictment of the Communist leaders "is part of an unwelcome trend as regards civil liberties and civil rights in our country today."

'TOO GOOD TO GET SHOT AT THE BIG BOYS'



MIDDLEWEIGHT BERT LYTELL, shown dropping Vern Lester in another recent winning effort in the midwest, can't get a big-money shot in New York. Lytell has been the victim of a scandalous dodge for three years now, with most managers of the topflight middles refusing to risk having their boys spoiled by Bert.

West Coast Touts 2 Future All-Americans

Two of the greatest young football players in western gridiron history will be competing on Pacific Coast conference teams next fall—it says here from San Francisco. Remember these names: Donald Allen Heinrich, University of Washington; and William McColl, Stanford University.

Rookies that bloom in the spring often fade in the fall, but on the strength of these boys' freshman showings, coaches Howie Odell and Marchie Schwartz are figuratively holding their collective breaths. Because these two youngsters are being groomed to lead the Huskies and the Indians out of the wilderness of the PCC second division.

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LET'S START OFF with McColl. Already this lad, who is only 18 years old, is building up a sort of Pudge Hefflefinger reputation. A graduate of a San Diego High School, McColl is a straight-A student at Stanford, majoring in medicine.

At Stanford, he competes only in footfall and boxing. He is six feet, four inches tall, weighs 215 pounds, plays end—and moves around like a flash, according to freshman coach Chuck Taylor, himself a former Stanford All-American, McColl has the makings of "an outstanding player." He is so fast that he gets behind the defensive secondary; and he is so tall and has such a long reach that the Stanford passer just tosses the ball high in the air and he grabs it above the opposing player's hands. Being a basketball and baseball star, he can make circus catches look easy.

Against the arch-rival California team, McColl snagged two 40-yard passes from between the defense to help win the game for undefeated Stanford frosh. On top of his offensive abilities at end, McColl handles the kick-off duties, booting the ball over the end one mostly; and just to change the monotony, once tried and successfully completed a field goal, so much for the Indian wonder boy.

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NOW FOR THE LAD named Heinrich:

"He looks so good," says Odell, **"that I'm just keeping my fingers crossed."**

Up in Seattle, some fans believe that what made Odell recover his health was the prospect of coaching Heinrich during the coming season.

A backfield passing ace, Heinrich has astounded all those who have seen him. "He looks and acts like Johnny Lujack of Notre Dame." says Lon Stiner of Oregon State. He is a shade under six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds.

"He is one of those rare passing wizards," says Odell, **"who doesn't flinch when the opposing line breaks through to tackle him. I've seen him stand with one hand on an opposing tackler's face and still complete a pass."**

He has been sensational as a freshman. Stiner rings his praises after seeing what he did to a previously unbeaten Oregon State freshman team.

"All he did was complete 20 out of 25 passes and beat us by four touchdowns," moans Stiner.

Against Washington State, he was even better. Babe Hollingbery, former Washington State coach, saw the game. **"He threw 25 passes against us, and completed 21,"** said Babe, **"looks just like another Lujack."**

Illinois Comes Up With Whiz Kid

CHICAGO. – An apple-cheeked kid who plays his best when the chips are down, Bill Erickson of Illinois, may be the player to lead the fighting Illini to their first Big Nine basketball title since the famed "Whiz Kids."

Erickson, a 20-year-old platinum blonde junior form Rockford, was a regular last season and totaled 147 points, hitting 32 percent of his attempts for field goals. But he was overshadowed by Dwight Eddleman, Jack Burmaster and a few more veterans of Illinois cage wars.

This year, still competing against the great Eddleman for notoriety, Erickson is more than holding his own. In the Illini's three Big Nine wins which left them at the top of the league race, he's been a spark and a star in every contest.

"Erickson is without doubt our most improved player," coach Harry Combes announced after his club had opened the Western Conference season with a 62 to 50 win over Wisconsin. The big blonde, 6 feet 1 inch tall, threw in 17 points that night to lead his teammates in scoring.

"I don't think there's a player in the Conference who has a better fake or one who can work in for good shots with any more ability than Erickson has shown," said athletic director Doug Mills, who coached Illinois basketball until two years ago and who directed the "Whiz Kids."

Over Illinois' dozen games for the season Erickson has netted 138 points, 20 less than Eddleman, and his percentage of accuracy on field goal attempts has been an astronomical .400.

Erickson's importance to the Illini is not solely on his scoring. He features blinding speed and is a clever ball handler and feeder. A "pepperpot" player, adept at stealing the ball, he's a key man in setting up plays.

Basketball success is nothing new to Erickson. He led Eastern High Schol to fourth place in the 1946 State tournament

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

VIDEO AND THE FIGHTS

OH IT'S SO SAD. Fight promoters are having a real cry concerning television. The small clubs are playing to empty houses, and the great big Garden is having a tough time making both balconies meet. Even with a good card.

Does your heart bleed for them? I'm sure. 20th Century Sporting Club deserves the sympathy of compassionate fight fans. So do the other promotional outfits throughout the country. But let's confine these few tearful remarks to 20th, because it is the Mr. Big of boxing promotions, and the Garden is the never-never land for all aspiring fighters.

So let's see now. 20th Century and the Garden share in the profits derived from all fight promotions at the House on 49th Street. The wartime profits were, shall we say—staggering? If memory serves me, it was a rare Friday night indeed when Garden ringside went for less than $15 for the cheapest kind of attraction. I refer to the hundred and one times such immortal fisticuffers as Johnny Greco, Lee Savold and Bobby Ruffin fought the main events. The top tariff for ringside is mentioned here not out of any noble concern for the pocketbooks of the mink-and-sable set who manage to fill the ringside pews very nicely regardless of the tariff. But the top price is important only because it's the delineator by which promoters scale down into the cheaper seat brackets. A $15 top makes it possible to sell a cheap balcony seat for five bucks. Obviously a $10 or $5 top would compel promoters to let the mezzanine and balcony perches go for considerably less, Almost for what the average working stiff could afford!

NOW I DON'T want anyone to get the idea that all the wartime fights at the Garden were dogs. That would be sheer nonsense. Guys just coming up and riding into their peaks, guys like Beau Jack, Rocky Graziano, Ike Williams, and Jimmy Bivins headlined a lot of 20th Century's promotions. Which, of course, made the high price of a seat even more of a crime to the public—because in order to see any of the truly top fighters (there was no television then) a fight fan had to pay through the nose for the privilege. Via the afrementioned scale-down from ridiculously high fingside tops, tops which soared even higher for the better fights and thus made the "cheaper" seats commensurately harder on a worker's wallet.

Beau Jack alone, in 23 main events at the Garden, drew $1,500,000 into the till! The Grazianos and Mauriellos always fought before capacity crowds. Fighters of considerably less talent and appeal did almost as well for Make Jacobs. The Garden and 20th milked the war boom for everything it was worth and never once considered holding the line reasonably down on ducats. I recall standing room space selling for $5 at some of the fights—and what better indication would you want of the killing made by the money-bags running boxing in New York!

NOW LET'S LEAVE the bonanza era and come into the postwar period. The high cost of living spirals ever higher. What little savings people managed to sock away during the war (bonds, etc.) go through the drain. Growing unemployment and part-time work puts in its cyclical appearance. None of this, of course, changes the desire of fans to attend sporting events.

Understanding the fierce grip sports has upon the affections of the people, the promoters keep their prices right up there . . . and in many cases some raise the bite, claiming increased costs. And isn't it amazing how these "increased costs" for the promoters never allow for the higher cost of living thrust not only on the fans—but the athletes. The mogul who raises his prices in one breath will in the other still fight tooth and nail against the salary demands of an athlete who argues that a dollar isn't a dollar anymore.

Enter the element of television. Suppose we still confine our comment to the fight scene, because by and large that's were videoizing has been most successful. Fight fans see no reason to pay the high bite of a ticket, when for the price of a 10-cents beer in the local pub he can keep his whistle wet and have a ringside view of the brawl.

NOW I DON'T doubt that the true-blue fight fan would still prefer being at the small fight club or the Garden to take in the fights. One thing video can't capture is the unique thrill of being at the ballpark or the fight arena with thousands of other fans and seeing competition in the flesh with all its attendant atmosphere, etc. But not at the expense of an unreasonably high-priced ticket, and not at the expense of a quart of milk and pound of butter, just two items which now cost him twice as much they did even during the war.

So the fights go on before half-empty houses. The promoters scream about television cutting into their profits and, in classic fashion, try to halt this technological advance which "threatens" to make entertainment just a little easier for the average working family. The smaller clubs are already beginning to cut out the televising of its fights. They're out to get the fans back, not through the medium of lower prices, but by robbing them of television.

Twenty Century and Madison Square Garden haven't come around to that yet. They scream bloody murder about the fickleness of the sports public, but fail to mention above a whisper that sponsors provide Mike Jacobs and the Garden with $400,000 annually from the radio-and-television hookup! Those tremendous promoter-losses become a little less accurate if you take into consideration the fee the Garden gets from each of its video advertisers, be it the razor people for the fights, cigarette and beer for basketball, etc. . . .

Oh yes. One other item. Again about the fights. If the Garden gets some $400,000 for video, and the razor people get a tremendous advertising audience, what do the fighters get? Well, let's see. For last week's main event, the highly heralded international middleweight bout between Steve Belloise and Robert Villemain, each main-eventer got $212 as his end from television!

So let's all have a loud cry for the sports promoters, huh? Down with television! Down with any athlete so bold as to want a fair cut of the profits. Down with everything—but the price of a ticket!

The Worker

First trial in 150 years to outlaw a political party starts Monday

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THOUSANDS HEAD FOR CAPITAL IN DEFENSE OF '12'

Crusade Will Press For Negro Rights, Fight Witch-hunts

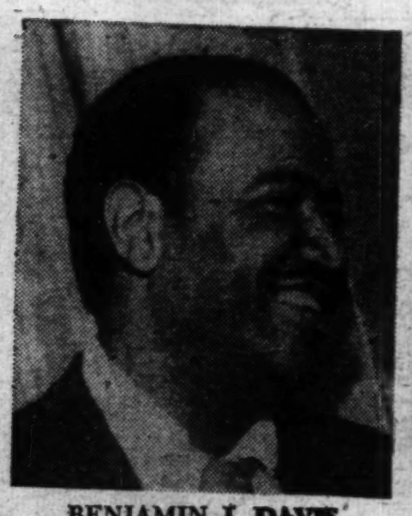
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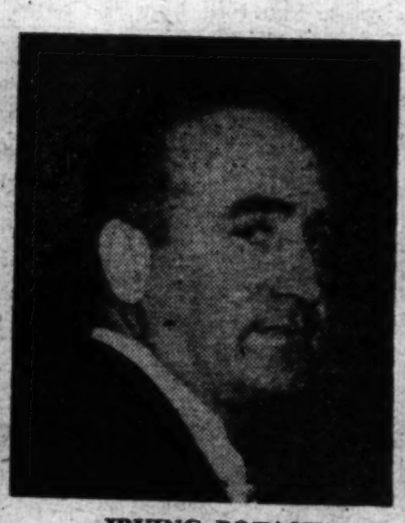
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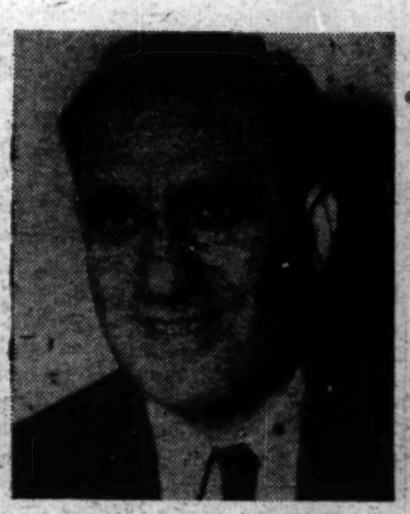
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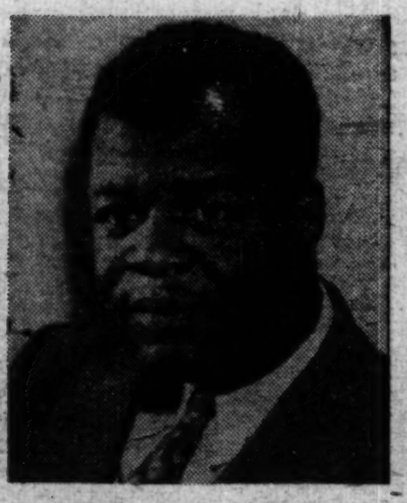
IRVING POTASH



JOHN GATES



JACK STACHEL



HENRY WINSTON



GUS HALL



CARL WINTER



JOHN WILLIAMSON



GILBERT GREEN



ROBERT THOMPSON

Milk Price Too High, A&P Chief Admits

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY
FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

PRESIDENT

January 26, 1942

The Hon. Daniel Flynn
154 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Flynn:

Your letter of January 16th, represents a perfect analysis of a fact situation in the milk business. Almost everywhere the retail price of milk is too high. There are only two reasons for this situation. In many places prices are fixed and controlled by law. Generally throughout the United States prices are controlled by those who work to have milk sold at a high price rather than a low price. The ultimate price to the consumer is almost entirely beyond the control of the retailer.

You are exactly right when you say that the farmer would benefit if this nourishing food were reduced in price and made available in larger quantities to more families. Unfortunately, the people who are interested in maintaining high prices for milk have been able to make a great number of farmers believe that a low retail price means a low price to the farmer. We know that this is not true but whenever a retailer tries to sell milk cheaper, he either finds that he is violating the law or that he cannot get milk at all.

When you consider the absolute necessity for quantities of fresh milk in millions of homes where there are young children and where the family can ill afford high prices, I think you would agree with the statement that the present methods of distribution of milk are not only in most cases uneconomic but in many places absolutely contrary to the best interests of both consumer and farmer.

Very truly yours,

President

A letter from the A&P in 1942 plainly explains that those who control the milk industry are not interested in lower prices. The letter was brought to light by Commissioner of Investigation John M. Murtagh in his probe of the monopolistic practices of the big dealers.

Worker Awards, 'Twelve' To Feature Lenin Meetings

Main speakers at the New York Lenin Memorial meetings Wednesday and Thursday will be Robert Thompson, New York State Communist chairman; Gilbert Green, Illinois chairman; and City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. Awards will be presented at the meetings to outstanding Worker circulation builders by John Gates, Daily Worker editor; Joseph Clark, city editor; and Hank Farrish, state press director.

"On this anniversary of the death of Lenin," declared Gates, "we also mark the 25th anniversary of the Daily Worker. One of the principles Lenin constantly fought for was the establishment of a working class newspaper and its broad circulation among the masses of the people. The presentation of these awards at the Lenin Memorial Meetings is a small token of our recognition of the outstanding job accomplished by our readers in building the Daily Worker among the working people of the United States."

Gates will present the awards to the winners in Manhattan and Queens at the St. Nicholas Arena; Wednesday, Jan. 19; Clark will appear in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, Thursday, Jan. 20; and Farrish will be in the Bronx at the Bronx Winter Gardens on Thursday, Jan. 20.

Thompson will appear in Brooklyn; Councilman Davis in Manhattan, and Gilbert Green in the Bronx.

The three main speakers are among the 12 indicted leaders of the Communist Party whose trial is scheduled to take place Monday.

Court Frees Burke, Thompson Assailant

By Harry Raymond

Three judges of the Queens County Special Sessions Court Thursday freed private detective Robert J. Burke. Burke, a labor stoolpigeon, was charged with forcing his way, Nov. 20, into the home of state Communist chairman Robert Thompson to "fight Communism" and committing two morals crimes in the presence of Thompson's 7-year-old daughter.

Presiding Judge Alfred J. Hofmann announced the "not-guilty" verdict in a courtroom atmosphere made tense by his verbal lashing of prosecution witnesses and Abraham Unger, Thompson's attorney.

A few moments before Burke was set free, Judge Hofmann cleared all spectators from the courtroom. He ordered the court cleared when hisses from the spectators' section greeted the court's angry order for Unger to "sit down or get out of the court."

The ousted spectators, most of them mothers and fathers of small children, formed a picket line in front of the Court House. A makeshift cardboard sign carried by one of the parents asked: "Who is on trial: Burke or Thompson?"

A parent joined the outraged demonstrators carrying a huge cardboard bearing the crayoned slogan: "Protect our homes — not sex degenerates."

Another sign asked: "Who is protecting Burke?"

The court heard six witnesses, including Burke, who under cross examination admitted he went into the Thompson house, where he had no business, flashing a private detective badge at midnight to give Thompson a "hard time."

Under direct examination the "private eye" told the court he did not know whose house he was in. Then, caught in an obvious lie, he changed his testimony.

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THIS WAS BURKE'S second trial. On Dec. 27 he was convicted with the same testimony offered yesterday on charges of indecent exposure and impairing the morals of a minor.

But when Burke was brought from jail for sentence Jan. 6, Chief Assistant District Attorney Irving Shapiro said he had "discovered" an error" of one word in the trial transcropt. Judges Myles A. Paige, Frank Oliver and Bernard A. Kozike voided the "guilty" verdict and ordered a new trial.

Judges Hofmann, William Northrop and Frederick Strong brought in the "not guilty verdict" at yesterday's session.

Mrs. Mildred Chaney, a Negro woman who was watching Thompson's two children when Burke smashed into Thompson's Sunnyside, Queens, home, was the first witness. She told how she came to the house to care for the children while Mr. and Mrs. Thompson went to a movie.

She described in detail how Burke rang the front doorbell at midnight, pushed her away from the door and entered the house. She spoke in a calm, quiet voic, while Judge Hofman shouted angrily demanding she raise her voice:

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IT BECAME increasingly difficult for Mrs. Chaney to piece the story together because of the court's hostile interruptions. Judge Hofmann treated the witness as though she was the one being tried. He demanded to know why she did not act on the spot to have Burke arrested.

Mrs. Chaney told the court how Burke showed her and her friend, Harry Rainey, a Supreme Detective Agency badge and said he was carrying a .45 caliber pistol.

Between the interruptions by the court, the witness told how she carried the Thompson child out of a bedroom where she saw Burke committing an indecent exposure. She told how Burke took the child into the bathroom and how she and

(Continued on Page 15)

U.S. Schools in Danger, Teachers Union Warns

By Louise Mitchell

Gov. Dewey boasts about the "finest" educational system in the country because he hopes the vast majority of New Yorkers will never get a glimpse of the nation's school statistics to see whether the facts bear out this fiction.

A recent nationwide study by the New York Times, certainly not impartial to Dewey, showed that at least eight states, hardly as rich as New York, start their teachers at higher salaries, and California, New Jersey, Connecticut and North Dakota have higher ceilings.

New York was included in the group in which the number of substandard and emergency teachers increased since a year ago, although the number declined somewhat throughout the nation.

The most serious affliction of the schools today, as pointed out by the Times, is the teacher shortage. This is so especially in view of the increased birth rate in all states.

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A RECENT RESOLUTION on policy and program by the CIO Teachers Union pointed out that the estimated increase in school enrollment nationally for the next eight to 10 years will be 1,000,000 children. In New York City alone there will be at least 240,000 more children in the school by 1954.

According to the National Education Association, some 100,000 new teachers are needed each year for the next eight years. As for New York, the Public Education Association holds that 10,000 additional teachers are needed immediately to bring the teacher-pupil ratio up to the standard of comparable upstate communities.

To take care of the influx of new pupils, 1,000 new teachers are needed annually, according to the conservative estimates of the Superintendent of Schools whose estimate does not include the usual number of yearly retirements and resignations.

School building facilities, according to the TU resolution, "are totally inadequate to care for even the present school population." Some 6,000,000 children throughout the country are not attending school at all, it is reported.

As for salaries, teachers who before the war received about $150 more than the average earnings of employed persons, now find themselves averaging about $250 less. That is why the Teachers Union is back of a drive to raise teachers' purchasing power to the level of 1939.

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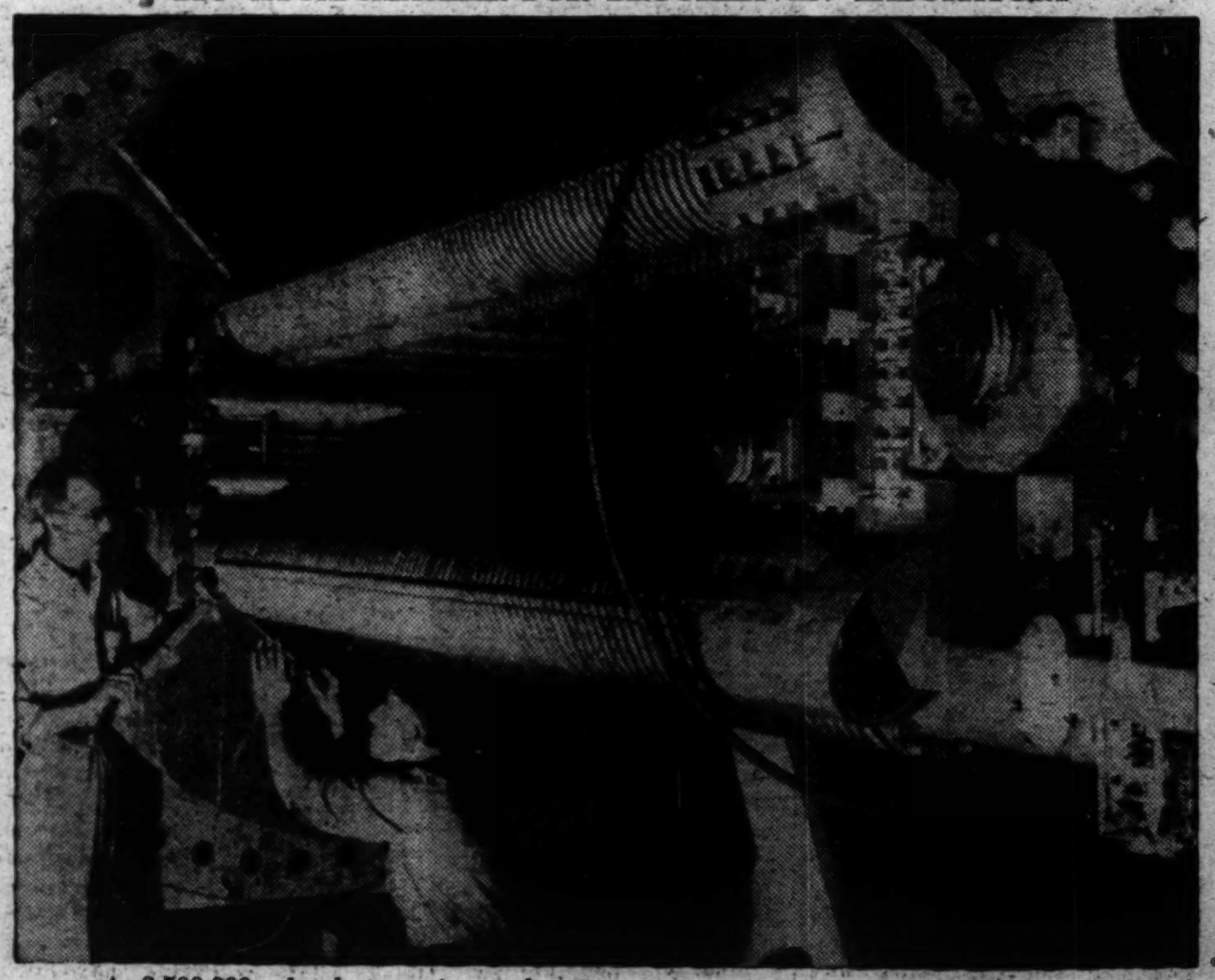
ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS ailments of the schools, the TU stated, was a growing pattern of repression in the form of intimidation of teachers, censorship of books, magazines and even songs and the suppression of ideas. It is well-known that professors lost their jobs during the last election campaign for support of the Progressive Party. In New York City, the progressive TU was fiercely attacked by the infamous Hartley subcommittee, and a teacher committed suicide after a grilling by school authorities on her political beliefs.

In advancing its program, the CIO local pointed out that it is concerned with the proper development of children and defense of economic and professional standards of the teaching profession.

An educated, informed and enlightened citizenry," it stated, "is an essential safeguard of our democratic heritage as well as an assurance of scientific, technological and cultural progress in the service of mankind and for the maintenance of peace."

To help bring this about, it urged increased federal, state and city aid to education to better teaching personnel, school facilities and school salaries.

BIG 'ATOM-SMASHER FOR BROOKHAVEN LABORATORY



A 3,500,000-volt electrostatic accelerator, a type of "atom-smasher" being built for the Brookhaven laboratory for proton study, is shown. Belts will carry the charges to an aluminum sphere. The sphere's voltage will "accelerate" protons through the tube.

Frameup of '12' Marks First Trial of U.S. Political Party

By Joseph North

Representatives of the big newspaper chains tumbled over each other to get their court-room reservations, the telegraph services installed their maze of wires to flash bulletins to every part of the globe, foreign editors alerted their men here, and the most fateful trial in American history opens Monday at 10 a.m. in Federal Court, Courtroom 110 Foley Square, New York. Square, New York. It is the first time in America's history that a political party is put on trial.

Never before has this government stacked the cards so heavily against defendants as they have in this case of the 12 Communist leaders whom George Barnard Shaw has called the Twelve Apostles.

The prosecution's contention that the Communists "will have their day in court" travesties the constitutional guarantee to fair trial.

Here are the facts:

When the National Committeemen of the Communist Party walk into the courtroom Monday, they enter with a realization that must rapidly become the property of all Americans. The Communists insist that the trial, in essence, is that of America's basic freedoms—the simple right to think as one pleases, to speak the ideas one holds, to publish these ideas, to hold meetings.

In short, the right of Americans to form and maintain political parties that differ with the views of the moneyed men in control of the nation.

The very fact that the administration can put in the dock basic freedoms hitherto proclaimed inviolable is itself a massive blow to our democracy.

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ESSENTIALLY, we witness a procedure to outlaw an American political party. For, as the indictments show, not only these 12, but all Communists will be liable to heavy punishment—10 years imprisonment. And, subsequently, as intelligent observers realize, any American holding any belief unpalatable to the reigning authorities—can, if the government carries the day, be charged with Communism. And face 10 years in jail!

Truly, as Carl Winter, one of the defendants, said recently, this is a trial of 12 times 12,000,000. The rights of America's Common Man are in judgment.

Consider. These 12 were indicted under an act—the Smith Act—passed in 1940; its constitutionality is regarded with worried skepticism by many eminent jurists who consider it a flagrant violation of the First Amendment. A law—passed for the first time since the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798—carries penalties for thoughts, not deeds.

Text of Indictment Is on Page 4

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THE GRAND JURY did not charge one solitary overt act. They charge solely that the 12 organized a party, the Communist Party, based upon the philosophy and economic theories of Marx and Lenin. The government claims that these theories advocate force and violence, an interpretation the Communists reject unequivocally.

The first indictment charges that the defendants "would publish and circulate, and cause to be published and circulated, books, articles, magazines and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism." Ten years on that charge!

A second indictment charges that they belonged to a party that advocates Marxism-Leninism. Another 10 year charge!

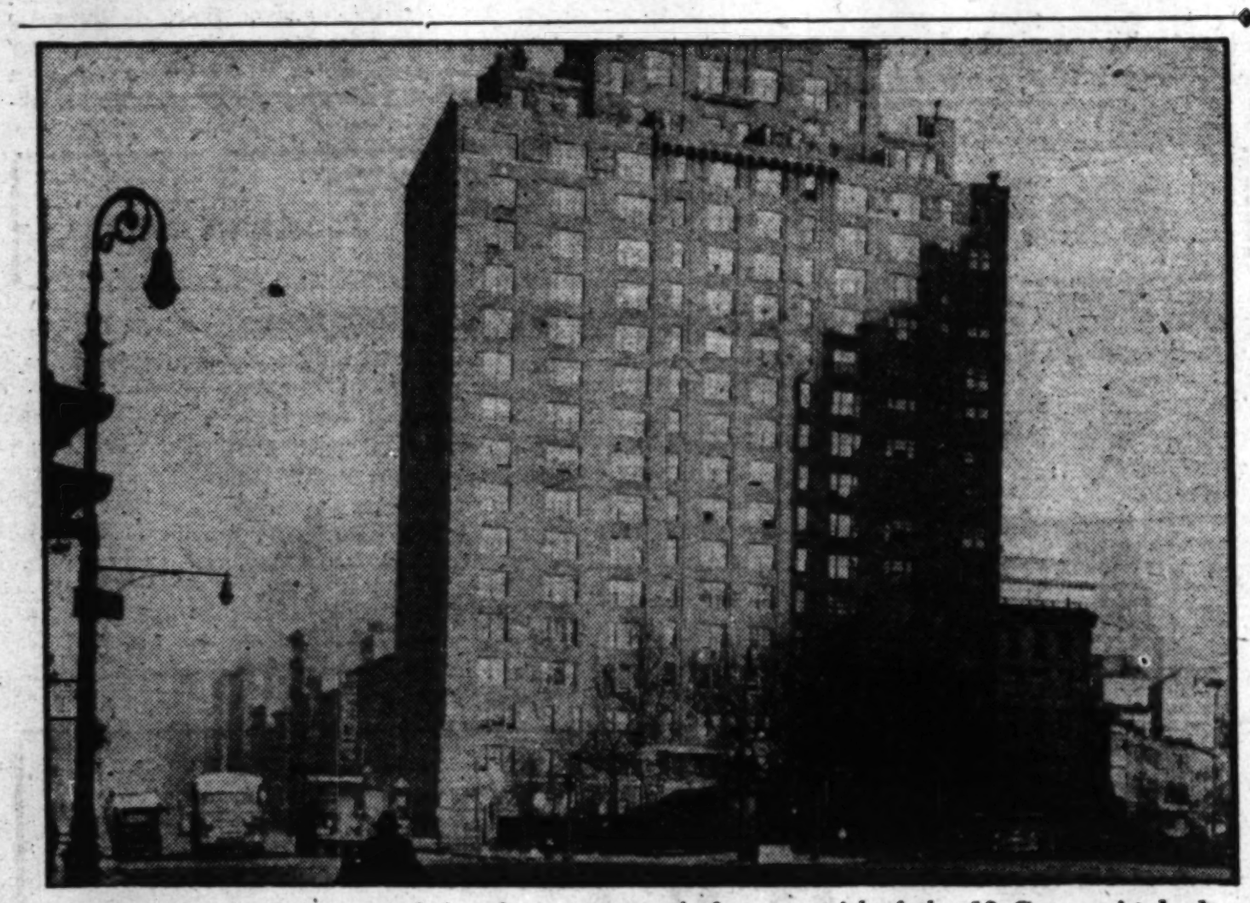
The trial opening Monday is on the first indictment alone—that of "conspiracy."

These indictments were brought by a Federal Grand Jury that was literally hand-picked. Even Federal Judge John Clark Knox has admitted that the federal jury system here consciously puts a premium on the blue-ribbon selectees—the bankers, business executives, individuals whose interests are identified with the highest income brackets. Not one trade unionist, not one Negro, not one factory worker had been slected for this jury. The defense is challenging the grotesquely unfair federal jury system that stacks everything on the side of Big Business partisans.

More: the judges in question have already indicated their hard-bitten bias. Only a few days ago Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan threatened two defense attorneys—Harry Sacher and A. J. Isserman. They had asked to place on record a New York World-Telegram interview with U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey. The prosecutor allegedly said the Communists will attempt to make a "courtroom spec-

(Continued on Page 12)

Freedom Crusade Heads for Capital



Selection of jury panel for the government's frameup trial of the 12 Communist leaders, scheduled for Jan. 17, "missed" the tenements on either side of this high rental apartment house at 299 W. 12 St. A juror was chosen from this swanky apartment house and none from the workingclass tenements surrounding it.

COLD WAR BANKERS HAND-PICKED GRAND JURY

By Art Shields

The same "cold war" bankers and industrial monopolists, whom The Worker has been denouncing many years, helped select the federal grand jury that indicted the 12 Communist leaders who go on trial Monday.

The same Dillon, Read & Co., Rockefeller, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and National City bankers also helped pick the trial jury panel, from which the 12 jurors, who will try William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and their comrades, will be selected.

Two chiefs of the violently anti-labor Hearst organization and a top executive of the reactionary Scripps-Howard press chain are among the jury-pickers.

These bankers and executives, whom we will name, are influential members of the Federal Grand Jurors Association of the Southern District of New York. This "blue-ribbon," ruling-class association has repeatedly boasted that it helps the Clerk of the Court and the federal judges to select the members of the jury panels.

This jury-picking association is the same body Judge Knox appealed to for help in getting more Wall Street men on the trial juries. Knox told the Federal Grand Jury Association that he needed more "men of responsibility from the Well Street district" in his jury boxes.

"Now you men, and your associates in business," said Knox, who is now the presiding judge in this district court, "have a big stake in seeing to it that the litigations in which you may be interested are at least intelligently considered. (Quoted in the jurors' association's journal, **The Federal Juror**, March, 1931.)

Almost every member of this unofficial jury-picking body, which meets in the U. S. Courthouse on Foley Square, is a business executive.

The jury-picking magnates include such super bankers as Charles S. McCain, president of

(Continued on Page 12)

Thousands to Assail Witchhunts, Demand Civil Rights for Negroes

When Judge Harold R. Medina's gavel smacks the bench in New York Federal Court Monday, opening the trial of the 12 Communist leaders, delegates will be gathering in the nation's capital to call for an end of the witchhunt trial, for protection of the rights of the Negro people, and for advancement of the civil liberties on which the country was founded.

At exactly 6:30 Monday morning the big New York City delegation to the National Civil Rights Legislative Conference are scheduled to board a train at Pennsylvania Station. The group will speed to Washington where it will meet with other groups from throughout the nation in AFL Labor Union headquarters, 523 New Jersey Ave., S.W., to launch the 1949 civil rights drive.

Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the conference will be the forerunner of the People's Freedom Crusade, which will rally in Turners Arena, Washington, the next day, Jan. 18.

THE DELEGATES to both these big people's gatherings are scheduled to represent every major industrial and farming area in the country, from coast to coast.

Many of the delegations are already on their way from California, the North, West, and Middle West States. Those who cannot appear personally at the Washington rallies are reported to be wiring in their messages of support.

The following message has been sent the Civil Rights Congress by Richard Lynden, of San Francisco, secretary of the CIO Warehousemen Local:

"Eighteen thousand Bay Area warehousemen are overwhelmingly on record in favor of halting immediately the persecution of the 12 Communist leaders and have demanded full restoration of their civil rights as guaranteed under the Constitution."

BESIDES DEMANDING dismissal of the indictments against the Communist leaders, the Legislative Conference and Freedom Crusade will ask for:

- **Anti-lynch and anti-polltax legislation.**
- **Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.**
- **Abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee.**

"Let's make the President and Congress live up to their election promises," says the Freedom Crusade call. "This is everybody's crusade. Make certain your neighborhood organization is represented. Join the march to Washington yourself."

The California Civil Rights Congress announced that 20,000 letters and telegrams had been sent to Attorney General Tom Clark from California, Oregon and Washington backing the Crusade's demand for dismissal of the indictment against the Communists.

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IN CHICAGO a special train has been chartered to carry midwestern delegates to the Freedom Crusade.

Sponsors of the Freedom Crusade include Dr. Albert Einstein, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Franklin P. Adams, Elmer A. Benson, Dmitri Mitropolous, Rev. John W. Darr, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Ira Hirchmann.

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Text of First Indictment of 'The Twelve'

Here is the full text of Attorney General Tom Clark's hand-picked grand jury's first indictment against the twelve members of the national committee of the Communist Party:

Conspiracy Indictment
In the
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
For the Southern District of New York
The Grand Jury charges:

1—That from on or about April 1, 1945, and continuously thereafter up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, in the Southern District of New York, and elsewhere, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS, also known as Francis X. Waldron, Jr., JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, JACOB STACHEL, ROBERT G. THOMPSON, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., HENRY WINSTON, JOHN GATES, also known as Israel Regenstreif, IRVING POTASH, GILBERT GREEN, CARL WINTER and GUS HALL, also known as Arno Gust Halberg, the defendants herein, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly, did conspire with each other, and with divers other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, to organize as the Communist Party of the United States of America a society, group, and assembly of persons who teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence, and knowingly and wilfully to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence, which said acts are prohibited by Section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (Section 10, Title 18, United States Code), commonly known as the Smith Act.

2—It was part of said conspiracy that said defendants would convene, in the Southern District of New York, a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Political Association on or about June 2, 1945, to adopt a draft resolution for the purpose of bringing about the dissolution of the Communist Political Association, and for the purpose of organizing as the Communist Party of the United States of America a society, group, and assembly of persons dedicated to the Marxist-Leninist principles of the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

3—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would thereafter convene, in the Southern District of New York, a meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association on or about June 18, 1945, to amend and adopt said draft resolution.

4—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would thereafter cause to be convened, in the Southern District of New York, a special National Convention of the Communist Political Association on or about July 26, 1945, for the purpose of considering and acting upon said resolution as amended.

5—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would induce the delegates to said National Convention to dissolve the Communist Political Association.

6—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would bring about the organization of the Communist Party of the United States of America as a society, group, and assembly of persons to teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence, and would cause said Convention to adopt a Constitution basing said Party upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

7. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would bring about the election of officers and the election of a National Committee of said Party, and would become members of said Party, and be elected as officers and as members of said Committee, and in such capacities said defendants would assume leadership of said Party and responsibility for its policies and activities, and would meet from time to time to formulate, supervise and carry out the policies and activities of said Party.

8. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would cause to be organized Clubs, and District and State units of said Party, and would recruit and encourage the recruitment of members of said Party.

9. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would publish and circulate, and cause to be published and circulated, books, articles, magazines, and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

10. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would conduct, and cause to be conducted, schools and classes for the study of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in which would be taught and advocated the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence.

In violation of Sections 3 and 6 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (Sections 11 and 13, Title 18, United States Code), commonly known as the Smith Act.

FOTOGS' CHOICE



CAMERAMEN'S choice for Queen of the annual Press Photographers' Ball, Feb. 4, is Jeanne Crow, 21, who came to New York from St. Petersburg, Fla.

Deny Damages to Blast Victim Widow

CLEVELAND, O—A widow with six children has found how how the federal court responds when she attempted to secure justice from two influential corporations.

The husband of Mrs. Ellen Moran was killed in the East Ohio gas explosion here. Mrs. Moran sued for $100,000. In the first trial the judge at Pittsburgh directed a verdict for the two corporations involved. A higher court reversed this decision.

Now in a second trial a jury in federal court in the same city refused to grant the widow one cent.

Re-Elect Progressives In UAW Local 453

CHICAGO.—Progressive leaders of UAW-CIO Local 453 were re-elected here this week without opposition.

Top officers returned to their posts were Hilliard Ellis, president; Sven Anderson, vice-president; James Machacek, financial secretary; Octavia Hawkins, recording secretary.

New officers elected to the executive board are: James Miller, three-year trustee; Kasper Mensik, sergeant-at-arms; Joseph Villa, guide.

Budget Unmasks Truman as Leader of Cold War Clique

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—President Truman's budget message, presented to Congress last Monday, violates the pledges he gave the people during his election campaign. He talked social welfare, housing, education and peace. But his budget, the largest ever submitted by an American President in time of peace, proposes a full half of expected federal expenditures of 41.9 billion, go for prosecution of the cold war and only 6 percent for social welfare, health and housing.

Speaking at a rally in Toledo, Ohio, on Oct. 26, Truman said, **"National defense begins at home. It begins with the things that make life worth while for the average industrial worker, for the average farmer, for the average small business man."**

"That," said Truman, "is the kind of national defense I believe in."

But the other kind of national defense is what he recommended to Congress. The budget message, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, proposes $14.3 billion for the military, well above the $11 recommended by Truman last year. However this figure doesn't tell the whole story. In his message, Truman acknowledged that the "total obligational authority" requested for the military in 1950 is $15.9 billion.

Expressing deep hostility to Communists and others who would depart from the "free enterprise system," Truman nevertheless told an Oklahoma City audience last Sept. 28, **"If the people of some other country freely choose a Communist form of government, that is their own business."**

But his 1950 budget would spend $6.7 bilion through ERP and other foreign "aid" programs to establish Wall Street control over the political and economic affairs of nations in Europe, Asia and South America. It includes $4.3 billion for the Marshall Plan, $1 billion for Germany, Japan and Korea, $136 million for the Greek-Turkish adventure, $49 million for China, $355 million for projects not yet revealed, and $146 million mainly for intensive penetration of Latin America.

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AND THERE'S MORE to come. Truman said he would later submit a schedule for appropriations for military lend lease to signers of the North Atlantic pact and "certain other countries." This is expected to cost between one and two bilion.

During the campaign Truman

(Continued on Page 11)

Profits Zoom As Willys' Jobs Drop

TOLEDO, O.—Between 1,000 and 2,000 workers at the Willys-Overland plant here are scheduled to be laid off in the next few weeks.

The "no jobs today" sign has been hanging at the employment office for some time. As the drop in jobs was coming, the company reported a $6,500,000 profit, or a 15 percent return for the stockholders.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Senator Phil A. Buster on the New Congress

By Senator Phil A. Buster

WASHINGTON

I am 100 percent for President Truman's budget. It is a real peace budget—the fact that the President asks 21 billion dollars for war purposes shows how devoted he is to peace.

And in case anyone is still not convinced of the President's peaceful intentions, he promises to ask, in the near future, for a few more billions for armaments.

The President also has a real social program. He asks for several hundred millions for things like housing. And he knows he will get it, too, —unless, after the 21 billions are appropriated for armaments, it turns out the army, navy and air-force need still more for peace.

As for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, that will come first, just as the President promised. Of course, before we have repeal, we will have to have hearings. After the hearings, we will have to have some more hearings. Then will come proposals for a new law. Then some hearings. And finally will come the long awaited repeal and a new law which will completely restore the Wagner Labor Act slightly amended to include the Taft-Hartley Law.

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Economic Trends in 4 Industrial Areas

Michigan Auto Plants Set To Shut Down; Speedup Grows

By Nat Ganley

DETROIT—A downward trend from high level peacetime employment is expected here for the first quarter of 1949, according to the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission.

In its December letter for the local labor market area the MUCC says:

"Peacetime employment continued at a high level in early December. **But the uptrend has run its course** and is not expected to extend into the new year. Post-holiday cut-backs in trade and scheduled shutdowns for auto model changes **point to a sharp drop in employment** during the first quarter of 1949." (Emphasis by MUCC).

But the situation is more drastic than seasonal cut-backs and model change layoffs. The New Year is expected to usher in another slash in steel allotments to the auto industry. Approximately 8,000 probationary employees at Ford's River Rouge plant are expected to be the first to feel the axe.

★

THE RE-ALLOCATION of steel from auto production to Marshall Plan war preparations is expected to reduce Ford's force by 10 percent and the probationary employees are the first to go. Chevrolet is scheduled for a shutdown, that will affect 16,000 workers, ostensibly for a change-over in model. Packard and Ford Highland Park are among the other plants facing shut-down. But the number called back to work after the model change will be affected by Marshall Plan steel shortages and the declining purchasing power of the workers.

In 1939 the average worker in the manufacturing industry in Wayne County was earning $33.54 a week, according to the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry. Last September he was receiving $65.07, which was equal to a wage of $37.10 based on 1939 prices. Compared with 1939, a Detroit worker's dollar wage now buys only 57 cents worth of goods, about 42 cents worth of food.

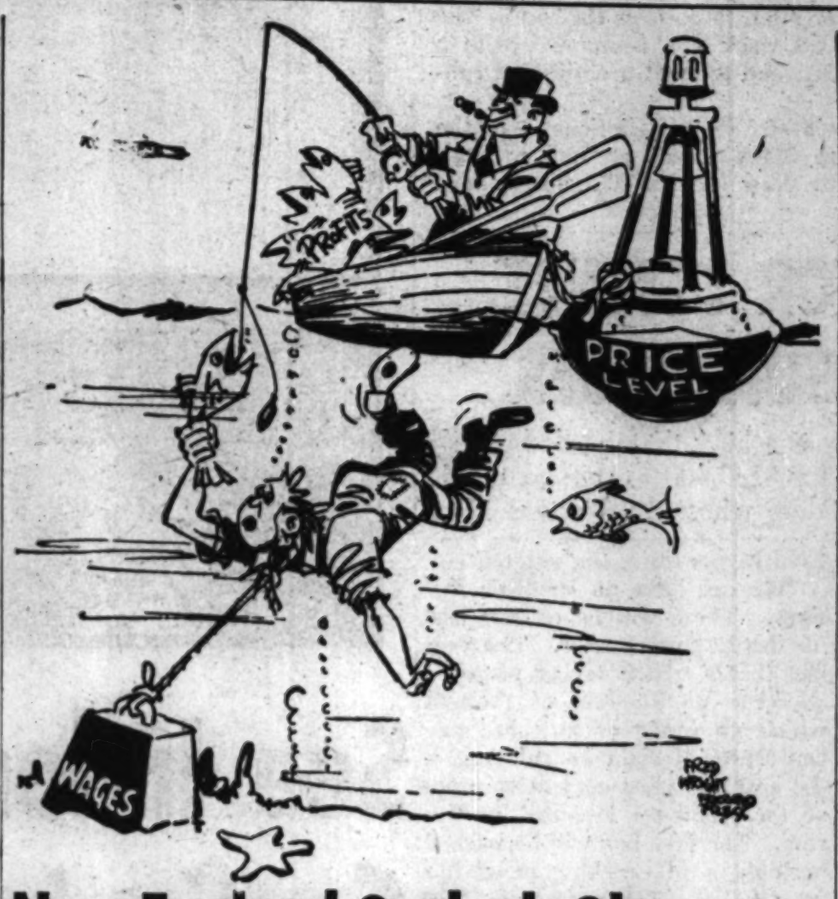
The production of over five million cars and trucks in 1948 did not improve the workers' status. The use of part of the all-time high auto profits for new labor-saving machines and devices and the intense speedup system in the industry made it possible to produce the five million units this year with less workers, with less than a 40-hour work week and with sporadic layoffs.

Last June, when the non-farm employment in Michigan was 2,048,700, the MUCC made the following significant boom-time report:

"During the first half of 1948, Michigan public employment offices recorded about 3,000,000 personal visits by workers seeking various agency services—500,000 more than during the last half of 1947." The agency services consist of seeking jobs or jobless insurance.

NEW TECHNIQUES AND SPEEDUP that replace workers,

(Continued on Page 14)



New England Outlook Glum; Bosses Pray for War Orders

By Leo Soft

BOSTON, Mass.—Working people in New England are getting set for a tough winter. Lots of layed off workers are standing around factories, lining up at employment offices or gathered in corner stores, talking.

During the week of Dec. 22, 1948, 82,500 workers claimed unemployment compensation in Massachusetts. That compares with 48,400 in the same week of 1947. The week of Oct. 1, 1948, 50,000 had applied.

In Lawrence, 1,656 workers filed new claims during that week; 528 had filed a year ago. In New Bedford it was 871 against 263; in Springfield 954 to 306, in Fall River 960 to 446.

To see what's going on, we can look at the shoe and textile industries, historic backbones of New England's economic structure. Here are figures from the reports of the Massachusetts Department of Labor, which surveys representative plants. In Brockton, 6,154 workers were employed in industry in December, 1947. Their weekly payroll totalled $256,000. By November, 1948, employment had slumped to 5,011, with the payroll dropping to $201,000. If you remember that Brockton was already hard hit by December, 1947, you have some idea of what's happening in the shoe industry.

Shoe manufacturers are purposely stalling on production. They have huge inventories on hand which they are trying to sell at artificially inflated prices. Profiteers in the shoe industry refuse to put a cheaper shoe into production. The cut-back in shoe production hits hard at Peabody's leather workers, one-third of whom are now unemployed. In Brockton, 2,000 shoe workers are totally unemployed, with thousands working 25 or 30 hour weeks. Shoe workers last week were battling manufacturers' demands for a five-cent an hour pay CUT!

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TEXTILE IS JUST as gloomy. In Fall River, over the same period, the number employed in manufacturing dropped from 17,-28 to 16,339; payrolls took an enormous cut, from $783,500 to $601,000. The number of persons "totally unemployed" is relatively small, but many workers are on three-day or four-day weeks, with staggered part-time shifts. The decreased payroll reflects this.

In Lawrence, once the textile center of the world, industrial employment dropped from 25,423 to 21,199. Payrolls fell from $1,245,-000 to $1,007,500. In New Bedford, employment skidded from 21,24 to 19,549, with payrolls dropping from $989,800 to $852,-500. That's what's happening in the textile towns.

For all manufacturing through-

(Continued on Page 14)

Illinois Layoffs Hit Negroes, Workers in Consumer Goods

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—Unmistakable storm-signals dotted the economic horizon here as 1948 faded into history and the new year opened.

The following trends are already strongly operative here:

(1) Over-production in numerous consumers goods industries, bringing on sizable layoffs for the first time since the pre-war years.

(2) Declining sales because of the inability of family budgets to keep up with high prices. Significantly, this sales drop has affected not only luxury items but necessities as well, including food.

(3) Disappearance of the big backlog of orders in important fields, causing a slowing down in production.

(4) Rise in the number of business failures, with the outlook that they will increase even further.

(5) Decline in building construction despite the enormous need for homes and apartment dwellings. Hundreds of finished homes are reported to be unsold because buyers cannot meet the exorbitant prices being asked.

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MAJOR BASIC INDUSTRIES here like steel, meat packing and auto, as yet have not been touched by layoffs and cutbacks in production. However, signs are evident that the farm implement industry may soon be affected because prices continue "way out of line" while numerous foundry shops have already curtailed production and gone over to a three-day work week.

The basic industries have also been those most sharply affected by speed-up. In steel, production records are being broken and output is being hiked with fewer men per job.

At Republic Steel Co. the 10-inch mill rolled about 200 tons on an eight-hour shift as recently as a couple of months ago. Now, between 260 and 300 tons of steel are being rolled on the same shift.

In Wisconsin Steel, all jobs are being time-studied to up production while using less men. Jobs that were previously handled by three men are now bing done by only two.

Similarly, job loads have been increased in meat-packing and workers fired for not keeping pace with the new standards. At the huge General Motors Electromotive Diesel plant workers took a strike vote against speed-up and partially curbed company plans, but the 1949 production outlook is for seven locomotives and 10 diesel engines per day, as compared to five and seven, respectively, previously.

Layoffs thus far have been confined to consumer goods fields, with the electrical industry being hit hardest. Scattered layoffs have also begun to appear, however, in fabricating steel shops, foundries and railroad shops, while a short work week is becoming the rule in many coal mines in downstate Illinois.

The Thor Washing Machine Co. closed down its entire Chicago plant of 1,000 workers and also laid off a big part of its Bloomington, Ill., plant working force. Altofer Bros. Co., Peoria, dismissed 400; its remaining 700 workers being placed on a three-day week. Another 1,000 were laid off by Western Electric, with indications of more to come.

★

ALTHOUGH LAID-OFF workers generally have been absorbed in other jobs, initial claims for unemployment compensation have gone up. The U. S. Employment Service reports the unemployed in Chicago in November at 49,000, nearly half of whom were Negroes.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting and interpreting latest news and trends in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

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Queens Over Top in Sub Drive

The Queens County Communist Party, with a quota of 1,500, is the second New York City organization to go over the top in The Worker subscription campaign. Last week The Bronx CP, with a 4,000 quota, completed its campaign and is out for additional subscriptions.

In other areas: Manhattan with 6,898 subscriptions is at the 91.5 percent mark; Brooklyn with 5,462 stands at 72.5 percent; Michigan with 820 at 68.3 percent. New Jersey's 765 subscriptions stands at 51 percent.

RUSH FUNDS FOR DEFENSE OF 12, PATTERSON URGES

The Civil Rights Congress is asking that funds be rushed to complete its fund drive for $250,000 to defend the 12 indicted Communist Party leaders whose trial opens Monday in the U. S. Southern District Court House.

A petition was filed Jan. 7 by Charles Houston, former dean of the Howard Law School, and five other attorneys representing the indicted leaders, charging the jury system in the Southern New York District Court with systematically excluding manual workers, low-rent area dwellers, Negroes, Jews and unemployed. With the refusal of the Supreme Court to void the indictments and stay the trial pending the determination of the jury issue, William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of Civil Rights Congress, pointed out:

"We can have no legalistic illusions. There will be no fair trial for the 12 Communists. The very fact that a trial is taking place on an issue of freedom of thought which no judge or jury has any constitutional right to rule on, is the best and most conclusive proof of the frame-up intended in this case. The jury box will be packed for only a silk-stocking panel has been called. The government has set its face toward a monstrous violation of the Constitution. Only the people's action can stop it. Progressive Americans everywhere must rush funds NOW to stop this monstrous frame-up."

Only $65,030.20 has been raised to date.

A breakdown by states follows:

State	Quota	Raised
New York	$125,000.00	$39,292.02
Connecticut	3,500.00	1,180.00
New Jersey	7,500.00	2,260.55
Pennsylvania	12,500.00	2,369.18
Maryland	1,500.00	272.00
Delaware	500.00	1.00
Washington, D.C.	1,500	489.00
Ohio	10,000.00	2,357.28
Michigan	7,500.00	1,651.00
Illinois	15,000.00	5,222.43
Indiana	1,000.00	455.50
Wisconsin	3,000.00	1,441.49
Minnesota	3,000.00	1,635.00
Nevada	250.00	6.00
Colorado	750.00	31.00
Missouri	1,000.00	347.00
Washington	5,000.00	178.97
Oregon	1,000.00	50.00
California	17,500.00	3,015.40
Florida	1,000.00	697.35
Texas	500.00	182.67
Louisiana	500.00	20.00
Alabama	250.00	10.00
North Carolina	250.00	256.00
Virginia	250.00	
Georgia	100.00	85.00
West Virginia	250.00	52.00
Massachusetts	2,000.00	978.00
Vermont	1,000.00	42.00
New Hampshire	1,000.00	15.00
Rhode Island	500.00	5.00
Maine	500.00	46.00
Wyoming		30.00
Utah		92.00
Arizona		72.50
Kansas-Nebraska-Iowa		247.76
Arkansas		5.00
Idaho		27.00
Kentucky		35.00
North Dakota		40.00
South Carolina		29.00
South Dakota		30.00
		$65,030.20

Send funds to Civil Rights Congress, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, 17, N. Y.

Ban Dutch Cargoes To Indonesia

MELBOURNE (ALN).—A joint decision by Australian maritime unions has defined the scope of Australian labor's ban on Dutch shipping. The ban operates only against Dutch ships bound for Indonesia. Cargoes destined for Australia will be unloaded, and longshoremen will load cargoes destined for places other than Indonesia. The ban on Indonesia-bound vessels wil not be modified despite the Dutch declaration that a "cease fire order" has been issued there. Sec. J. Healy of the Waterside Workers Federation stated that it will be reconsidered only if Dutch forces in Indonesia return to the positions they held before the attack on the republic.

WORLD LABOR

DETROIT. — According to reports received here the new All-China Federation of Labor has 2,800,000. It was formed last August at a convention of 500 delegates in Harbin, Manchuria. The Federation represents all unionists in North China and in the Kuomintang-controlled areas.

About 1,000 delegates representing about 25 million members will convene in the Tenth Trade Union Congress of the Soviet Union on April 1, 1949.



See Indonesian Guerillas Continuing Freedom Fight

By Arnold Sroog

While Washington and The Hague intrigue as to which capitalists shall sweat profits out of the Indonesians, the decision which will make history is already being written in blood by peasant guerillas on Java and Sumatra.

Because the Indonesian people in the brief months of their semi-independence under a pro-imperialist government have learned that the most miserable independence is far and away better than the most placid slavery. And life under the Dutch was a long way from glorious.

And already, according to the Committee for Indonesian Independence, the first small-scale attacks on the Dutch troops have begun—a raid on Jogjakarta, occupied capital of the Republic, raids on plantations, attacks on Dutch troop convoys. And the strong support of the population is proved by the news that peasants refuse to sell their produce unless paid in Indonesian currency, an act of simple heroism that tells the whole story of the coming end of imperialism in Indonesia.

★

THIS STRUGGLE against the Dutch is not a new thing in Indonesia. In 1926, for example, a revolt led by the Communists was defeated with much bloodshed. And were it not for the policy of capitulation carried out by the leaders of the Indonesian Republic, indepenence would not have been so easily overthrown by the Dutch imperialists.

When the Japanese were defeated in 1945, Holland had no power in Indonesia the Indonesian guerillas, uniting in a coalition with right-wing nationalist and Moslem parties, proclaimed the Indonesian Republic. With the aid of the British and Americans the Dutch rushed a few divisions to Indonesia in an attempt to suppress the Republic, but they were defeated and hemmed in along the coast.

Threatened with extermination, the Dutch called on their imperialist allies, Britain and the U. S., to get them out of their fix. With the aid of native reactionaries, typified by such men as Indonesian president Soekarno and Premier Mohammed Hatta, an agreement was signed which favored the Dutch and left the Republic at the mercy of the imperialists. The islands were blockaded and the Dutch began building up their military power, helped by Marshall Plan dollars.

★

WITH THIS DEVELOPMENT, two divergent policies developed among the Indonesian people; one, pro-imperialist in orientation and, the other, based on popular struggle to drive all imperialists out of the islands.

The former policy was adopted by the right-wing parties that monopolized the Indonesian Republic's government. It was a policy of attempting to sell itself to Wall Street in return for "protection" from the Dutch.

The first step was to offer a number of concessions to American firms. With this in mind Robert Nathan, the former New Deal economist, was invited to Indonesia to make a survey of the Republic's riches—mineral and agricultural An idea of the loot available to imperialists can be gleaned from a partial listing of the islands' resources—rice, tobacco, coffee, palm oil, sugar and quinine form the main agricultural produce, while mineral wealth includes tin, manganese, bauxite, iron, coal, gold and silver. Topping them all is oil.

The second step was an anti-Communist campaign, launched on Washington's suggestion. For this purpose a so-called "Communist revolt" was announced and Communist leaders were arrested by the Indonesian Republic.

No confirmation of this "revolt" has ever been received and the best information available tends to prove that it was a fake, propagated by the government with the help of Indonesian Trotzkyites. While direct information is not yet available, it is believed that those Communists who were out of the government's reach took to the hills and began preparing for guerrilla warfare against what they knew was the inevitable Dutch attack.

THE SECOND POLICY, anti-imperialist both as regards the Dutch and Wall Street, was formulated in a broad conference last August attended by leaders of five left-wing Indonesian parties—the Communists, Socialists, Socialist Youth, Peasant and Trade Union. At the conclusion of the conference the five parties merged into the Communist Party of Indonesia (P. K. I.) and launched a program for a united campaign to drive the imperialists out. One month later the Republican Government launched its attack on the Communists.

When the Dutch saw that the Indonesian Republican leaders were more interested in fighting their own people than the imperialists, they lost no time in launching their offensive against the Republic. And today those same Indonesian leaders who are so anxious out to prove themselves "good boys," now find themselves in humiliating imprisonment at the hands of the Dutch, and see their "American protectors" still busily arming the Dutch through the Marshall Plan.

The failure of the Indonesian Republic to offer any effective resistance to the Dutch intimates strongly that their following among the people in small and that whatever resistance there is going on is being organized and led by the Communists, who never deviated from their policy of fighting for independence. Free from the stigma of capitulation to the Dtuch and Wall Street, the Communists are in a position to be trusted by the people to lead them to victory in driving the foreign troops from Java and Sumatra.

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EAST ZONE GERMANS WELCOME ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIPMENT



With banners waving, Germans in the East Zone welcome a food train from the Soviet Union.

Police Hide Blood-Test To Convict Innocent Negro

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA.—The Worker has learned that authorities are withholding scientific tests of a blood-stained shirt, though they used the untested blood-stains to convict a young Negro for murder. Here are the facts:

Bayard Jenkins, 19-year-old iceman's helper, was found guilty last Nov. 23 of murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller in her apartment June 7.

Jenkins insisted that blood on a shirt found in his home a week after the murder was his own. The prosecution alleged the blood was Mrs. Meller's, but failed to produce any blood tests.

The blood-stained shirt was the sole evidence produced by the state to prop up a "confession" which Jenkins repudiated, charging police obtained it by threatening to "beat out my brains."

At the trial the court-appointed defense attorney maintained that the blood-stained shirt was actually the weakest part of the state's case. Failure of the state to produce the blood tests it could have made first led this paper to maintain that Jenkins was being railroaded because he was a Negro.

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NEGRO WITNESSES who accounted for Jenkins' time the whole afternoon of Mrs. Meller's murder were called "bums" by the prosecutor at the trial.

Following his conviction, Jenkins insisted that the analyses, which the state had failed to produce, be made so as to compare his blood with that on his shirt and the blood-stained clothing of the murdered woman.

After some delay, the first tests, The Worker has learned, showed that Mrs. Meller and Jenkins had the same type blood.

On Dec. 24, Jenkins insisted that further tests known as the RH and the M and N tests be made. These tests develop further chemical factors and allow closer indentification. These additional tests, The Worker has learned, have been in the possession of the authorities since early January. The findings have been withheld from the public. Why?

A conference is held to be necesssary by the trial judge with the defense and the prosecuting attorney in the case, Raymond Speiser. The conference has been delayed, why? Speiser has been reported to be "busy."

Herbert Gulembo, a 24-year-old white grave-digger made a voluntary confession to Saginaw, Mich., police that he and not Jenkins committed the murder. He said his conscienee was bothering him because someone else was "doing time" for Mrs. Meller's murder.

However, Philadelphia police without investigation, immediately exonerated Gulembo, who then recanted, saying his detailed confession was "all a dream." The Worker later interviewed Gulembo's brother-in-law, who confirmed major points in Gulembo's confession.

The police, it is also learned, are getting after witnesses who had been quoted in The Worker as confirming the facts established in the Gulembo confession.

Meanwhile, Jenkins remains in jail, and Gulembo has not been extradited from Michigan, despite demands by Jenkins' attorney, and thousands have joined the campaign for his freedom initiated by this paper.

Union, Bosses Denounce Workers

DEFIANCE, O.—Protesting against layoffs in violation of seniority, 725 workers at the American Steel Package Co. here went out on strike.

The company immediately received assistance from the union leadership when Bernard F. Brown, president, Local 1202, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL declared that he would not sanction the strike.

Farm Prices Drop

COLUBUS, O.—Prices paid to Ohio farmers declined in December and are a point lower than a year ago, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Grains were 44 cents to $1.34 lower per bushel.

Let Nature Do It

BRIDGEPORT.—With the return of snow to this city, the local citizens are once again tasting the "leave it to nature" policy of the so-called Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy. Jasper has an aversion to having the snow removed, which is the same nature as his dislike for public ownership of the utilities.

Denver Mother Sentenced to Year

By Paul Kleinbord

Pat (Bell) Blau, was sentenced Wednesday by U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes to a year in prison for criminal contempt. Bail was set immediately at $2,500 which was raised by Thursday morning.

In line with the Justice Department's formula of using the grand jury together with the open court, first tested in Denver last September 21 against six other anti-fascists, Mrs. Blau was subjected to about 45 minutes of questioning Tuesday morning in a session of the no longer "secret" grand jury, and then brought into the open court of Judge Symes. There, her testimony, sworn to secrecy by her as well as by the grand jury, was revealed. She was then remanded in custody of the U. S. Marshall and was put in the county jail overnight.

The court session opened with a struggle by Samuel Menin, attorney for Mrs. Blau, to obtain a copy of the grand jury transcript which the court had refused him. Menin charged that neither he nor Mrs. Blau had been informed that they were to appear in open court in the afternoon. Therefore, Menin said, he had been given no opportunity to prepare to defend his client.

★

WHILE DRIVING to continue its attack on the Communist Party and to achieve the aim of decapitating its leadership, the court proceeding was marked by a new carefulness, whch shows the value of the fight put up by the progressive movement in Denver. Attorney for the Justice Department Lilly and Judge Symes, forced into this position by the mounting people's protest which won a Supreme Court decision on bail, later upheld by the 10th Circuit Court, tried to avoid some of the crudest of the undemocratic methods that were employed against the Denver six. Indeterminate jail sentences and bail refused were not thrown about so lightly by the court and Justice Department this time. It was noted that the court in sentencing Mrs. Blau returned to the use of "criminal contempt" rather than "civil contempt" which was used here as a coercive court measure to force people to reveal their thoughts or stay in jail.

Furthermore, Mrs. Blau at no time was asked directly whether or not she is a member of the Communist Party. However, while avoiding the direct question, at least four other questions were asked, obviously aimed at producing the answer by implication and trickery.

1—What are the names of the State leaders of the Communist Party of Colorado?

2—Does she have the record books, or did she turn them over to someone else?

3—Was she ever employed by the Communist Party?

4—Does she knew the organizational structure of the Communist Party?

Judge Symes insisted that the answers to these questions would not imply membership or association in the Communist Party, or participation in conspirarcy.

The position that the Justce Department has pursued here through Judge Symes has become well-known and is characterized by Mr. Menin as "two-faced and hypocritical"

Honor Mrs. Bolton For Health Failure

CLEVELAND, O.—One of the most ironic awards of the year will be made when Congresswoman Frances Bolton of this city is presented the Snow Memorial Medal for her work on national health legislation.

The award came as figures were released showing that Ohio ranks 47th among the states of the nation in expenditures on health. A considerable part of this disgraceful showing can be traced to Mrs. Bolton's political pals, John W. Bricker and Paul Herbert, former governors, and the congresswoman's own failure to expose the health scandal.

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John Gates ——— *Editor*
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Milton Howard, John Pittman, Howard C. Boldt ——— *Associate Editors*
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1949

The Real Conspiracy

LET US NOT FORGET, said Eugene Dennis to his fellow-Americans, that the twelve years in which the Communist Party was outlawed in Nazi Germany were the twelve years in which democracy was also outlawed in Germany.

Tomorrow, Dennis, William Z. Foster, John Gates, the editor of this paper, and nine other Communist leaders go on trial on charges of "conspiracy" against the government.

They go on trial as the leaders of a party. In fact, it is the Communist Party which is on trial.

This is the first time in the history of the United States that a political party faces criminal charges for its platform and philosophy.

• • • •

WHAT IS this "conspiracy" for which the 12 leaders of the Communist Party face 10 years each in jail?

A "conspiracy" is something secret, underhand, furtive.

Here are the exact charges of "conspiracy" as drawn up by the Truman Administration. (See full text on page four):

1. The Communists met in New York City on or about April 1, 1945 to "organize as the Communist Party of the United States."

2. At a meeting of the national board of this party in New York City on June 2, they adopted a resolution to dissolve the Communist Political Association (formed by Earl Browder) to organize as the Communist Party.

3. It was further part of the said conspiracy that they did call a Special National Convention on July 26, 1945 . . . and would cause said convention to adopt a Constitution basing said party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Also, that the defendants "conspired" to organize party branches, clubs, classes, and would "teach and advocate" the principles of Marxism-Leninism. And finally, that the defendants agreed to "recruit" others into this party and **"would publish, circulate books, articles, magazines, and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism."**

Such is the amazing indictment. **It shatters the entire basis of Constitutional democracy in the United States. It would outlaw anti-capitalist thought and the idea of Socialism. It would deprive the American people of their Constitutional right to accept or reject the teachings of the Communist Party by making only "official" thoughts available to the people. It would banish the Bill of Rights and begin a new stage in American history—the era of the police state.**

If the American Communists can go to jail for **"teaching and advocating"** their ideas in **"books, magazines, articles and classes"** then no American will be able to teach or advocate anything in books, magazines, articles or classes which does not meet the approval of the worst reactionaries in the nation.

If anti-capitalist thinking is outlawed, then all democratic thinking is outlawed with it. To the capitalist trusts, the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt was "Socialism." For advocating it, he would be liable to prison in their eyes.

The indictment is loaded from the very start. Can the Communists plead "not guilty" to the charge that they are Communists? On the contrary, they are proud to be Communists. It is their love for their country, America, which makes them Communists.

The frame-up is in the Government's sinister distortion of the meaning of Marxism-Leninism which advocates a mass, peoples movement to defend peace, democracy and achieve Socialism. To the Government, the idea of Socialism is itself criminal.

• • •

THE REAL CONSPIRACY lies with the prosecutors of this infamous trial, not with the defendants.

The fate of every American is bound up with this trial as the fate of Germany was bound up in the anti-Communist conspiracies of the German Nazis.

We urge every American, regardless of his political views, to take his stand now for the tradition of American democratic liberty.

The indictment of the 12 should be dismissed! The right to be a Communist, to teach and advocate working class philosophy, is vital to the continuation of liberty.

Join the Freedom Crusade January 17-18 in Washington, D. C.

SMOKESCREEN



Truman, Bevin Maneuvers Seen as Peril to Israel

By Joseph Starobin

Threatening British moves against Israel this week gave a new example to the world of how the big capitalist powers behave toward young and small nations. And behind the international uproar over Britain's pressure on the new Jewish state, one could see the desperate efforts of London and Washington to iron out their differences in such a way as to strengthen their positions against the Jews, the Arabs, and the Soviet Union too.



British moves took two dramatic forms: the occupation of the port of Aqaba, nominally part of Transjordan, a British "ally," and which lies at the base of Israel's territory in the Negev desert; the other was the raid of five RAF planes over the Israeli-Egyptian battlefront, during which Israeli anti-aircraft guns shot them down.

These outward evidences of British mobilization around Israel's territory came after reports of large-scale British military assistance to Egypt, Transjordan and Iraq, and were followed by a partial massing of the British Mediterranean fleet at Malta.

It looked as though the desperate British "Labor" government—having failed to defeat and cripple the new Jewish state through the Arab and especially Egyptian attacks—was now preparing to do the dirty work itself.

It was a danger-sign for Israel. But it also reflected the set-backs which the British imperialists have suffered ever since last May when they were compelled to withdraw from the Holy Land.

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BRITAIN was obviously trying its damndest to hurt not only the Jewish state but to improve its position vis-a-vis the Arab world. One of the consequences of the year-long struggle in the Near East, involving all the Arab states against Israel, has been a profound shaking-up and disillusion among the Arab people. Reflections of that have been the demonstrations in Lebanon, the student "riots" in Cairo, and the assassination of the Egyptian premier, Nokrashy Pasha, late last year. Britain is frightened by the repercussions of its own policies among the Arab peoples.

All of this came on the eve of the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt, scheduled at the island of Rhodes under UN auspices. Britain's show of force was clearly intended to frighten the Israel government, to rob her, if possible, of her hard-won position in the Negev and keep an imperialist finger in the pie.

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BRITISH RELATIONS with Washington were also a factor—differences in tactics between two imperialist powers, each of which is trying to reach an agreement with the other most favorable to itself, and at maximum expense to all the peoples of the Near East.

Washington is negotiating a $100,000,000 loan to Israel. The main trend of its policy is to influence the Jewish state from within; the chief fear among American circles seems to be that the renewal of warfare will not only unsettle the Arab world further but give new victories to the Jewish armies and outrage American opinion against Britain beyond any manageable point.

This explains the State Department's advice to Britain against too obvious military maneuvers, and the sharp warning to Israel against "encroaching" on Egyptian soil.

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WASHINGTON seems to believe that much of the old Bernadotte Plan can be put over through the Rhodes discussions in return for dollars. Britain's menacing moves only stiffen the Israeli, and must sooner or later awaken Americans to the cold fact that Britain is able to do all of these things—thanks to Marshall Plan aid!

Washington does not mind, of course, any British action which strengthens the all-round imperialist position in the Mediterranean and keeps the Arab discontent in check. Neither power has allowed the UN to settle the question once and for all. Neither wants to let the Jews and Arabs settle their differences alone. And both, of course, hope to keep the Soviet Union out of the picture at all costs.

25 Years of the Daily Worker

Reminiscences of the early days of a fighting working class newspaper by some of the old-timers who were there at the start. . . . Greetings from working class papers abroad. . . . An estimate of the paper's future and contrast to the U. S. monopoly press. . . .
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•

Lenin and America

The story of Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin, who led the party that established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . His contribution to science. . . . His approach to America and to the question of peace in our time.

••

All these features and many others in the

ANNIVERSARY EDITION

of The Worker, January 23

World of Labor

The Reuther-GM Formula Pays Off

By George Morris

WALTER REUTHER is the man of the hour for the corporations as the time draws near for fourth round wage negotiations. He performed a miracle for big business. **"The effect of this on the fourth round negotiations," says Business Week, leader of the McGraw Hill chain of business magazines, "both in auto and in other industries — could be profound."**



The miracle is the two-way escalator clause in the contract with General Motors signed by Reuther last May which will cause a wage cut for the workers in some 100 GM plants on March 1, just about the moment when other unions, including auto, sit down with their employers to ask a wage raise. I can see Walter Reuther, sitting across the table from Chrysler negotiators pretending to argue for the substantial raise UAW members in that company's plants are demanding. And I can see the company's men laughing straight into his face and saying: "Walter, you can't mean it, not after allowing our principal competitor to cut wages."

I can also see Philip Murray getting the same horse laugh from the Steel Trust's men when the wage reopener comes due in Spring and he, as is likely, will pretend to be interested in a raise.

•

BUSINESS WEEK made no mistake last May when it greeted the Reuther-GM formula and expressed the hope other contracts would be patterned after it. General Motors workers received an 11-cent raise last May, with a provision that would raise or cut wage rates each quarter in proportion to the rise or fall in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index. The **two-year contract** contains no wage reopener—only a provision for an automatic three-cent raise when the second year begins.

As Business Week notes, the index already fell enough to insure a one-cent hourly cut in March. If, as is indicated, the drop in the index will continue to fall at the same rate for the rest of the quarter, a three-cent hourly cut is in the cards, notes Business Week.

Writing last May on this "new" and "progressive" wage policy, as the Reuther people hailed it, we noted that GM's economists have apparently come to the conclusion that the boom is coming to a close and may spend itself soon. Hence, there was more advantage to GM than risk in tying wages to the cost of living. The facts have fully confirmed that.

But we said more. The Reuther-GM formula wiped the slate clean of the loss of at least 15 percent in real wages the workers had already suffered by last May since January, 1945, and the idea of improving the standard of the workers was completely forgotten. Henceforth, we pointed out, revision of wages, if any, was to be essentially downward.

There is still a third factor—the Murray-Reuther divisive and defensive wage strategy. Past CIO policy of cooperation by the major unions to set the highest possible "pattern" was abandoned. In 1948 it was Murray who signed a two-year pact with neither a right to strike nor even arbitration on a wage reopener with discretion for a raise entirely up to the steel companies. When 1948 negotiations came, Murray cried that he is hamstrung to 1949 and the other unions should do without him. Reuther then went into action and signed a two-year contract that will hamstring the major part of his union until 1950. But he did worse and fixed it for his own members to start a downward trend when other workers demand a raise.

•

WALTER REUTHER is most popular for his formulas. He always aims to tie wages to something—to anything but what it takes to provide a decent living for the average family. In 1946 he gained fame for his "look at the books" formula. That would tie the pay envelope to a compan'ys fancy bookkeeping and "proof" that profits weren't so big.

Later he gained popularity—among employers—for his view that speedup of production and cooperation with management to achieve it, would boost the worker's interest. Widespread layoffs in auto plants because autos could be turned out with fewer hands, is proving him a phony on that score.

His latest was to tie wages to cost of living prices—a theory that workers, like draft animals, mustn't go higher than a daily quota of feed. Reuther's own research director, Nat. Weinberg, declared recently that auto workers are now 20 percent behind January, 1945, in the real purchasing power of their earnings. This means that just to return to the January, 1945, level—and still to forget the wage loss since then—the workers need a 30 cents hourly raise.



—Fur and Leather Worker.



BY BARNARD RUBIN

THE WAGES of sin:

The Simon and Schuster publication entitled "Your Income Tax" (1949 edition) by expert J. K. Lasser has the following on page 146 as advice to business men:

"Possible deduction (for tax purposes) — strike-breaking cost." . . .

• • •

TOWN TALK



Warner Brothers last week had another mass layoff—several hundred workers getting the axe.

A British government film unit now working on a series of documentary films aimed for showing in the United States. The British aim is to exhibit pictures while the U. S. Congress is considering second year appropriations for the Marshall Plan. . . .

• • •

While in California, a New Yorker met a 12-year old violin prodigy, who had just given his first concert. Shortly thereafter the New Yorker went home. Ten years later the two met on Times Square.

"How does it feel to be a grown-up man of 22?" asked the New Yorker.

"Twenty-two?" cried the Californian, indignantly, loath, like many prodigies, to disclose his age. "There must be some mistake. I'm only 19."

"Hmmmm," murmured the New Yorker with a shrug of his shoulders. "I guess I forgot to consider the difference in time."

* * *

The other night many residents of north Hudson County, N.J., thought they had hit the jackpot on a radio quiz show or that it was raining fur coats.

A practical jokester caught unsuspecting men, women and boys in his net, and brought embarrassment to the manager of Loew's Embassy Theatre, North Bergen, which was supposed to have awarded fur coats, cash and other valuable prizes.

The jokester telephoned at least eight persons and asked them to identify a tune played from a record. If the guess were made, the person was told to go to Loew's Embassy to collect a fur coat or $50 in cash.

One woman drove from Union City in a taxicab to claim her prize from Harry Meyer, assistant manager. It was all a hoax, he had to tell her.

* * *

Stanley High, a Readers Digest editor and a Republican of the most reactionary stripe (whatever that is) has no qualms about going around with his hat in his hand, begging for jobs from the Democrats. High was overheard, recently, asking Democratic leader **Leslie Biffle,** secretary of the Senate, for a job for his uncle, who was a Senate doorkeeper under the Republicans. . . .

* * *

Newspaper Guild members who, in disgust, voted against making former ANG president **Milton Murray** a paid official of the union back in 1946, will be interested to learn that Murray is now on the CIO payroll. He's working for **Allan S. Haywood,** CIO Organization Director, as a so-called "trouble shooter." . . .

* * *

ON THE SAME DAY, FROM THE SAME PLACE

Placing the following two news items right next to each other may serve as a good method of illustrating the character of the Vatican's foreign policy. Both originate from the Netherlands, whose American-armed military is now murdering Indonesians. The first, a United Press dispatch dated Jan. 10:

"Several Catholic organizations including . . . groups representing half a million members today started a letter writing campaign protesting the arrest of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty (the pro-Nazi traitor—B.R.)

"All Dutch Catholics were urged to write a personal letter to Hungarian Premier Istvan Dobi, following up a master letter in which Dobi was warned:

" 'Those who laid hands upon the honorable church leaders always appeared to be near their fall. God may give you enough insight and courage to come back from this wrong and fatal course'."

The second news item is from the New York "Times" special correspondent sent the same day as the above:

"Suggestions are said to have been transmitted from Rome to Dutch Catholic political leaders by way of the Utrecht headquarters of the Netherlands hierarchy. The general line of policy suggested is reported to have made clear that negotiations leading to compromises with the Indonesian Republic's leaders were highly undesirable. Even now, when the Indonesian Republic as a political entity has ceased to exist, it is held to be intolerable for Dutch Catholics to enter into bargaining discussions with Premier Hatta, President Solkarno or former Premier Sutan Sjahrir."

As We See It

The Deep-Sea Fish Who Write of Mountains

By Milton Howard

THE QUEER FISH who live at the bottom of the sea are surrounded by enormous pressure, hundreds of pounds to the square inch. We would be crushed by it. They don't even notice it. They are used to it.

That is the way it is with the pressure of capitalist ideas which surround us, which penetrate our eyes and ears. I am reminded of this when I read the indignant outcries of journalists and pseudo-scientists who write in horror of the "political dictation of science in the Soviet Union." The persons who write this are like deep sea fish writing about mountains. They are as ignorant of the true state of science in capitalist countries as they are of science in the first socialist state in the world.



For example, the well-known journalist, Albert Deutsch, writes in the New York St... s not the fact that the Soviet scientist Lysenko believes in the inheritance of acquired characters and rejects the philosophy of the unchangeable gene which appalls him. It is the fact that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union takes part in scientific issues which revolts him.

According to him, it is the adjustment of science to politics which marks the degradation of science in the USSR. Scores of others have echoed the same thoughts. "Bulgarian Communists Warn Scientists to Follow Party Line," reads a stupid headline in the press.

• • •

WHAT ALL THIS REVEALS is that these writers simply do not have the slightest comprehension of what is new, creative and intellectually liberating in the leadership which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union exercises in every phase of life in the USSR. To these journalists the word "politician" signifies a Congressman, a Cabinet member, a Senator or President Truman.

When they hear that "the politicians" in the USSR have taken a stand on a matter of biology, they jump to the conclusion that it is as if Congress were to take a vote on the theory of evolution, and they shudder at the thought.

The Soviet Union was brought into existence by a group of men, led by Lenin, through the application of a new and invincible science. That science is Marxism.

It is the science of history and historic change. It is a science which embraces every phase of social and human activity.

It is a world-view, an attitude toward nature, history and life, which discards all superstitions, dogmas, and mysticism. It places man squarely in the midst of reality, teaches him that knowledge is real, and expands as man increases his control over nature.

The Bolsheviks who founded the Soviet Union created not merely a new state, but **a new type of human existence in which all knowledge is interrelated in a common vision of ever-greater mastery of history and nature.** Stalin is a great philosopher and thinker, as Lenin was a tremendous genius of science, and Marx and Engels before them.

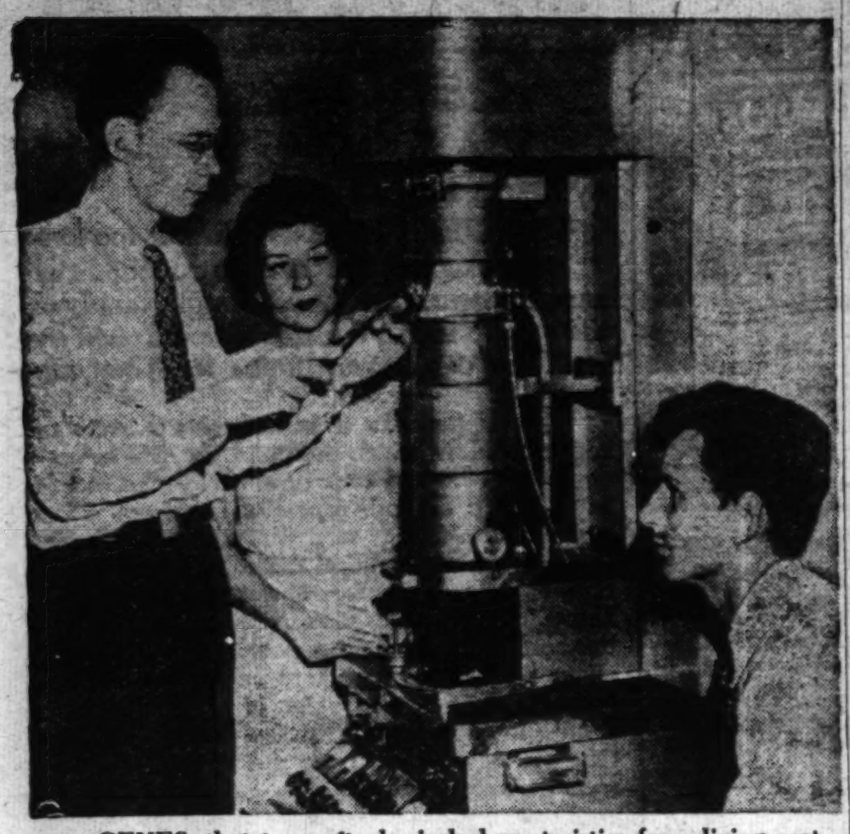
In short, the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, far from "interfering" in the arts and sciences of the Soviet Union, are the veritable leaders in the arts and sciences of their country.

The Communist leaders approved Lysenko's work not because of any preconceived dogmas, as the slanderers say, but because it is confirmed by nature, by experience, and by its clear superiority over the Mendel-Morgan theories in the mastery of nature. It was not that Lysenko appealed merely to an arbitrary political authority (which does not exist in the USSR) but that both Lysenko and the Soviet leadership appealed in their struggle against obscurantism to the new experience of socialist labor on the collective farms in changing organism to suit the needs of men. This is what the journalists try to hide.

The establishment of Socialism by the Communist Party was an act of science, as was the miracle of Stalingrad. It is only the philistinism which is wholly typical of even many sincere persons in our culture which would separate the creation of Socialism as a "political act" from the mastery of nature as a "scientific act."

It is Marxism-Leninism, it is Socialism which unites for the first time all the creative grandeur of man into a single, unified, marvellous science of human liberation.

GENES UNDER ELECTRON MICROSCOPE



GENES, that transmit physical characteristics from living matter, are being photographed at the University of California with the aid of this electron microscope by Dr. Richard F. Baker (left) and Dr. Daniel Pease. The microscope magnifies 100,000 times.

Churches Back 'Free Jenkins' Movement

PHILADELPHIA — The first, city-wide mass meeting to demand freedom for Bayard Jenkins is being held next Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, at 3:30 p.m., in the Morris Chapel, 1742 N. 11th St., Rev. I. W. Parrish, pastor.

This Sunday, Jan. 16, is being observed in many churches as "Free Jenkins Sunday." A delegation led by Magistrate Joseph Rainey, was slated to see Judge Frank Smith last week, and urge him as judge in the trial that convicted Jenkins of murder to take action for his unconditional release.

These, and other activities, including petitions, folders, are being sponsored by the Free Jenkins Committee, a city-wide group under the chairmanship of Rev. P. B. Bynum, pastor of the Okeola First Baptist Church.

Cincinnati Employment On Decline

CINCINNATI, O.—Layoffs are increasing in Cincinnati, the city generally viewed as one of the most "stable" employment centers in Ohio.

A survey of 238 companies conducted by the local Ohio state employment service predicts that 1,500 workers will be laid off by March of this year. This will be in addition to the 8,100 persons already searching for work at the Cincinnati employment office in December.

However, the figure of 1,500 additional layoffs is considered an underestimation. A similar survey among the same firms predicted expansion by "several thousand" between September and November of last year.

No such expansion took place.

Actually, manufacturing employment decreased by 1,200 in this period. The latest bulletin issued by the local employment service attributes this decrease to "unforseen layoffs" resulting from a lack of orders.

"The decline has affected most of the machine tool manufacturers in Cincinnati and has resulted in layoffs from five to 10 percent of their employes," the bulletin added.

Another ominous sign is the fact that unemployment is growing among skilled and semi-skilled workers in the city. During November the number of skilled workers looking for jobs increased by one-fifth and the number of semi-skilled by 30 percent.

Particularly hard hit in the next few months will be Negro workers at the Oak & Leather Co. located in the West End. The company recently announced a projected layoff of 50 percent of the workers.

THE WORKER SUB CAMPAIGN* REPORT

This report is the record only of subscriptions received in the business office as of FRIDAY, Jan. 7.
NOTE—See news section for report of subscriptions received after Jan. 7th, which substantially change the standing of the states in the subscription drive.

JANUARY 3-7, 1949

District	Quota	Subs This Wk.	Total Subs To Date	%
New England	1000	23	436	43.6
Manhattan	7500	798	6233	83.1
Bronx	4000	213	4023	100.1
Brooklyn	7500	579	5296	70.6
Queens	1500	83	1329	88.6
Upstate N. Y.	1500	57	252	16.8
Eastern Pa.	2000	130	1105	55.3
Maryland - D.C.	500	5	95	19
Western Pa.	500	50	113	22.6
West Virvinia	150	—	35	23.3
Ohio	2000	118	679	34
Michigan	1200	79	773	64.4
Illinois	3000	105	735	24.5
Minnesota	750	20	233	31
Wisconsin	500	8	108	21.6
New Jersey	1500	58	698	46.5
Connecticut	750	42	266	35.4
Colorado	200	1	14	7
Missouri	300	12	67	22.3
Washington	200	2	34	17
California	300	2	61	20.3
Oklahoma	150	—	13	8.6
Iowa	150	1	48	32
Utah	50	—	6	12
Montana	50	—	8	16
Alabama	200	—	23	11.5
Florida	150	4	33	22
Louisiana	200	10	24	12
Texas	300	14	136	45.3
Virginia	150	1	11	7.3
Oregon	25	—	12	48
N.C. - S.C.	150	3	37	24.6
Georgia	75	6	18	21.3
Indiana	350	11	110	31.4
Foreign		5	34	—
TOTALS	39350	2440	23098	58.7

COMRADES and FRIENDS:

THEY ACCUSE

YOU

of "organizing as a Communist Party and basing said party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism . . ."

of "conspiring to publish and circulate . . . books, articles, magazines and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism . . ."

of "conducting . . . schools and classes for the study of the principles of Marxism-Leninism . . ."

They have placed 12 of YOUR leaders on trial—but they are actually placing ALL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE on trial. A few days after the trial is scheduled to be held, three of our indicted leaders are speaking at our Lenin Memorial Meetings. *These meetings must become fighting rallies in defense of YOU and ALL AMERICANS.*

ALL OUT FOR THE

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Celebrating 25th Anniversary of the Daily Worker

HEAR:

★ BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Councilman
Manhattan and Queens — St. Nicholas Arena
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19

★ ROBERT THOMPSON
Chairman, N. Y. State Communist Party
Brooklyn — Brooklyn Academy of Music
THURSDAY, JAN. 20

★ GILBERT GREEN
Chairman Illinois State Communist Party
Bronx — Bronx Winter Garden
THURSDAY, JAN. 20

Tickets available at all Party Clubs and Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

» Defend the Bill of Rights! « » Smash the Indictments! «

War Budget Unmasks Truman

(Continued from Page 4)

attacked "big business" by name as well as by that vivid and accurate phrase, "gluttons of privilege.' In New York on Oct. 28, Truman said, **"I proposed to reimpose the excess profits tax, to put into your treasury some of the fantastic profits of the big corporations."**

But neither in his message on the State of the Union, Jan. 5, nor in his budget message on Monday did the President mention such a tax. He spoke vaguely of "additional taxes" but also suggested raising $4 billion in new revenues through taxing "middle and upper" income brackets.

Dozens of times during the campaign Truman referred to the nation's critical housing shortage which has victimized veterans most of all.

"This year in the U. S.," said Truman in Buffalo, Oct. 8, **"five million families are living in slums and firetraps. Another four million families are living in houses that will soon become slums unless something is done to prevent it. Three million families, including many families of war veterans, are living doubled up with other families . . . The housing situation is intolerable and inexcusable."**

Truman glowed with enthusiasm for the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill and in his recent message urged not only its adoption but its improvement. He proposed that instead of a target of 500,000 low-rent public housing units in five years, there should be a million units in seven years. Recommended aids to private home building would, it was claimed, provide ten million new units in ten years, and the legislation would result in widespread slum clearance.

From Truman's clearly expressed recognition of the housing crisis and his hearty endorsement of this legislation, one would have a right to expect immediate vigorous action in 81st Congress.

His budget, however, includes no large appropriations for implementing the act. A relatively small sum of $129 million is included for short term loans for the construction of public housing and there is a $10 million item to plan slum clearance projects.

The President has professed to be considerably exercised by the crisis in the school system for which he promised "generous" federal aid.

"You'd think everybody would agree that school children are at least as important as the highways over which the school buses carry them to the school-house," Truman told a crowd at Springfield, Mass., on Oct. 27.

But in his budget message, Truman asked $505 million for grants to states for highways and only $290 million for federal aid to education.

In sharp contrast, Truman asked $600 million for universal military training, warning that next year the cost would rise to $2 billion.

★

TRUMAN ALSO TALKED a great deal about the nation's health. He proposed a system of pre-paid medical assistance and has urged Congress to pass a bill. But he asked appropriations of only $15 million, leaving half the $260 million dollar cost of this plan to fall on the workers.

At Indianapolis on Oct. 15, he said, "We need twice as many hospitals as we have."

But in his budget message he announced that he had cancelled plans for building 24 veterans hospitals and reduced the planned capacity of 14 additional hospitals. By this action, he said, he had saved $279 million.

What happened to the $279 million? It goes into the general fund from which the President would spend $21 billion for war preparations and for imperialist adventures which may bring war.

Ask Danes Boycott Dutch Shipping

COPENHAGEN (ALN). — A conference of Danish auto workers passed a resolution to appeal to all Danish labor to boycott Dutch shipping. The Danish Prime Minister was so alarmed by this move that he issued a statement "expressing disapproval of any action by the workers which would meddle with the foreign policy of the country."

TREE BELT IN SOVIET LAND CONSERVATION



A highway is protected from winds and the adjoining land from erosion in the Chuvash Republic of the Soviet Union where a 15-year reclamation and irrigation plan was recently announced.

Sunday, Jan. 16 — 8:15 P.M.
HOW FACTS ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION ARE TURNED INTO FICTION—
Current instances of Misrepresentation about the Soviet Union
Vladimir Kazakevich
GEORGE SQUIER, *Chairman*
Jefferson School Forums
Sixth Avenue and 16th Street
WA 9-1600 • 50¢

entertainment-dance
brighton beach reunion-get together
saturday, jan. 22
ausp.: brighton - manhattan beach communist party
3200 coney island avenue

Lecture and Dance
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 West 43rd Street
Sunday, Jan. 16 — 8:30 P.M.
The Inimitable
SAMMY LEVENSON
(Foremost Jewish American Humorist in an entirely new program)
'MOMMA WAS RIGHT'
Dancing Follows
Adm. $1.04 plus tax

"For 12 friends of ours"
Saturday, Jan. 15 — 8 P.M.
CHEKHOV - CHAPLIN and CONGENIALITY
Dancing and Refreshments
HANK FORBES SECTION
201—2nd Ave. (13th St.) Adm. $1.00

Brighton-Kings Highway Annex
JEFFERSON SCHOOL and SCHOOL of JEWISH STUDIES
3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Winter term starts Jan. 17; registration nightly—8:15-10:00

Courses:
Monday, 8:30 P.M.
What Is Philosophy?
Marxism-Leninism .....Ballin
(conducted in Yiddish)
Wednesday, 8:30 P.M.
Science of Society and Political Economy I...Ted Allen
Wednesday, 1:30 P.M.
What Is Philosophy?
Harry K. Wells
Thursday, 8:30 P.M.
History CPSU....
Problems of Jewish People
Mark Tarail



Concert
GLINKA RUSSIAN DANCERS
S. EINHORN, DIR.
and
RUSSIAN BALALAIKA CONCERT ORCH.
YASHA WEISBERG, DIR.
Featuring
Glinka CHOIR
Andrei & Vera With Dance Ensemble
Russian GYPSIES
FOLK DANCING FOR ALL
Yugoslav American Home 405 W. 41st St. N.Y.C.
Saturday Eve. Jan. 15th

LADIES GARMENT CENTER, ALP *presents*
Variety Show
CABARET and DANCE
- Three Flames, Sensational Radio Trio
- Jean Murai and her Guitar
- Phil Irving, Song Stylist
- Dance Soloists from Mexico and Havana and Spain in Flamenco and South American Dances
- Jerry Jafaslow, Popular Comedian
- Surprise Appearance of Two Famous Stars of Stage and Radio
- JACQUES BUTLER and his CAMP UNITY BAND

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 22
PENTHOUSE (Both Halls)—13 Astor Place, N.Y.C.
Admission: $1.25 in advance—$1.50 at door (tax incl.)

Bazaar
CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN
Housewares, Toys, Clothing, Books, Paintings, Imported Jewelry . . . Buffet . . . Terrific Furniture Values . . . Exceptional Bargains . . . Young Fry Parking Spot.
FRI., JAN. 14 6 P.M. to midnite
SAT., JAN. 15 noon to midnite
SUN., JAN. 16 noon to midnite
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 W. 43rd St. • Adm. 25¢

KEEP THESE DAYS OPEN
MAY 20-21-22-23
For the Daily Worker-Morning Freiheit
LABOR PRESS BAZAAR
at St. Nicholas Arena

DANCE both nites to the music of Allan Tresser's Orchestra. ($1.25 plus tax)
THE PANEL ROOM
13 ASTOR PLACE 8th St. and B'way New York City
Saturday, Jan. 15 — 8:30 P.M.
Former Ass't U.S. Attorney General
O. JOHN ROGGE
"Civil Rights and the Communists"
OSCAR BRAND
WNYC's Shoeless Troubador
Sunday, Jan. 16 — 8:30 P.M.
Human Relations Columnist, N. Y. Star
ALBERT DEUTSCH
"Is the American Family Breaking Up?"
A MANHATTAN CIRCLE PRESENTATION

CP OLGIN SECTION PRESENTS MARZANI'S
"DEADLINE FOR ACTION" and "HOUSE I LIVE IN"
SATURDAY NITE, JAN. 15, 1949, at 8:30
IWO — 35 CLINTON STREET, NYC
Cabaret style • dancing • refreshments • Adm. $1.00

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

BUTTONS IN BEAUX 'n Caravan entertainment at Heights YPA party! Dancing and refreshments, too! Saturday night. 618 W. 164th St.

CONCERT, GLINKA RUSSIAN DANCERS, S. Einhorn, director; Russian Balalaika concert Orchestra, Yasha Weisberg, director; Glinka Choir and gypsies. See box ad.

ANOTHER PARTY with Greenwich Village and West Side YPA's. Sat. nite, Jan. 15. Folk-singer, live band, refreshments. 100 W. 90th St., 2nd floor. Contr. 75c.

HENRY WINSTON YOUTH has a date with you Saturday night. Plenty of guys and gals will be down! Dancing, refreshments and entertainment. 201 W. 72nd St., 8:30. Subs. 75c. Come down!

CABARET AND MIDNIGHT SUPPER. Presenting Dunham dancers; Laura Duncan, Esteban Soriano, with Oscar Brand as m. c. Saturday, Jan. 15, from 8:30 p. m. on. Nola Studios, 1657 Broadway. Subscription $1.75, including supper. Dancing. Auspices: University Heights Division, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Tickets at door.

TOM PAINE goes Parisian The original cabaret party New, different, exotic serenades by candlelight. Bring your best beau or gal and get groovy. Given in conjunction with Claudia Jones Youth Club. Proceeds for "Freedom Caravan." Subs. 65c. 702 St. Nicholas Ave., off 145th St.

NOW IS THE TIME for all good men and women to come to the aid of the PARTY . . . and . . . what a party! Entertainment, dancing, refreshments, Sat., Jan. 15, 8:30 p. m., at the New Drama Studios, 17 W. 24th St., N. Y. Jerry Weinberg and Willie Milton Youth Clubs. Subs. $1.

ONE EXCITING EVENING. Writers will talk out, audience will join in the great debate, "Can you write for the 'slicks' (Collier's, Cosmopolitan, etc.) and keep your conscience"? Hear Viola Brothers Shore, Eve Merriam, others, lead discussion. Then dancing. Contemporary Writers, 350 4th Ave. (25th St.) 8:30. Adm. 75c.

Bronx

MUSICALE. Music from the Orient, South America, our own jazz and folk songs, the classics. Refreshments and dancing at Whitey Gootzeit's, 1025 Boynton Ave.

SEND OFF our delegates Civil Rights Party, dancing, entertainment, refreshments. All welcome. IWO Shule, 3451 Giles Place, Bronx (Sholem Aleichem Houses).

ALL BRONX YOUTH! Plenty of food, drink and dancing. Big name, entertainment, and exciting games. 8:30 p. m. Subs. 65c. 9 W. Burnside Ave. Auspices: Burnside Youth Club.

Brooklyn

DON'T BE a pumpkin head! Music and refreshments. Send delegates to Washington. 1703 Pitkin Ave. 8:30. Subs. 50c. Brownsville Youth Clubs A. & B. Sat., Jan. 15.

SEND-OFF for delegates to Washington. Entertainment, refreshments. Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth Club, C.P. 1237 Atlantic Ave., near Nostrand. 9:00 p. m.

DANCE! Refreshments, entertainment. 1190 St. Johns Place, Crown Heights Youth, Civil Rights Comm. Proceeds for Freedom Crusade to Washington. Subs. $1.00. Sat., Jan. 15, 9:00 p. m.

TONITE! Mendy and Boro Hall C. P. dance. Proceeds Freedom Crusade. Entertainment and sub-drive stompers. Jazz band and beer, sandwiches, etc. 2166 86th St., Brooklyn. Subs. 50c.

APARTMENT TO SHARE—Male and female, lots of room, lots of fun and food. Meet all "Our Glorious Brothers" and Sisters. Only 60c. NOT a literary tea. Apartment F3, 1250 E. 13 St., Brighton BMT to Ave. M. Walk 3 blocks. Young Writers Club, C.P.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SPECIAL SHOWING: the real story behind the real U. S. What goes on in the citadel of democracy. See the full-length film "Strange Victory," the picture that movieland refuses to show the public. Also: Refreshments, dancing, guest speaker. Sunday, Jan. 16. Starts 3 p. m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 16th St. and 6th Ave.

FACTS INTO FICTION: How facts about the Soviet Union are turned into fiction. Current misrepresentations and their meaning. Speaker: Vladimir D. Kazakevich. 8:15 p. m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 16th St. and 6th Ave.

Bronx

PSYCHOLOGICAL and Cultural foundations of sex; lecture and discussion, by student of anthropology. Social and refreshments afterwards. Hunts Point Youth Club, 1029 East 163d St.

SOCIAL FORUM "My Glorious Brothers." Discussed by Benjamin Passkoff. Music, dancing, refreshments. 7 p. m. Subs. 35c. Sponsored by West Bronx Youth and Mt. Eden Sections, C.P. 1530 Walton Ave., 2 blocks south of Mt. Eden Ave.

BY POPULAR DEMAND: Soviet film classic: "Road to Life" plus Soviet dance film at ALP, 683 Allerton Ave., Sunday, Jan. 16th, 8:00 p. m. Subs. 49c. Sponsored by Allerton Annex, Jefferson School.

COME TO OUR FUN FEST, variety show, Chinese auction, dancing, refreshments. 8:00 p. m. ALP 7th A. D. North, 1723 Boston Road, over Dover Theater. Subs. 60c.

Brooklyn

FOLK DANCE and Forum in defense of civil liberties. Accordionist, skit, music caller. Contr. 25c. Jan. 16, Sunday, 7:30 p. m. sharp. 1190 St. Johns Place. Jewish Young Fraternalists.

Queens

MIDDLE VILLAGE FORUM presents speaker on "China Today"; 68-02 76th St., corner of 68th Ave., 8:30 p. m. Subs. 25c.

Coming

ACTION ON CHINA policy conference. Organizational delegates and individuals invited. Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29th. Hotel Diplomat. Fee 50c. Auspices Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

ENY YOUTH on Stage—Original playlets, dancing. Sat. evening, Jan. 22. 608 Cleveland St. Mike Quin Youth Club.

Ladies Garment Center, ALP, presents a Variety Show, Cabaret and Dance with the Three Flames, sensational radio trio; Jean Murai and her guitar; Phil Irving, song stylist; Dance Soloists from Mexico and Havana and Spain in Flamenco and South American dances; Jerry Jarasiow; popular comedian; surprise appearance of two famous stars of stage and radio; Jacques Butler and his Camp Unity Band. Saturday eve, Jan. 22nd. Penthouse (both halls)—13 Astor Place, N. Y. C. Adm. $1.25 in adv. - $1.50 at door (tax incl.)

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

We Get Our (Type) Face Lifted This Week

"Type," said the Foreman, "was made to read,
And that is a maxim it's well to heed. . . ."
—Type Was Made to Read, by Berton Braley, copyright by Mergenthaler Linotype Co.

In the second major face-lifting operation of its history, The Worker is published in a new, larger and more readable type face.

(Because the Magazine Section is made up in advance of publication date, the new type was not on the linotype machines in time for a complete change-over.)

The switch to the clear, modern Caledonia type comes after many requests from our readers for an easier-to-read face.

Coming in the last lap of the subscription drive for The Worker, the new type should make the paper more attractive to the thousands of new readers. It will also make it easier to build the paper's circulation.

The new type face is 29 percent larger than the present type, but because of its superior design it does not take up much more space.

A nine-point Caledonia, the new face will replace our old basic type, a seven-point Ionic. Ionic was one of the first faces designed for use on modern high-speed presses. In general use some years back, it has since been replaced by newer types.

In addition its larger size, the new type also is easier to read because of its design. It has less weight on the curves of the letters, resulting in a more uniform stroke and e l i m i n a t i n g splotchiness caused by ink spreading.

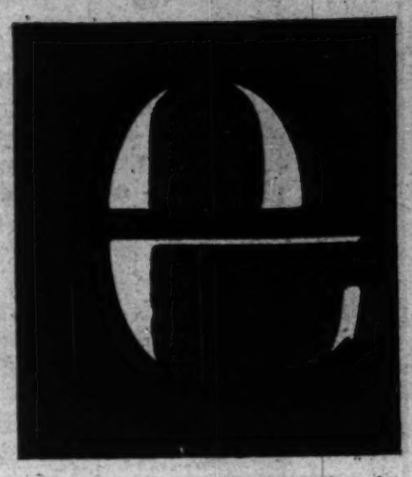
In its larger size, 11-point Caledonia will replace the 10-point Century used by The Worker in its editorial column.

Our New Face—Caledonia

This is the season when most columnists, becoming reflective, let their thoughts range backward over events of the past 12 months. By this exercise in meditation, they are supposed to achieve a deeper perspective from which will come, they believe, a clearer understanding of the present.

Our Old Face—Ionic

This is the season when most columnists, becoming reflective, let their thoughts range backward over events of the past 12 months. By this exercise in mediation, they are supposed to achieve a deeper perspective from which will come, they believe, a clearer understanding of the present.



A typical example of light distribution in and around letters which increases legibility without reducing the "word count."
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Bankers and War-mongers Handpicked the Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 3)

Dillon, Read & Co., the big investment company that James V. Forrestal, chief of America's armed forces, used to head.

Federal Grand Jurors' Association member McCain has a special grudge against the Communists, and against The Worker, whose editor, John Gates, goes on trial this Monday.

McCain's firm, Dillon, Read & Co., was denounced many times in The Worker and the Daily Worker for its aid to Hitler. Dillon, Read & Co. pumped hundreds of millions of dollars into the German Steel Trust and other German monopolies that backed Hitler. And McCain's partner, Gen. Draper (now Undersecretary of Defense for the Army) collaborated closely with the Nazi industrialists when he was Director of Economic Affairs for the American Military Government in Germany after the war.

McCain is also aware that the Communists are demanding active prosecution of his firm, Dillon, Read & Co., for violating the federal anti-trust law as a monopolist at home.

His firm is actually under indictment at this time, as part of the investment bankers' trust, that controls the flow of credit in the United States.

But only the Communists are demanding active prosecution of the trusts. U. S. Attorney John Francis Xavier McGohey is much more interested in jailing the enemies of the trusts.

★

THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY'S Chase National Bank (assets plus $5,000,000,000) is also represented on the jury-picking body through John D. Whittemore and John J. Graham. Both are listed by the Federal Grand Jurors Association as "bankers" with the Chase Bank.

Chase Bank was indicted as a lawbreaker with Dillon, Read & Co. in the same anti-trust case more than one year ago. Judge Knox doubtless knows that executives of indicted banks will make poor jurors and worse jury pickers if the trusts should ever be called before the bar. But workingmen, not bankers, are going on trial next Monday.

Every federal grand jury in this district has become a ruling class "blue ribbon" body, with the help of the Federal Grand Jurors Association.

The association admits this in its **Handbook for Federal Grand Jurors,** which says, in part:

In the origin of the Jury system Grand Juries consisted solely of Knights of the Shire. . . . Blackstone, in his commentary, holds that the Grand Jury must be summoned "from the gentlemen of the best figure in the county."

"This demand is fully met by the Grand Juries of the Southern District of New York."

★

THE JURY-PICKING ASSOCIATION was founded in 1927 by Charles S. Sargent, a member of the Wall Street firm of Grayson M-P Murphy, an ally of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Sargent's firm will be remembered in connection with the fascist conspiracy of 1933. Gen. Smedley Butler, retired commander of the U. S. Marines, said a representative of Grayson Murphy himself asked him to march on Washington with an army of veterans and take over. The bills would be paid.

The Daily Worker published the details of the conspiracy in featured interviews with Gen. Butler.

Sargent, who was a grand jury foreman in 1927, is still active in the jury-picking association.

Sargent will feel right at home at association meetings addressed by Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (1947) and other pro-fascists, as he sits with jury pickers like John S. Penfold, editor of **Hearst Magazine,** or Kenneth N. Chambers, an executive from Hearst's **Harper's Bazaar;** or W. G. Chandler, chief finance man on the Scripps-Howard press chain.

Big bankers and corporation heads on the jury-picking body, whom we haven't yet named, include such men as:

Donald C. Borden, vice-president, the National City Bank (assets about five billion dollars).

George W. Bovinizer, partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which controls more American railroads than any financial group outside of the House of Morgan.

Gilbert Kahn, son of the late Albert Kahn, another Kuhn, Loeb partner.

Glenn E. Rogers, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., an $8,000,000,000 outfit, whose Jimcrow housing policies have been under Communist fire.

Oscar M. Taylor, vice-president, the New York Telephone Co., which was unsparingly attacked by the Daily Worker whe nif tried to cruch its employes' union.

J. Herbert Todd, shipbuilder, of J. Herbert Todd, Inc., whose employes' struggles had active Communist backing.

John W. Bicknell, president and director, U. S. Rubber Plantation, Inc., a subsidiary of U. S. Rubber (duPont control), which works contract laborers on its 100,000 acres of rubber plantation land in Sumatra.

Edward L. Newhouse, Jr., executive, the American Smelting & Refining Co., whose workers have a history of bitter struggles.

Clement C. Mason, secretary and treasurer, the Liggett Drug Co., whose pharmacists and salesmen had Daily Worker backing in the fight for a union.

Merwin R. Haskel, president of the $97,000,000 textile company, the United Merchants & Manufacturers Co., which operates big cotton mills in South Carolina and elsewhere. Hatred of Communists is a hallmark of southern textile bosses, who remember the Party's role in trade union drives.

Whitney Stone, president of the international Stone & Webster public utilities and investing corporation.

And a host of other bankers and industrialists, too numerous to mention.

★

THE NAME of one of these bankers, Charles G. Proffitt, however, has a special significance in the indictment of The Twelve.

Proffitt is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, a $265,000,000 institution, of which the foreman of the indicting jury was vice-president many years.

Now both Proffitt and the grand jury foreman, Edmund Cocks, had been involved in a plot to deny low cost housing to areas where there were many Negroes and Puerto Rican people in New York.

Foreman Cocks was in the plot especially deep, because he was the bank's vice-president in charge of real estate loans for many years.

The scandal became so great that another federal grand jury investigated the case. . . . The bankers prevented the jury from bringing an indictment, but the jury asked the government to sue the banks under the anti-trust law.

The Worker and **The Daily Worker** insisted, however, on criminal prosecution of the banks in articles by Abner Berry and Bernard Burton. The government was not able to drop the case. And the banks finally had to sign a "consent decree" (that is a guilty plea) not to break the law again.

That was in June, 1947. The banks struck back at **The Worker** a little later, when Cocks was put on the witch-hunting grand jury that indicted Editor John Gates and the Communist leaders.

Banker Proffit was a member of the executive committee of the jury-picking group, when his former vice-president Cocks, was made jury foreman.

The association boasts that it works closely with grand jury foremen.

★

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURORS ASSOCIATION has many pro-fascist activities. It lobbies energetically for a law to compel every citizen and non-citizen to be fingerprinted—so employers can blacklist militant workers.

It lobbies against slum clearance projects—it opposed the Knickerbocker Village project in New York, for instance. It specifically attacks what it calls "low rental projects."

It campaigns for the expulsion of "aliens" and the stoppage of immigration, and it opposed President Roosevelt's court plan.

But it's most dangerous activity is jury picking.

No workers' leaders can expect justice when the trusts pick the juries.

NOTED ARTISTS JOIN PICKET LINE



Noted artists (l. to r.) Philip Reisman, Harry Gottlieb and Robert Gwathney join picketline of locked-out Hammond Tole workers — also artists — in New York City. The lockout, rounding out its second month, began with the firing of a member of the shop committee of Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers

FRAMEUP OF 'TWELVE'

(Continued from Page 3)

tacle" out of the trial. The judge called the defense protests "contemptuous" and ordered the lawyers to "sit down." Judge Harold R. Medina, scheduled to try the case, has already been charged with biased statements against the defendants.

The public will have little opportunity to be eye-witnesses at the trial. The prosecution has seen to that. Courtroom 110 has a total capacity of 140. Half the space has already been assigned to press and radio. So less than 70 spectators will be able to enter and see Truman justice for themselves.

★

THE GRAND JURY that brought the indictments sat for more than a year, needled constantly by press and radio that heaped every conceivable libel on the Communists.

Every effort has been made to drill the libel into the public's mind that Communists are foreign agents and that espionage is their customary, daily practice. Hitler's "Big Lie" theory has caught on in American soil.

Not one commercial newspaper evinced the manhood to tell one word of this truth: that Communist ideas and publications have circulated in this land for a century; that Abraham Lincoln inducted Communists like August Wedemeyer into officership in the Union Army; that Communists had formed clubs here before the GOP was founded in 1853.

Nor did one carry a line on the fact that the Communist Party Constitution specifically provides "immediate expulsion" of any member who may adhere to any group which conspires or acts "to weaken or overthrow any or all institutions of American democracy."

AND SO THIS GOVERNMENT, which contends on all continents that the American way is a model of democracy for the world—is throttling democracy at home.

Nor is this fact lost on the world. In a score of tongues, in all nations, the people are discussing these developments in the USA.

Hundreds of mass meetings, protest demonstrations, newspaper editorials, postcard campaigns are sweeping Europe, Australia and elsewhere demanding freedom for the Twelve. Their attitude is reflected in the words of Bernard Shaw, who wrote, describing the blustering American authorities: "They would charge Saint Peter with sedition as well as murder if he were not beyond their reach."

Yes, this is a trial of 12 times 12,000,000. Every honest American stands in the dock at Foley Square today. If the prosecution wins, the nation can kiss the Bill of Rights good-bye; the bitter journey is well underway to a concentration-camp America.

★

THESE ARE THE REASONS every American must support the campaign of the Civil Rights Congress on behalf of the defendants; why they must travel to Washington on the Freedom Crusade, Jan. 17 and 18; why they must flood the President's office with the demand that he dismiss these indictments as political persecution.

The names of the defendants are: William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, John Williamson, Jack Stachel, Robert Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter, Gus Hall.

But Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Tom Paine, Abraham Lincoln are on trial.

The Bill of Rights is in the dock.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Ka. WNBC—660 Ka. WOR—710 Ka. WJZ—770 Ka. WNYC—830 Ka. WINS—1010 Ka. WEVD—1330 Ka. WCBS—880 Ka. WNEW—1130 Ka. WLIB—1190 Ka. WHN—1050 Ka. WHNY—1400 Ka. WOV—1280 Ka. WQXR—1560 Ka.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Don Gardiner
WCBS—Junior Miss
12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns. Comments
WOR—Unsolved Mysteries
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Metropolitan Opera
WOR—John B. Kennedy
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—How to Get More Out of Life
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR-High Adventure
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
3:00-WNBC—Nashville Symphony, William Strickland, Conductor
WOR-Comedy Playhouse
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Variety Musicale
WOR-Hobby Lobby
WCBS-Stan Daugherty Orchestra
WNYC-Shakespeare Drama Cycle
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's a Crew—Quiz
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Variety Musicale
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forrest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WCBS—Red Barber's Club House
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Treasury Board
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—Hawthorne Thing
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
WNYC—Shakespeare Drama Cyde
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo
WCBS—Play
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Phil Bovero
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert
11:00-WOR—News—Music
WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—UN Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—People's Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Ocrhestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—Music America Loves
WLIB—News; Music
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WMGM—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WOR—There Stories Are Yours
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Festival of Music
WNBC—Everyman's Story
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Saturday, Jan. 15

6:15 p.m.—CBS Views Press. WCBS.
6:30 p.m.—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Hit Parade. Frank Sinatra. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Life Begins at 80. WOR.
9:15 p.m.—Lanny Ross. WOR.
TV
8:00 p.m.—Saturday night Jamboree. WNBT.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Sunday, Jan. 16)

12:00 M—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15 PM—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
1:30 PM—Author Meets Critic. WNBC.
2:00 PM—Will. S. Gailmor. WLIB.
2:00 PM—Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC.
2:30 PM—University Thea. WNBC.
3:00 PM—N. Y. Philharmonic. WCBS.
3:30 PM—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00 PM—Quiz Kids. WNBC.
4:30 PM—Metropolitan Auditions. WJZ.
4:35 PM—Living, 1949. WNBC.
6:00 PM—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30 PM—Ozzie & Harriet. WNBC.
7:00 PM—Jack Benny. WCBS.
8:30 PM—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
9:00 PM—Electric Theatre. WCBS.
9:30 PM—Theatre Guild. WJZ.
9:30 PM—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
10:15 PM—Show Business. WNEW
11:30 PM—Chicago Round Table. WNBC.

TELEVISION

7:30 PM—Studio One. WCBS-TV.
8:00 PM—Author Meets the Critic. WNBT.
8:30 PM—Meet the Press. WNBT.
8:30 PM—Actors Studio. WJZ-TV.
9:00 PM—Tel. Playhouse. WNBT.

2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Future of America
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WNYC—Choral Masterpieces
WJZ—Favorite Story
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Ted Malone
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Sunday With You
WCBS—Festival of Song
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—RCA Victor Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—My Best Records
WINS—Xavier Cugat
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Spike Jones Shoow
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—Go For the House
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: In Your Name
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Alan Ladd Show
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Stories to Remember
WQXR—Pop Concert

Ballet

THE WORLD-FAMOUS Sadler's Wells Ballet, resident company at London's Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, will make its first appearance in America in the fall of 1949, it was announced recently. Presented by the Covent Garden Opera Trust, General Administrator, David L. Webster, which works in association with the Arts Council of Great Britain, the Sadler's Wells Ballet will appear under the management of S. Hurok early in October at the Metorpolitan Opera House with whom arrangements are now being completed by Mr. Hurok and Ralph Hawkes, a member of the Covent Garden Board of Trustees.

The Sadler's Wells Wallet will bring its extensive repertoire, new to this country, and will innovate in the United States the performance of evening-length ballets, each providing a complete program.

Among these latter will be The Sleeping Beauty of which only one act has been seen heretofore.

Another three-act production will be the company's most recent hit, Cinderella by Serge Prokofieff.

Music:

Philharmonic Offers 'Ode to Democracy'

TWO PREMIERES, three "first New York performances" and two pianists highlight Leopold Stokowski's Philharmonic-Symphony programs of the week at Carnegie Hall. The new works are **Ode to Democracy**, a musical setting of the Gettysburg Address by Maurice Baron, which will be done with the assistance of a chorus of speakers from the Schola Cantorum and **Pilgrim Hymn** by Otto Luening. The New York "firsts" are Georgian Symphonic Dance by Vano Muradelli, the Piano Concerto of Gian-Carlo Menotti, and **American Piper** of Henry Cowell. Rudolf Firkusny is soloist in the Menotti Concerto; the Leventritt Prize winner of the year, Jean Graham, will be introduced on Saturday night in the Saint-Saens Pianto Concerto No. 2 in G minor.

• • •

THE THURSDAY-FRIDAY program, under Stokowski, is as follows: **Georgian Symphonic Dance**, Muradelli; **Symphony No. 2**, Khachaturian; **Piano Concerto**, Menotti; and **L'Apres Midi d'un Faune**, Debussy.

• • •

THERE ARE FIVE WORKS on the Saturday night program: **The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan**, Griffes; **American Piper**, Henry Cowell; **Ode to Democracy**, Maurice Baron; **Piano Concerto No. 2**, Saint-Saens, with Jean Graham as soloist; **Symphony No. 2** Khachaturian.

The winner of the ninth annual contest of the Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation, Jean Graham was born 22 years ago in Dayton, Ohio, where she studied with Eleanor Meyer and Dr. F. L. Baer; later she worked with Florence Trumbull in Chicago. She then came to New York where she studied under Ernest Hutcheson at the Juillard Graduate School. Through a Mannes School scholarship she now studies with Isabelle Vengerova. The young pianist, who has appeared twice at the Young People's Concerts of the Chicago Symphony comes of a family rich in musical background. Her grandfather Joseph MacVean, pianist and organist was one of Glasgow's best-known musicians.

• • •

AMERICAN PIPER (whose premiere was due by the New Orleans Symphony under Pierre Henrotte on Jan. 12, 1949) was suggested to the composer by a story he heard when, during World War II, he worked in the Office of War Information and was responsible for the selections of music on American broadcasts to the rest of the world. It seems that American marines stationed in Belfast were intrigued by the Irish bagpipes, and some of the men learned Irish tunes to play on them. They in turn taught the Irish pipers American tunes, which were necessarily adapted to the scale of the bagpipes and its drones,—thus creating unexpectedly entertaining hybrid music. Later the U. S. Marine Corps organized a pipers' band which has occasionally paraded in public here at home. American Piper is entirely original music, but in the style of a piper's reel. During its brief course a tune of Irish character turns American and an American one turns Irish; the two are brought together at the conclusion of the piece.

• • •

NEXT SUNDAY the Cowell and Baron works will be repeated and another composition introduced: the "Pilgrim's Hymn" of Otto Luening. The score, together with a prelude for chamber orchestra, was composed for the Yaddo Festival and performed there in 1946. The present version for large orchestra is derived by proportional doublings of the wind instruments to balance the large string choir. The work is being performed for the first time in this version. There is no specific program but the first section "is a song of hope played in the lower instrumental ranges, followed by a doleful, meditative section and then repeated in bright harmonies, in the higher ranges of the instrument. In feeling the work is somewhat related to the music of the early American composer Billings."

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

How Things Look on the Other Side of the "Iron Curtain" — Anna Louise Strong tells you in her article "Russia Plants Trees, While Abroad . . ."

•

That Genetics Controversy
An American scientist, BERNARD FRIEDMAN, brings it back to science and sanity in Lysenko's Contributions to Biology.

•

Why Russians Are Confident About the Future?
In an interview with ANDREW VOTNOW, Russia Moves Ahead, an American who has just returned from a two-year stay in the Soviet Union gives revealing explanations.

•

How a Soviet Bookkeeper Lives
Here's how as told by SERGEI KOURNAKOFF in The Man Who Counts.

•

The Life of the Soviet Leisure Class
—RALPH PARKER has some interesting surprises in his article, He Who Does Not Work.

•

How the Soviet Helping Hand Enabled Mongolia to Bridge "6,000 Years in 25"
a startling article by WILLIAM MANDEL.

•

Harry Hopkins and Russia
Dr. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN reviews Roosevelt and Hopkins by Robert Sherwood.

•

Political Power in the USSR
THEODORE BAYER reviews an important new book on the Soviet Union.

•

And JESSICA SMITH'S "Review and Comment" pages, book reviews and other features—all in one issue, the January issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, the American magazine on the Soviet Union. It brings its readers, every month, accurate, informative articles by the leading authorities on the latest developments in the Soviet Union, illustrated with news photographs. Essential to everyone who wishes to be well informed — to everyone seeking to avert war.

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TODAY THRU TUES.
Joan ★ Crawford in BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

Unemployment Grows in Ohio As Layoffs, Speedup Increase

By Elmer Fehlhaber

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Unemployment, though spotty, is definitely on the rise in Ohio,

Two of the worst places in Ohio are Akron and Toledo. The rubber industry in the first city took a nose-dive promptly after the war and another downward dip was signalized recently when 100 tire builders were laid off at Goodyear. There has been a flow of military orders into Akron but not sufficient to offset the loss of jobs through decline in civilian production.

At Spicer in Toledo 3,000 workers were laid off. Employment in plants involving auto parts is unsteady and when auto catches up the drop undoubtedly will be sudden and drastic.

Building trades workers throughout Ohio are looking toward the possibility of strikes in the spring when contracts expire. Home construction is dropping very rapidly. The state legislature will be presented legislation permitting Ohio cities to use funds for federal housing. At present the law practically prohibits this.

Truck production has been falling steadily. White Motor in Cleveland has had layoffs and this is true, too, in Kent at the twin-coach plant.

Steel took its first drop in Ohio at Canton where Republic laid off 300 workers at the south division.

IN NORTH CANTON the Hoover Electric, manufacturers of sweepers, dropped 400 workers permanently. This is fairly typical of what is happening in the electrical industry which is developing inventories that are becoming harder to move into retail outlets.

Also at Canton, Diebold, Inc., manufacturers of safes, dropped approximately 75 workers.

In Cleveland National Carbon laid off 400 out of 4,000. Fisher Body dropped 25 percent prior to model changes. In small shops there is a continual decline. Hertner Electric laid off one-third of its 150 employes. Hans-Kor is down 30 percent. Ohio Electric dropped from 429 to less than 200.

Apex Electric dropped 700.

General Electric shops have been reducing working forces but this is largely because of the decentralization policy.

In Dayton, Master Electric was cut from 1,300 to 800 and Leland Electric from 1,100 to 550.

The Westinghouse plant at Lima is down from 2,900 to 2,000 and the company claims that customers are cancelling orders.

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OHIO CORPORATIONS are complaining about a drop in export business. There will be an estimated shrinkage of about 15 percent in exports in 1948 as contrasted with the previous year. Exports constitute 10 to 12 percent of the goods produced.

Fred O. Kiel, industrial economist at the Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland, estimates that as high as 20,000 workers in the city are producing directly for the export market.

Mark R. Dull, assistant general manager of Willys-Overland, made a recent speech in which he said that the export business is "the frosting on the cake of industry" and proposed aggressive steps by the government to open up trade outlets. He predicts war with the Soviet Union. He saw no hope when he was in France for "either physical or economic rehabilitation."

Cleveland banking interests, centering around coal, steel, machine building, auto, railroads, are protesting over not getting their share of business created by ERP. They have opposed the monopoly of New York banks.

Banks here are tightening credit. One industrial loan outfit that has been in business for twenty years lending short term funds to small shops has been forced to file for reorganization under federal bankruptcy act.

Prices are continuing to lower workers' living standards. Unless a worker has a highly skilled job, it is extremely difficult to make ends meet without taking odd jobs on week ends, having the wife of other members of the family work or working a double shift. A number of workers hold down a shift in one plant, then go to another for a second eight hours.

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THROUGHOUT OHIO there are practically no factory jobs open to women.

Jobs for Negroes with the exception of the hardest, dirty work in foundries and steel mills have vanished.

There is a growth of unemployed migratory labor. Private employment agencies, almost deserted a year ago, are crowded.

Relief rolls in industrial cities are rising. Many of these cases involve workers over 40 who are not acceptable to factories as they were during the war.

A sudden depression would find the majority of workers applying for relief in Cleveland within a matter of weeks. What savings accumulated during the war are largely depleted. Speed-up and new methods of labor productivity are terrific. Turnover on jobs is high in steel mills where workers find they cannot keep up the pace.

There is not as much re-tooling or conversion for arms production as might be expected. Much of the work is experimental and involves improvement of existing machines which does not call for additional employment.

Michigan Auto Plants Set To Shut Down; Speedup Grows

(Continued from Page 5)

Marshall Plan steel shortage layoffs, remodeling layoffs, trust-created gas shortage layoffs, high monopoly prices and decreased purchasing power in 1948 were the causes behind the startling MUCC figures.

Hence, while the atuo industry had the highest peacetime production output since 1929, the upward trend in Detroit's welfare case load continued unabated throughout the year. In September the total case load was 19,456 compared with 18,817 for the past month and 16,670 a year ago. Reflecting discrimination in the hiring of Negroes, the Detroit Welfare Dept. reported a percentage decline in white cases from 42 to 41.8 with an increase in the percentage of Negro cases to 58.1.

The year's production started 1949 bargaining with over a million auto workers in December of 1947, but by June, 1948 employment was already down to 925,000 workers. Detroit itself is especially affected because the labor force increased from 945,800 in 1940 to 1,148,150 last September. Autown Alley in 1948 was therefore characterized by bonanza profits at one end and growing misery at the other end.

And that's why the auto workers are ignoring Reuther in asking for strike votes against layoffs as in Ford's, in taking strike votes or engaging in actual strikes against speedup as in GM and Chrysler; and that's why all auto workers are looking towards 4th round wage increases, the guaranteed work week and health and old age benefits at company expense in their bargaining.

New England Outlook Glum; Bosses Pray for War Orders

(Continued from Page 5)

out the state, employment has dropped about 4.5 percent in the past 11 months, as has total payroll. The trend has been most severe in the last month or two, as yet mostly unreported in the figures. Average weekly earnings for all industries was $50.74 in November. In December, 1947, with prices lower, it was $50.73.

But in shoe, average weekly earnings over 11 months dropped from a low $41.40 to a lower $37.57. In cotton goods, from $45.62 to $39.31. Those are substantial pay cuts for a year when prices climbed—or for any year! In woolen and worsted, weekly wage increased 67 cents to $50.17. But the number of workers employed in the industry dropped from 48,408 to 41,986.

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METAL AND ELECTRICAL industries are the other centers of the Massachusetts economic structure. The situation here is a little more complex. In General Electric's city of Lynn, employment has kept at an even 20,000 over the past year, with payroll increasing very slightly. In Springfield both employment and payroll have jumped. Average wage in electric jumped from $58.40 to $60.46; in radio apparatus from $41.79 to $43.31. But things aren't as bright as they seem at first glance.

In Lynn's big GE plant, for example, some 7,000 of the 15,000 workers are on jet engines and military turbines. Consumer goods production has dropped with smaller firms such as Sylvania and Champion Lamp forced against the wall.

GE is "decentralizing" Lynn. They plan to move as much work as possible out of the strongly unionized (UE-CIO) city into non-union rural towns. Work on electric meters, employing 1,500 workers, is being transferred to a new plant in Somersworth, N. H. Motor work is going to a new non-union plant in California. Work is being sub-contracted to unorganized sweat shops. The company is trying to re-time and cut down piece rates.

Women workers are being forced out as the plant shifts to war work. Commercial production is DOWN. Workers with 20 years' experience are forced to learn new jobs for the military.

At the big Westinghouse plant in Springfield, production is being stepped up—BUT NOT EMPLOYMENT. The company is laying off at the same time that new models go into production and a general increase in output is scheduled. It's more speed-up with wages staying the same.

Even the military orders aren't enough to keep things going in metal, however. Layoffs are beginning. Worthington Pump in Holyoke laid off half its 1,000 workers. In October, 1948, the state's employment in electrical dropped 2.6 percent from September; wages dropped 4.6 percent. It is certain that November figures will continue the decrease.

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AND IT'S NOT just Massachusetts. In New Hampshire 16,000 are unemployed, 5,000 textile workers having been axed this year. Textile bosses, in the New Hampshire newspapers, openly pray for war orders to pull them out. In Rhode Island, industrial employment dropped 9.2 percent in a single year.

Hounds Chase Boy

PAINESVILLE O.—This Ohio community was shocked to learn that a 15-year-old boy from Painesville was tracked down by bloodhounds in Florida and charged with assault to murder after he and on older boy hod stolen an automobile.

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SANDRA GUTHRIE, 11, of Morehead City, N. C., works on new net invented by her father and designed to let small fish escape while holding shrimp. Sandra is an expert net-maker.

Penalties Imposed on Colorado Pickets

DENVER. — The right to picket is at stake in a battle between police and Coloradoans who are fighting for an end to brutality at the state reform school for boys. In a highhanded procedure in the Denver police court last week, a step to end legal picketing was taken when nineteen people of a group which picketed the home of Governor Knous demanding justice in the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia were fined on charges of "disturbance" and "loitering."

The case arose out of demands made by about 200 Coloradoans who were angered at the reported "suicide" of young Garcia in a jail cell at the reform school, which is long notorious for its brutality.

Delegations which carried demands for an investigation of the death and clean-up of the school met wit ha cold, negative response from the governor, who has long paraded as a "liberal." Thereupon, they decided to carry their fight with a mass picketline in front of the governor's house. Before a packed courtroom, questioning of police officers revealed that no one in the neighborhood of Gov. Knous' house had made any complaints about "disturbance." One officer admitted that he had gone around the block soliciting complaints, but had no luck.

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DEFENDANTS charged that police had attempted to single out known progressives, and had refused to arrest other pickets, even telling some to go home. This showed the police were trying to red-bait the Garcia fight.

While the Garcia fight continues, the case is being appealed to a higher court.

COURT FREES BURKE, THOMPSON ASSAILANT

(Continued from Page 2)

Rainey pushed open the door and rescued the child.

According to Mrs. Chaney's testimony, Burke fled from the house, dropping a flashlight and tearing the glass knob off a door a few moments before the Thompsons arrived home.

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RAINEY, the second witness, corroborated Mrs. Chaney's testimony. He said he lost his job a week ago as a housepainter because he was a witness in the case.

"The first time I saw Burke was when he pushed his way into the house," Rainey told the court.

He repeated the badge flashing incident, identified Burke's badge and flashlight and said Burke claimed to be carrying a pistol.

"I helped Mrs. Chaney take the child out of the bathroom," Rainey testified.

While Rainey was telling the story, Judge Hofmann interrupted.

"Have you ever been convicted of any crime?" the judge snarled at the witness. Rainey indignantly replied: "No."

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BURKE, questioned by his attorney, Arnold Ginsberg of 173 W. 78th St., said he had been drinking wine in the home of Richard McCauley, a Burns detective, two doors from the Thompson house before he entered it. He said he did not know whose house he was entering.

But when Assistant District Attorney Edward Potter questioned Burke, the defendant admitted he went into the Thompson house "to argue with Mr. Thompson about Communism and give him a hard time."

At this point, Judge Hofmann admonished Potter, who was prosecuting the case in a weak and formal manner, for "talking too loud."

Attorney Unger stepped forward to speak to Potter. Again Judge Hofmann shouted — this time at Unger.

"Sit down," the judge shouted. "If you do not sit down I will order you from this courtroom."

There was a rustling of protest in the spectators' section. A few low hisses were heard. Judge Hofmann ordered all spectators out of the court.

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UNGER AROSE and took exception to the court's remarks.

"I am an officer of this court and have as much right here as you have," Unger told the court.

Unger remained at the counsel table throughout the few remaining moments of the trial.

Last witness was Dr. Leo Jenkins, who examined the Thompson child several hours after the Burke incident. He said the child had a "bruised buttock" and was "over-excited, fearful and overtalkative." He testified he had ordered the child not to appear in court during the trial and had urged she be taken away from home so effects of the incident could be reduced.

The verdict of acquittal on the charge of impairing the morals of the child was unanimous. The court voted two to one to void the charge of indecent exposure. Judge Northrop cast the dissenting vote on the second count verdict.

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NONE OF Burke's past record as a labor spy for detective agencies, his arrest in Troy, N. Y., in 1946 for stealing $115 from his foster parents, was introduced at the trial.

Burke testified he was working, without credentials, for the Owens Detective Agency, 512 Fifth Ave., at the time of his arrest. He had also worked for the John Shields Detective Bureau aboard Navy-leased oil tankers, for the William Burns Detective Agency, the Port Protective Agency, Brooklyn, and for the Manzer Detective Service Bureau. Albany, N. Y

He was wearing the Supreme Detective badge illegally, when he entered the Thompson home, for the records show Burke was not employed by that agency at the time.

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OLD TIME court observers expressed amazement at the startling reversal of Burke's earlier conviction.

"With all that evidence," one observer said, "I was certain there would be a quick conviction. There must be some powerful people behind that private dick. It looks like a big fix. That's all I could say."

Burke was slipped out of the back entrance of the court shortly after three p. m., where he was picked up by a secret detective agency operative and hurried away in an automobile.

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'TOO GOOD TO GET SHOT AT THE BIG BOYS'



MIDDLEWEIGHT BERT LYTELL, shown dropping Vern Lester in another recent winning effort in the midwest, can't get a big-money shot in New York. Lytell has been the victim of a scandalous dodge for three years now, with most managers of the topflight middles refusing to risk having their boys spoiled by Bert.

West Coast Touts 2 Future All-Americans

Two of the greatest young football players in western gridiron history will be competing on Pacific Coast conference teams next fall—it says here from San Francisco. Remember these names: Donald Allen Heinrich, University of Washington; and William McColl, Stanford University.

Rookies that bloom in the spring often fade in the fall, but on the strength of these boys' freshman showings, coaches Howie Odell and Marchie Schwartz are figuratively holding their collective breaths. Because these two youngsters are being groomed to lead the Huskies and the Indians out of the wilderness of the PCC second division.

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LET'S START OFF with McColl. Already this lad, who is only 18 years old, is building up a sort of Pudge Hefflefinger reputation. A graduate of a San Diego High School, McColl is a straight-A student at Stanford, majoring in medicine.

At Stanford, he competes only in footfall and boxing. He is six feet, four inches tall, weighs 215 pounds, plays end—and moves around like a flash, according to freshman coach Chuck Taylor, himself a former Stanford All-American, McColl has the makings of "an outstanding player." He is so fast that he gets behind the defensive secondary; and he is so tall and has such a long reach that the Stanford passer just tosses the ball high in the air and he grabs it above the opposing player's hands. Being a basketball and baseball star, he can make circus catches look easy.

Against the arch-rival California team, McColl snagged two 40-yard passes from between the defense to help win the game for undefeated Stanford frosh. On top of his offensive abilities at end, McColl handles the kick-off duties, booting the ball over the end one mostly; and just to change the monotony, once tried and successfully completed a field goal, so much for the Indian wonder boy.

★

NOW FOR THE LAD named Heinrich:

"He looks so good," says Odell, "that I'm just keeping my fingers crossed."

Up in Seattle, some fans believe that what made Odell recover his health was the prospect of coaching Heinrich during the coming season.

A backfield passing ace, Heinrich has astounded all those who have seen him. "He looks and acts like Johnny Lujack of Notre Dame," says Lon Stiner of Oregon State. He is a shade under six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds.

"He is one of those rare passing wizards," says Odell, "who doesn't flinch when the opposing line breaks through to tackle him. I've seen him stand with one hand on an opposing tackler's face and still complete a pass."

He has been sensational as a freshman. Stiner rings his praises after seeing what he did to a previously unbeaten Oregon State freshman team.

"All he did was complete 20 out of 25 passes and beat us by four touchdowns," moans Stiner.

Against Washington State, he was even better. Babe Hollingbery, former Washington State coach, saw the game. "He threw 25 passes against us, and completed 21," said Babe, "looks just like another Lujack."

Illinois Comes Up With Whiz Kid

CHICAGO. — An apple-cheeked kid who plays his best when the chips are down, Bill Erickson of Illinois, may be the player to lead the fighting Illini to their first Big Nine basketball title since the famed "Whiz Kids."

Erickson, a 20-year-old platinum blonde junior form Rockford, was a regular last season and totaled 147 points, hitting 32 percent of his attempts for field goals. But he was overshadowed by Dwight Eddleman, Jack Burmaster and a few more veterans of Illinois cage wars.

This year, still competing against the great Eddleman for notoriety, Erickson is more than holding his own. In the Illini's three Big Nine wins which left them at the top of the league race, he's been a spark and a star in every contest.

"Erickson is without doubt our most improved player," coach Harry Combes announced after his club had opened the Western Conference season with a 62 to 50 win over Wisconsin. The big blonde, 6 feet 1 inch tall, threw in 17 points that night to lead his teammates in scoring.

"I don't think there's a player in the Conference who has a better fake or one who can work in for good shots with any more ability than Erickson has shown," said athletic director Doug Mills, who coached Illinois basketball until two years ago and who directed the "Whiz Kids."

Over Illinois' dozen games for the season Erickson has netted 138 points, 20 less than Eddleman, and his percentage of accuracy on field goal attempts has been an astronomical .400.

Erickson's importance to the Illini is not solely on his scoring. He features blinding speed and is a clever ball handler and feeder. A "pepperpot" player, adept at stealing the ball, he's a key man in setting up plays.

Basketball success is nothing new to Erickson. He led Eastern High Schol to fourth place in the 1946 State tournament

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

VIDEO AND THE FIGHTS

OH IT'S SO SAD. Fight promoters are having a real cry concerning television. The small clubs are playing to empty houses, and the great big Garden is having a tough time making both balconies meet. Even with a good card.

Does your heart bleed for them? I'm sure. 20th Century Sporting Club deserves the sympathy of compassionate fight fans. So do the other promotional outfits throughout the country. But let's confine these few tearful remarks to 20th, because it is the Mr. Big of boxing promotions, and the Garden is the never-never land for all aspiring fighters.

So let's see now. 20th Century and the Garden share in the profits derived from all fight promotions at the House on 49th Street. The wartime profits were, shall we say—staggering? If memory serves me, it was a rare Friday night indeed when Garden ringside went for less than $15 for the cheapest kind of attraction. I refer to the hundred and one times such immortal fisticuffers as Johnny Greco, Lee Savold and Bobby Ruffin fought the main events. The top tariff for ringside is mentioned here not out of any noble concern for the pocketbooks of the mink-and-sable set who manage to fill the ringside pews very nicely regardless of the tariff. But the top price is important only because it's the delineator by which promoters scale down into the cheaper seat brackets. A $15 top makes it possible to sell a cheap balcony seat for five bucks.

•

NOW I DON'T want anyone to get the idea that all the wartime fights at the Garden were dogs. That would be sheer nonsense. Guys just coming up and riding into their peaks, guys like Beau Jack, Rocky Graziano, Ike Williams, and Jimmy Bivins headlined a lot of 20th Century's promotions. Which, of course, made the high price of a seat even more of a crime to the public—because in order to see any of the truly top fighters (there was no television then) a fight fan had to pay through the nose for the privilege.

Beau Jack alone, in 23 main events at the Garden, drew $1,500,000 into the till! The Grazianos and Mauriellos always fought before capacity crowds. Fighters of considerably less talent and appeal did almost as well for Make Jacobs. The Garden and 20th milked the war boom for everything it was worth and never once considered holding the line reasonably down on ducats. I recall standing room space selling for $5 at some of the fights—and what better indication would you want of the killing made by the money-bags running boxing in New York!

•

THE POST-WAR BITE

NOW LET'S LEAVE the bonanza era and come into the post-war period. The high cost of living spirals ever higher. What little savings people managed to sock away during the war (bonds, etc.) go through the drain. Growing unemployment and part-time work puts in its cyclical appearance. None of this, of course, changes the desire of fans to attend sporting events.

Understanding the fierce grip sports has upon the affections of the people, the promoters keep their prices right up there . . . and in many cases some raise the bite, claiming increased costs. And isn't it amazing how these "increased costs" for the promoters never allow for the higher cost of living thrust not only on the fans—but the athletes. The mogul who raises his prices in one breath will in the other still fight tooth and nail against the salary demands of an athlete who argues that a dollar isn't a dollar anymore.

Enter the element of television. Suppose we still confine our comment to the fight scene, because by and large that's were videoizing has been most successful. Fight fans see no reason to pay the high bite of a ticket, when for the price of a 10-cents beer in the local pub he can keep his whistle wet and have a ringside view of the brawl.

•

NOW I DON'T doubt that the true-blue fight fan would still prefer being at the small fight club or the Garden to take in the fights. One thing video can't capture is the unique thrill of being at the ballpark or the fight arena with thousands of other fans and seeing competition in the flesh with all its attendant atmosphere, etc. But not at the expense of an unreasonably high-priced ticket, and not at the expense of a quart of milk and pound of butter, just two items which now cost him twice as much they did even during the war.

So the fights go on before half-empty houses. The promoters scream about television cutting into their profits and, in classic fashion, try to halt this technological advance which "threatens" to make entertainment just a little easier for the average working family. The smaller clubs are already beginning to cut out the televising of its fights. They're out to get the fans back, not through the medium of lower prices, but by robbing them of television.

Twenty Century and Madison Square Garden haven't come around to that yet. They scream bloody murder about the fickleness of the sports public, but fail to mention above a whisper that sponsors provide Mike Jacobs and the Garden with $400,000 annually from the radio-and-television hookup! Those tremendous promoter-losses become a little less accurate if you take into consideration the fee the Garden gets from each of its video advertisers, be it the razor people for the fights, cigarette and beer for basketball, etc. . . .

Oh yes. One other item. Again about the fights. If the Garden gets some $400,000 for video, and the razor people get a tremendous advertising audience, what do the fighters get? Well, let's see. For last week's main event, the highly heralded international middleweight bout between Steve Belloise and Robert Villemain, each main-eventer got $212 as his end from television!

So let's all have a loud cry for the sports promoters, huh? Down with television! Down with any athlete so bold as to want a fair cut of the profits. Down with everything—but the price of a ticket!

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JANUARY 16, 1949 SECTION 2

A SCOT VISITS RUSSIA

He finds a busy, happy people eager to talk on all subjects

By THOMAS MURRAY

(General Secretary, Scotland-USSR Society)

MOSCOW.

LOOKING East from my window in the Hotel National in Moscow at the foot of Gorky St. as I prepare notes for this article, on my left I see the Lenin Museum and on my right the southwest tower of the Kremlin. A little further, when I look into the Red Square with the Lenin Mausoleum and St. Basil's Cathedral, a seemingly endless queue is passing through the Mausoleum. Numerous parties of sightseers from many parts of the USSR are being shown the sights of this historic place. Moscow is, indeed, a tableau of the life and culture of the whole vast Soviet Union.

But since I came here a month ago I have traveled far and have seen and learned much to illustrate the fact that what happens in Moscow is paralleled in almost every respect elsewhere in Komsomolsk, in the Urals city of the far northeast and in the regions of sub-tropic conditions of the far south.

You will appreciate my motive in traveling for four nights and four days by train to reach the heart of Siberia at Novosibirsk. There I have seen evidence which refutes the view, still widely held in Britain, that Siberia is unchanged from the times of the Tsars. It appears that I am the first Scotsman if not the first Britisher since the Revolution, when it was the very small town of Novonikolayevsk, to visit the great industrial city situated over 2,000 miles east of Moscow, as far as from Moscow to Edinburgh.

Also with the kind cooperation of VOKS, the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the City Soviet, it has been my privilege to visit renowned Stalingrad and to meet and converse with many of its citizens.

People Dream Of Avoiding War

Stalingrad, the scene of the mightiest struggle between the forces of the first Socialist State and the greatest effort ever likely to be possible by the concentrated forces of decadence and reaction, is certain to assume ever-increasing significance in the annals of history.

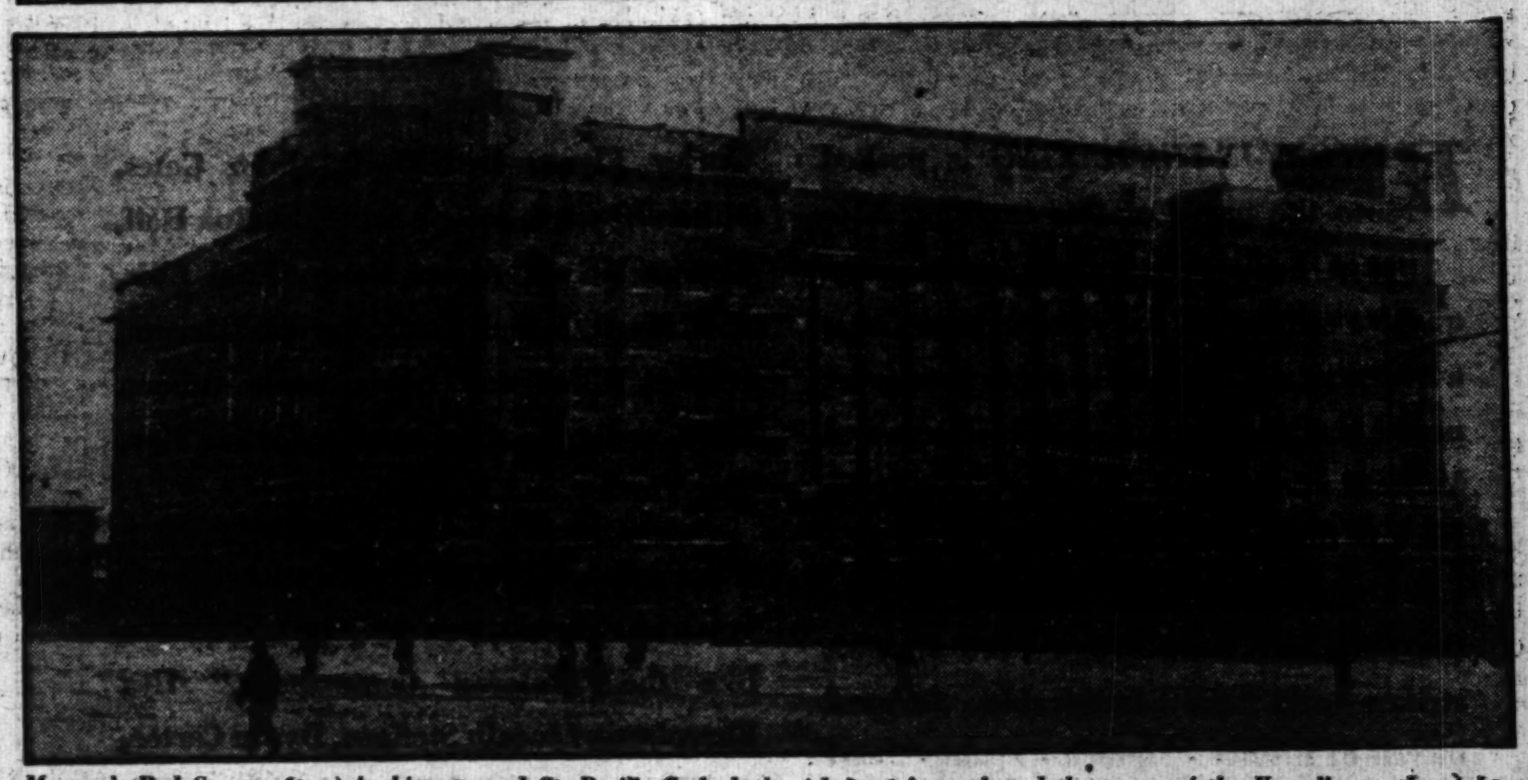
In the course of these travels I have had the great good fortune to meet and talk with very many Soviet citizens, eminent and not so eminent, but all of whom have contributed to strengthen my respect for the humanity, culture and peace-loving sentiments of the Soviet peoples. These have included Mr. V. M. Molotov, Foreign Minister; Mr. V. A. Kuznotsov, Chairman of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions and well known to many in Scotland from his visit last year; Marshal S. M. Budenny, Samuel Marshak, great admirer of Scottish culture and translater of the poems of Burns, among the most popular in the USSR of all foreign poets, and a great many others—teachers, railway workers, coal miners, shipbuilders, engineers.

It is necessary for people to understand fully that the still widely held views that it is not possible to talk freely with Soviet people in the Soviet Union is nothing more than ignorant and often deliberately fostered falsehood. In no single instance where I initiated a conversation did I find the slightest reluctance to talk or to provide signed autographs, despite my being obviously a foreigner.

One note which never varied, running through every conversation, was the desire for long, unbroken peace. Often I was confronted with questions about the reasons for British reluctance to accept

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)





Moscow's Red Square (top) looking toward St. Basil's Cathedral, with Lenin's tomb and the tower of the Kremlin on the right.

"The face of Novosibirsk has changed. . . ." Above is a new apartment building housing some hundred families.

"Prices are steadily falling . . . earnings are improving." A candy store (below) on Moscow's Gorky St. Trade is at uniform prices.



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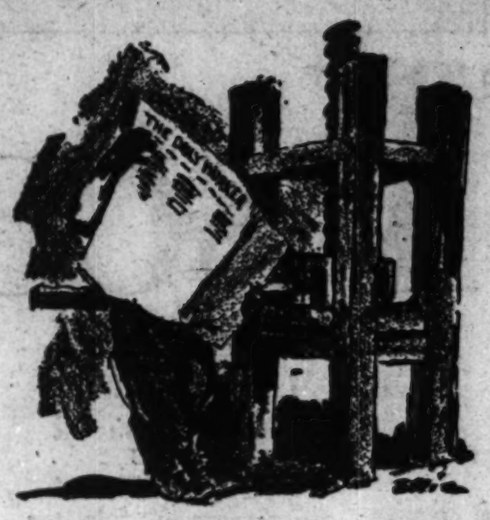
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A FRED ELLIS drawing which appeared in the Daily Worker on January 15, 1924

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The Tiger of the People

"I know," said Chung, "you thought I was dead. Come into the bushes and I will tell you the story."

A Short Story

By Jack Barksdale

OLD FENG pulled gently at the scraggly, white whiskers on his chin, wiped the moisture from his forehead with his hand, sighed, and bent to pick up his baskets of earth again. He was too old to be doing this kind of work and he knew his back would ache for several hours before he could sleep that night. It always ached nowadays when he worked in the fields, but it seemed to him there was an extra hour of aching each day he did heavy work for Huai Kung-lo.

"Curse the tiger!" he grunted as he hoisted the baskets.

In his thoughts, old Feng included many other beings besides the tiger that kept all the peasants terrified. He included first of all the landlord, Huai Kung-lo, from whom he rented five mou of land and to whom he had to forfeit not only half his crops, but to whom he had to give 30 days of free labor each year. He included the younger men, Chen and Yen, whose baskets were already bobbing from their shoulders in the distance ahead. Old Feng's curses at them were half-hearted as were their jibes at him for the weakness of his years. Feng remembered when he, too, was young and strong and when he had made fun of weak, old men. He bore the younger men no malice for he knew that they did not yet understand about age.

But his curse was directed first of all against the tiger, for it was the tiger which now frustrated his plans. For eight years it had been the Eastern Sea Devils. Once, when Feng had been younger and stronger, he had determined to escape from the land of Huai Kung-lo by night and go to Ning Po where his son was cook in a restaurant. The occasion had been the death of Mei Li, Feng's wife and the mother of his son. After the funeral, Feng had planned to slip off into the night and avoid the debt Huai Kung-lo said he owed. But the day before the night he had set for the escape, the Eastern Sea Devils had come into the countryside bringing terror and violence with them. He had decided to wait a little and then, after a few months, he found it was too late.

• • •

THE terror of the Eastern Sea Devils had all been for the peasants and not for Huai Kung-lo. Indeed, before very long it was plain that the Eastern Sea Devils were in league with the landlord. Huai had appeared before the peasants of his land and warned them that if they attempted to evade their responsibilities, the terrible little men in the strange uniforms would punish them. There was evidence that Huai told the truth, for the officers of the Devils often came to the landlord's home to be entertained with wine and dancing girls from Shaoko, the town nearby. Also, when some of the young men had attempted to go north and join the Chinese army, Huai had informed the Devils who had seized young Chung, the son of Kuo Mi, and killed him by beating him with the ends of their rifles.

So Feng had waited and grown older and weaker, but he had still retained some courage and spirit. When the surprising news of the surrender of the Devils came, he had surprised himself with his own eagerness to see the Chinese army punish Huai Kung-lo. His disappointment had been even greater than his eagerness. Instead of punishing Huai, the Chinese army had threatened the peasants, and now the Chinese officers were entertained at Huai's house as the Devils had once been.

"Curse the tiger!" he said aloud again. "Curse the tiger of the landlord!"

• • •

IN spite of his age, old Feng's disgust had almost made him attempt the escape to Ning Po, but this time the tiger stood in the way. The tiger had appeared in the wooded land of Huai and a child had been killed. After that, the tiger was seen again so that no one dared leave the village at night. Some times when the tiger was seen the peasants had called Huai for help and young men had come with guns from the landlord's house, but their hunting had been fearful and stupid, and after awhile the peasants quit calling for them. Instead, they went into their huts and waited for the tiger to go away.

"The tiger is very convenient for Huai," thought old Feng, grunting along the path under his baskets. "I should like to have a tiger to help me."

Suddenly there was a terrible growl almost beside him and the old man stood where he was, trembling. There was another growl and, though Feng could not bring himself to look around, he began talking and his words surprised him so much he wondered if some spirit had put them in his mouth.

"All right, old turtle's egg," his mouth said, "Here I am and I will not run. If you want me, take me, but there is not much meat on me. There is more on Huai Kung-lo."

A voice answered, "Don't be afraid, Lao Feng. I only came to do you a favor. Just pretend you are frightened and throw your baskets down. Lie down if you like and rest in the grass and no one will blame you. You can tell everyone about the tiger and even show his tracks."

• • •

NOW old Feng looked quickly for it seemed that the voice came from the tiger. Certainly he had never seen a tiger that looked like this one. It squatted in the path on its hind legs and its forepaws were folded almost like the arms of a man, but its face was dead and expressionless. Old Feng had almost decided it was some kind of devil and no real tiger at all when it spoke directly to him.

"I know," said the tiger. "I should not have done it. I shouldn't have said anything. Before now I only growled and the people ran before me, but I was always lonesome and when you spoke, I could not help talking to you."

Feng was sure now this was not a real tiger but some very evil spirit. He felt only mildly surprised to discover that he, Feng, had almost no fear. Maybe it was because of the atmosphere of supernatural about the whole incident. Maybe it was merely the old peasant's age. At any rate, his voice was calm as he spoke.

"How could you know my name?" he asked.

The tiger still squatted, but waved a paw and answered, "Oh, I have heard you talking with your friends, Chang and Yen, many times. I know a great deal about you. I know of your dead wife, who must have been a very good woman, and of your son who is a cook in Ning Po."

It was not fright, but astonishment that made Feng open his mouth and exhale noisily, but the tiger went on talking.

"I have lain for hours at a time in a clump of grass listening to your talk. You have no idea how lonesome it is to be a tiger. I have been grateful for the talk and often I have wondered how I could help you. Today was the first time it occurred to me that it might and frighten you so you would not have really be a favor to you if I were to leap out and frighten you so you would not have to work anymore this afternoon. I would not have done it had you been working your own land, but I knew you were working for Huai Kung-lo—his mother's!"

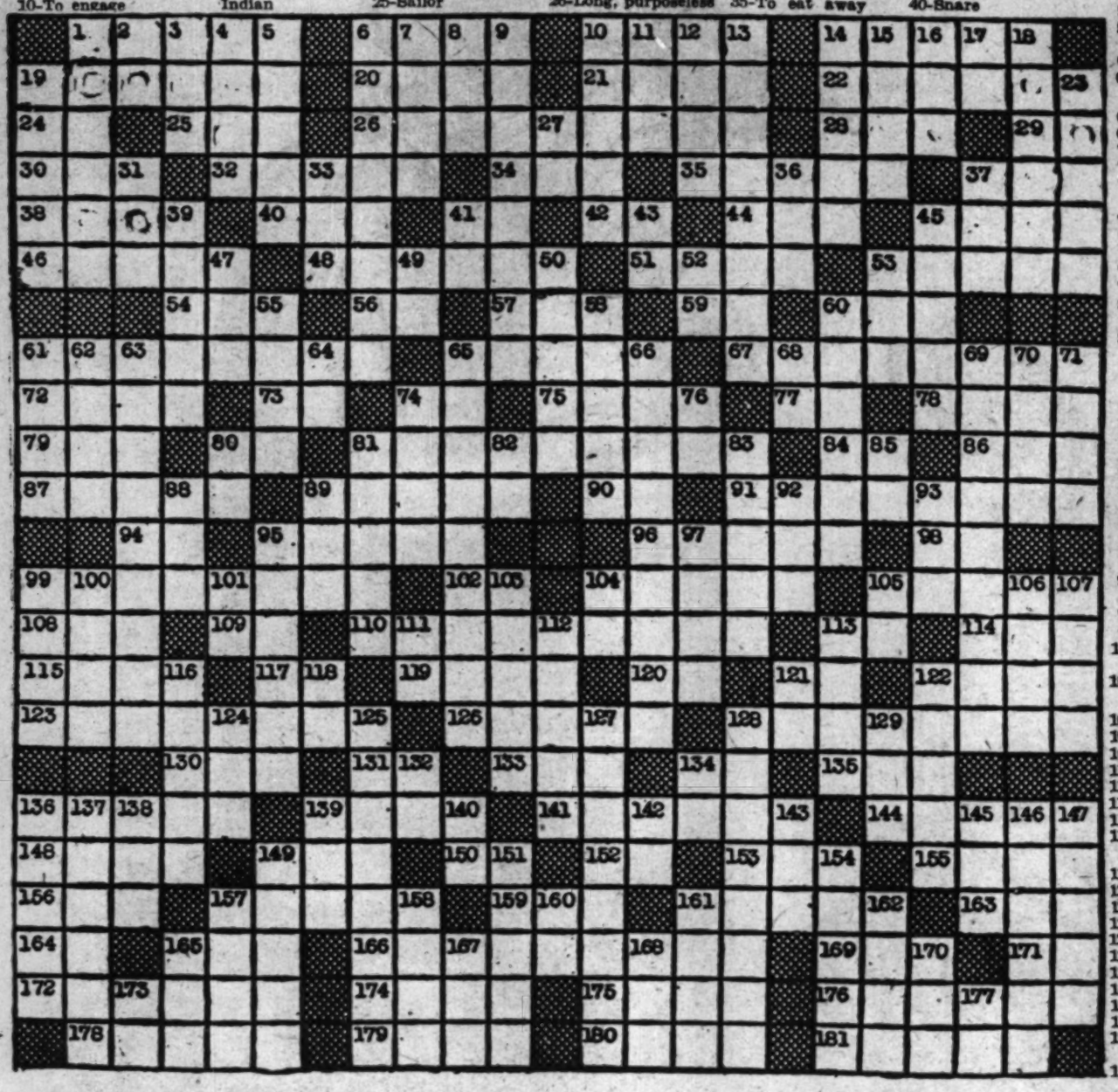
Old Feng was startled to hear the tiger, which he had mentally identified with the landlord, refer to Huai in terms of such disrespect.

"He is a powerful man," said Feng simply.

"Of course," answered the tiger bitterly, "and he would befoul his sister if he had the chance. He is the cause of all my trouble."

(Continued on Magazine Page 4)

The Worker Crossword Puzzle



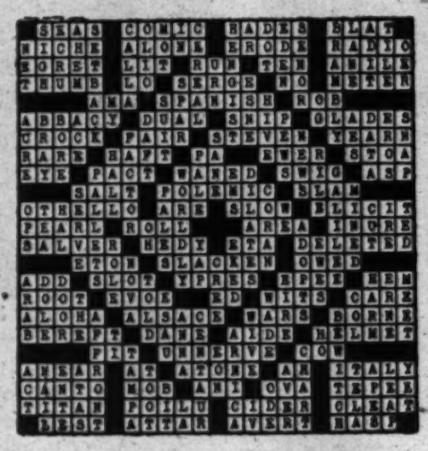
HORIZONTAL

1-Explosion
6-Condiment
10-To engage
14-Luster
19-To make white
20-Algonquian Indian
21-Norse deity
22-European oriole
24-Chinese measure
25-Sailor story
28-Hail (Latin)
29-Note of scale
30-To urge
32-Asiatic country
34-Cushion
35-To eat away
37-Monk's title
38-Fish of the herring family
40-Snare
42-Italian river
43-Man's nickname
44-To confront
47-Statesman
48-Swagger
49-In a boat
51-Spoonful
52-In a fleshy way
54-Extinct bird
58-See!
57-Constellation "and"
60-Female swine
61-Shoshonean Indian
65-Winged
67-Representative
72-War god
76-Butterfly
74-Symbol for illinium
76-Girl's name
77-Symbol for iridium
78-Dirk
79-Sped
80-Hypothetic force
81-Horseracing stakes at Pimlico, Maryland
84-Whether
86-English river
87-Senior
89-Substitute
90-Printer's measure
91-Birds allied to the finches
94-Chopping tool
95-California rockfish
98-To turn inside out
98-Babylonian deity
99-To steep
102-Symbol for sodium
104-To move stealthily
105-To scatter
106-Silkworm
109-Pronoun
110-Devoted
113-Pronoun
114-Yellow bugle
115-Mother of Apollo
117-Comparative suffix
119-Prefix: half
120-Land measure
121-Sloth
122-Wife of Geraint
123-Dawn
126-Royal
128-To lag behind
130-Vast age
131-Not any
133-Tribe of Israel
134-Old Testament (abbr.)
135-Organ of hearing
136-Four-footed animal
139-Pair
141-Rodent
144-To pardon
146-Rapid current
149-Pouch
150-King of Bashan
152-101
153-Negative
155-Musical sound
156-Peer Gynt's mother
157-Eating utensils
158-The self
161-Greek assembly
163-Room in a harem
164-Two
165-To steal from
166-French physicist
169-Turkish title
171-Exists
172-Wish
174-Small carrying case
175-Agent
176-King of Denmark and England
178-____ Williams, colonist
179-Small shelter
180-Charitable gift
181-Slang; worthless stuff

VERTICAL

1-Withered state
2-Note of scale
3-Emmet
4-To scrutinize
5-Hurled
6-To gather together hastily
7-Seed covering
8-Limb
9-Secular
10-Swarm
11-Artificial language
12-To annoy
13-To enfeeble
14-Open space in a wood
15-Tennis score
16-Metalliferous rock
17-Italian for "yes"
18-Reddish-brown
19-To consecrate
23-Lachrymose
27-Cinderlike lava
31-Pikelike fish
33-Audible
33-Edible seed
36-To lubricate
37-Nourished
39-Author of "Camille"
41-Colloquial: father
43-Prefix: down
45-Chess pieces
47-Weight
49-Hawaiian bird
50-Imbibed
52-Note of scale
53-Shout of disapproval
55-Sour
58-To make amends
60-Short race
61-Head
62-Spoken
63-Deceit
64-Stop!
65-Son of Philip of Macedon
66-Pertaining to first principles
68-Eleven
69-Exhibiting fondness
70-Poetic: at no time
71-Golfer's mounds
74-To press
76-While
80-Conjunction
81-Raised with a lever
82-Cry of sorrow
83-Place
85-Note of scale
88-English river
89-Favorite
92-Noah's boat
93-To become
95-Kind of mahogany (var.)
97-To change direction
99-Pinochile term
100-Plane surface
101-Japanese measure
103-Intended
104-Symbol for samarium
105-Compass point
106-Wicked
107-To progress with difficulty
111-What?
112-Small roll of tobacco
113-Mud
116-Corpulent
118-Sun god
121-By
122-Heron
124-To decay
125-Joints of the finger
127-Snake of the boa family
128-Retorts that wound
129-Swiss river
132-Bone
134-Siberian river
136-Plaited trimming
137-Less difficult
138-High card
139-Glass container
140-Toward
142-Prefix: two
143-Likewise
145-Cow's cry
146-To compose
147-To annoy
149-Serious
151-Frozen
154-Region
157-Golfer's cry
158-Son of Adam
160-Cracker State (abbr.)
161-Sound to attract attention
162-Bacteriologist's culture
165-Outfit
167-Hint
168-Mountain pass
170-Tropical blackbird
173-Thus
177-Above

(Last week's solution)



The Tiger of the People

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

FENG was turning that answer around in his mind when the tiger suddenly said, "Can I trust you, old Feng? I have never really hurt anyone and I try to do small favors for the people when I can —just as today."

"There was a child," said Feng.

The tiger answered eagerly, "Yes and the child died of an accident. It fell and its head was crushed and its body cut, but only some soldiers saw—some soldiers and Huai. He was the one who told everyone a tiger had killed the child. It was then my trouble began. Oh, my mother's! I'm going to trust you anyway. This head is too hot."

To old Feng's complete bewilderment, the tiger raised its forepaws and began pulling at its head. Sure enough, the head came off, but underneath was the perspiring face of young Chung, whom everyone thought the Eastern Sea Devils had killed."

"But how—what?" stammered the old man.

"I know," said Chung, "you thought I was dead. Come into the bushes and I will tell you the story. Someone may see me if we stay here and then Huai will take the rest of my life."

• • •

FENG was a little disappointed to find that the tiger was really Chung, a live man, and not the ghost of some unhappy, departed soul, but the story he heard was almost as incredible as anything a ghost might have told him. Chung had not been killed by the Devils, but only badly beaten, stunned, and then forced to labor for the Devils throughout the war. Then, when he came home after the surrender, Huai saw him before he got to the village and forced him to assume the tiger role. If he refused, Huai said he would be tried as a traitor who had helped the Devils against his own people. Chung understood that the landlord was using him, But Chung was afraid of Huai's vengeance in court. When he had heard all the story, old Feng spoke.

"One thing is certain," he said. "You must come in and meet the people now and tell them the truth. They will not be angry and they will not give you away to Huai. Why should any of us do any favors for that leaving of a prostitute? And against one of our own people? Do you not know he is going to increase rentals next year?"

"The people will be angry with me," said Chung nervously. "They may kill me."

There was much argument with Chung, but at last he agreed and when dark had fallen, the two walked in stealthily to the village with Chung still wearing the tiger-skin and carrying the head under one arm while he carried old Feng's baskets under the other. The old man felt a tingle of anticipation at the excitement his entrance with Chung would make among the peasants.

BUT AGAIN he was disappointed. There was already excitement and a meeting of all the people before the House of Yen. A man was speaking to the people and he held their attention so closely that no one noticed Chung's tiger-skin as the two approached the outer edge of the crowd. Feng saw that the speaker was a cousin of Yen who had gone to the north to fight the Devils several years before. Now he looked huskier and he was speaking with great feeling.

"This land is yours," he said. "You have worked on it for many years and you have earned it. You and only you have made it produce food that fattened the belly of Huai Kung-lo. Yet you are ragged and your bellies are empty."

The talk excited old Feng so much that he almost forgot about Chung beside him.

"Those who till the land must own it!" said the speaker. "We will help you take this land, but we can only help. You must furnish the strength and the courage. We can help you with our experience and the experience of many like you."

"We have no guns," shouted a man from the crowd. "Only the soldiers of Huai Kung-lo have guns."

"So you must take their guns," answered the speaker promptly. "We will show you how to do that. We took them from the Eastern Sea Devils who fight a hundred times more bitterly than the soldiers of Huai."

Feng asked the man beside him what Yen's cousin meant by "we."

"Kungchangtang," said the man without looking at Feng. "Communist New 4th Army."

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FENG said the new word, "Kungchangtang," again and again. He liked the sound of it and he liked the things the young man said. Never had he liked spoken words so much. Then he remembered about Chung and shouted loudly for attention. Everyone looked toward him and in another moment Chung was before the people in his tigerskin. He looked a little embarrassed at first, but the cousin of Yen welcomed him and Chung finally found his tongue and told his story very well. Excitement and anger in the people were so strong at first that they shouted and surged toward him, but the young cousin of Yen stepped forward and spoke again.

"Chung has been foolish," he said, "but not so foolish as you. He has been the tiger of the landlord, but he has honestly admitted his mistake. There was only one of him, yet you are many and you might have exposed him and the landlord long ago if you had worked together. It is the first lesson. The landlord can have few tigers, but you can all be tigers and you are many."

It was very late when the meeting ended and Feng went to his hut. He felt an eagerness and an excitement he had never known before. He was old, but not so old that he could not make a new plan. He would never go to his son in Ning Po as a beaten, begging old man. He would hold his head up and go some day as a tiger of the people. He would live long enough. He was determined to do that.

How Women Are Fighting for Peace



DOROTHY SHAYES



The young women in uniform are Greek guerilla fighters, sent as delegates to the Second World Congress of Women in Budapest. The capless girl was wounded several times in fighting the monarcho-fascists. The elderly woman in national dress at the right was also a Greek delegate.

An American delegate to the Second Women's World Congress reports on what went on at Budapest. There were gala occasions and exciting visits into the countryside. But the 800 delegates also worked hard—and forged a program of action.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

THE thrill that comes once in a lifetime. The corny old catchphrase took on real meaning as Dorothy Shayes, eyes sparkling, described this scene: Some 800 women, from 56 nations and representing 81,000,000 of their sex throughout the globe, voting unanimously to adopt a Manifesto for the Defense of Peace. Women — mothers, scientists, guerrilla fighters, legislators; women in the flowing saris of India and the unform of the People's Army of Greece—all gathered at the Second Women's International Congress at Budapest from Dec. 1-6.

Dorothy Shayes, an organizer for the United Office and Professional Workers in Chicago for the past six years, was one of the 32 American women chosen to attend the historic congress.

"It was a working congress of women vigorously determined that there shall not be another war," Dorothy Shayes said. "And when, finally, our manifesto was adopted, one group of delegates after another arose, in a half-hour's spontaneous demonstration — cheering, singing their national anthems and folksongs."

The congress, sponsored by the Women's International Democratic Federation, was held in the beautiful palace of the Hungarian parlament. The WDIF, which has consultative status at the United Nations, has three main planks in its program: **(1) eradication of the remnants of fascism and the maintenance of world peace; (2) the advance of women into full political, economic and social and legal status; (3) and the full protection of children in health and education plus the realization of their individual talents and abilities.**

Days Crammed With Experiences

It was for the implementation of this program that the Second World Congress of Women gathered in Budapest just a few weeks ago.

The Chicago union organizer explained that she was one of the first of the American delegates to return.

Deeply regretful that bad weather kept her from reaching the Hungarian capital for some of the Congress, Dorothy Shayes nevertheless crammed in a great deal of experiences.

A typical day's work went something like this, she explained. "The congress was in session from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., with two hours recess for lunch. Reports were heard on the fight for peace, on child welfare, and from a commission sent by the WDIF to Asia and Africa to study the status of women there. After each report, full discussion. Then a committee was designated to draw up the appropriate resolution."

There was keen interest among Hungarians in the women's congress, Dorothy Shayes said. The president of the Eastern European republic and Mattias Rakosi, Communist leader and deputy premier, addressed a meeting of welcome to the delegates. Every day, different groups of Hungarian women, from all over the country, took their seats in the Parliament auditorium to follow the proceedings.

"On the first evening," she said, "there was a tremendous torchlight parade in which 100,000 women from all over Hungary took part. Streets led like spokes into the huge square before the Parliament. And all you could see everywhere was this great sea of torches."

Who were some of the women's leaders the American delegate remembered most vividly?

Memorable Delegations

Well, there was Mme. Eugenie Cotton, of France, a women in her 60's, president of the WDIF, a scientific worker and a veteran of the Nazis' Auschwitz concentration camp. Nina Popova, of the Soviet Union; Mme. Rossi, of Italy; Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couterier, widow of the French Communist editor of Humanite, and re-elected as executive secretary; America's Muriel Draper was on the podium with the aforementioned.

Then there were the young Greek women who marched into the meeting hall guns on their shoulders, uniformed as at the front lines from which they had come. The Chinese delegates, from the Liberated areas and from the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia. The Hungarian and Albanian women who reported on their work in caring for the Greek children victimized by the Athens regime.

"One delegate from Iran," Dorothy Shayes recalled, "told of conditions there as a result of U. S. oil interests taking over. They burned the date palms in Iran, the source of much of the people's sustenance. America sends food to Iran, but the people can't afford to buy. And now, they're starving."

She quoted the unanimously-adopted manifesto which declared:

"American monopolists seek to dominate the world. With the aid of the Marshall Plan, they deprive nations of their sovereignty, turning the people into servants of the American warmakers. The women of the whole world must know that the Marshall Plan is not a European Aid Program, but a plan of economic and political servitude for the people and thus a step towards the preparation of a new war."

But, Dorothy Shayes stressed: "The women from all over the world who came to Budapest make a sharp distinction between the people and the government of the United States." And the manifesto, published in five languages, appeals directly to the women of the U. S., Britain and France:

"You must remember that a country which oppresses another cannot live in freedom. . . . There can be no peace without democracy. Defend the democratic rights which you have won. Demand the abolition of anti-labor laws. Protest against the persecution of progressive organizations and their leaders."

Gala Occasions

By everyone at the congress, Dorothy Shayes declared, regardless of their political affiliations, the Soviet Union was looked upon as the leading force for world peace.

Among extra-curricular activities for the delegates, she cited a reception for the Americans by the wife of the U. S. Minister at the Embassy. There were visits to the ballet, opera, concerts.

But most exciting were the visits arranged by the Hungarian women's organization, to towns and villages throughout the country, at which delegates from the various countries spoke to the assembled women on the historic congress.

Gala occasions were made of these meetings, Dorothy Shayes said. She described the overwhelming kindness of the Hungarian women, who loaded their visitors with every conceivable kind of gift, "including suckling pigs."

The American delegates had brought with them gifts of clothing for the people of the Free Greece as well as 50,000 francs for the children of striking French miners.

On Jan. 28, the Congress of American Women, the U. S. affiliate of WDIF, will welcome all the American delegates back home with a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin. Thereafter, the delegates will report on the congress to women's meetings throughout the world.

These reports, Dorothy Shayes stressed, will tell American women what their sisters the world over feel most deeply—that just as America is the key to the future of world civilization, so must the women of America build their own powerful movement for peace and progress.



Poster of the Women's Congress

South Africa's First Communist M.P.





SAM KAHN

CAPE TOWN, South Africa

VOTERS in Cape Town made history when they sent City Councillor Sam Kahn to Parliament as one of the three white representatives permitted the natives in the House of Assembly. This is the first time a Communist has been elected to Parliament in South Africa.

The Communist candidate, with 3,780 votes, gave a crushing defeat to his two opponents, D. M. Buchanan, who got 754 votes, and A. P. van der Merwe, who got 194 votes.

Negro natives of the Union of South Africa, although permitted seven non-Native representatives in the Parliament (three elected to each house and one appointed by the Cabinet), are virtually disfranchised. In several restricted areas, a limited franchise is granted on the basis of property ownership. But this is so slight that votes cast by Bantus are a negligible factor in any election.

Moreover, the pro-fascist government of Malan has announced its intention of depriving the native population of even its seven white representatives.

Voters outside the polling booth in Cape Town are shown (left) at the polling tables for Kahn.

A Negro Finds Happiness in Prague

New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, to whom this letter was written, has given us permission to reprint it.—THE EDITORS.

Letter of former New Yorker describes life and work among the Czechoslovaks. Says arrest and trial of "The Twelve" couldn't happen there.

Hello Ben:

The last time you heard from me I was polishing the benches in the palace, witnessing the election of a great man (Klement Gottwald) to the Presidency. Many things have happened since then. Both in Czechoslovakia and in America, too. I read with disgust, the arrest of you, Foster, Dennis and the other comrades. You know, Ben, everyone in Prague read the news with disgust. Brother that couldn't happen here and I'm certain the day will come when it won't happen in America.

I hate to always talk about myself but, you know how it is when a guy is happy, he likes to blow off and I'm no exception. I'm working in the largest machine factory in Prague as a mechanic. In our factory everything is made, except babies.

Of course, our factory as well as all industry, banks, insurance companies—in fact, every enterprise employing five or more people is nationalized. So I'm really working for myself, so to speak.

The day the chairman signed my final papers for employment he rubbed his hands over his chin and said very seriously. "Production in our factory will drop about 10 points due to the fact that we have an American Negro in our midst, and every worker will stop his work long enough to get a good look and possibly to speak with our new employee. It will be the first time that many of our people have seen a Negro in the flesh."

The factory chairman was right. As I walked through the factory the next morning to my work department you would have thought it was a dress parade. About six thousand eyes were on me. I could hear voices whispering—"Videt, Videt, chernok a velmi heshy!" ("Look, look a Negro, isn't he handsome!")

You know the only person in the world that ever said I was handsome was Ma, and Mamas always think their boys are handsome, even if no one else does.

Our factory with the aid of the Union and the Action Committee has a number of hotels and apartment houses exclusively for its employees. My foreman signed an order for a room for me at one of the factory hotels. I was given a room in a former fashionable hotel about 20 miles out of Prague in a town called Klanovitsa.

Klanovitsa is to Prague what Long Island is to New York City. Very ritzy, but not too ritzy for industrial workers. We, industrial workers, pay about 8 percent of our monthly salary for rooms. Klanovitsa is a resort town where before the advent and victory of the people's revolution, a worker was lucky if he were permitted to sweep the streets, let alone live there. But it is different now, thanks to the Communist Party and the trade unions.

Every worker in heavy industry receives double ration food tickets. So to be a worker in Czechoslovakia makes one part of the ruling class, and in my opinion that's just what a worker should be.

When you hear this, you probably will say that I have bankers' hours because I finish my day's work at two o'clock in the afternoon. But they aren't banker's hours. Our work day begins at six o'clock in the morning and ends at two in the afternoon. We have a fifteen minute lunch period, of which no reduction is made in our pay.

The factory has its own restarant. From nine-thirty until nine forty-five we have a hot bowl of soup which is chuck full of potatoes, vegetables and meat. We have dinner at two in the afternoon at the end of the work day. And let me tell you, it is a dinner—soup, meat, vegetables, potatoes, salad and cake. We pay 40 crowns a week for our meals, which would cost about 175 crowns in a good restaurant in Prague.

Our factory, as well as all factories, has a very large amount of women workers. They work on drill presses, milling machines, stamping machines and even operate cranes. They receive the same salary as men. There are special committees of women to look out after their needs and welfare.

Also, I believe that half the employes of the plant are young workers between seventeen and twenty-six years old. And these young workers certainly have vim, vigor and vitality. They produce like nobody's business. There are also special youth committees to look after their welfare.

All this heaven is behind the so-called "iron curtain" I wish it were possible to cut off a little of this so-called "iron curtain" and send it to you. You could plant it in Dixie where it would possibly blossom forth in an economic and political freedom-harvest for the millions of poor whites who are also ground down into the earth by the southern plantation and mill owners who take their orders from the main office on Wall Street.

In closing Ben, I just want to say that the people in Eastern Europe—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Roumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia—are certainly not hungry. As a matter of fact I have yet to see or meet a person who begs for food or alms. Children in Czechoslovakia don't shine shoes or sell papers to augment the family income. As a matter of fact the only persons who shine shoes and sell papers are elderly persons and their profession is quite dignified.

Well, Ben, take it easy. See you later. My mailing address for anyone who wants it is:

JAMES MILLER ROBINSON
c-o Cedok
Prikopy 14
Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.

Witchhunt Victims: 1798 and 1948

The case of Thomas Cooper, 150 years ago, bears many parallels to the case of "The Twelve." The Party (Federalists) and President (John Adams) of the witchhunters were ousted in the next election, with the new party of Thomas Jefferson coming to the fore.

By PETER STONE

TODAY "12" Communist leaders stand on trial for their belief in Marxism and their consistent fight against American imperialism. Just 150 years ago, in 1798, there was a similar trial of "ten," who had been indicted for their violation of the Alien and Sedition Acts. These laws were passed under the sponsorship of the reactionary Adams administration and were aimed at silencing opposition to the Federalist anti-French policies.

The President was given authority to expel or imprison alien enemies as the public safety might require. (This was for suppressing the activities of French agents and Irish sympathizers who shared their antipathy toward England). A further act prescribed fine and imprisonment for persons who combined to oppose any measure of government, to impede the operation of any law, or to intimidate any officer of the United States in the discharge of his duty; it penalized everyone who uttered or published false, scandalous and malicious sentiments tending to bring the government of the United States or its officers into disrepute or to excite the hatred of the people.

One of the "ten" was Thomas Cooper, of whom Jefferson wrote, "the man who is acknowledged by every enlightened man who knows him to be the greatest man in America in the powers of mind and in acquired information, and that without single exception." Cooper was one of the greatest popularizers of science in America. He was the best friend of Joseph Priestly (discoverer of oxygen), and on intimate terms with the works of world science in geology, botany, medicine and chemistry. In England he had established a chemical bleaching plant and contributed greatly to the development of natural sciences.

Began Fight In Youth

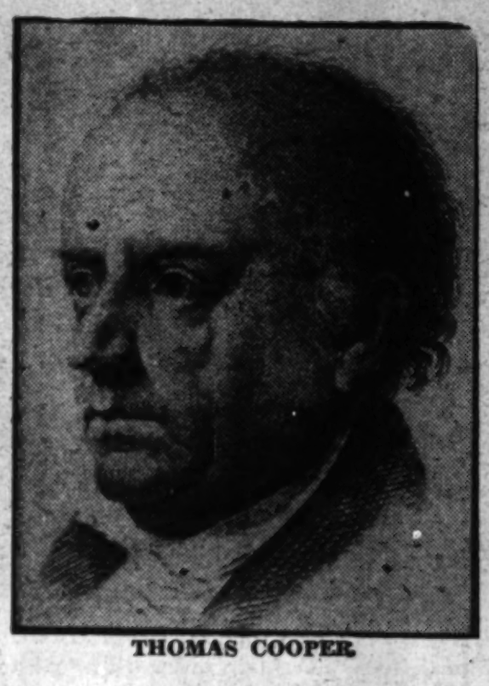
Adams had good reason to fear this refugee scientist who had left England because of its political and religious intolerance. His Federalist cronies knew that Cooper had been the devoted friend of the French revolutionists. They wanted to eliminate this man who had refused to bend to authority in England. Adams wanted to silence the logic of the scientist who was doing so much damage to the reactionary policies of his government.

The tories tried to frighten him with threats. But the Tom Clarks of 1798 did not scare the scientist. When he had faced similar enemies in England, Cooper said:

"In the fashionable system of political botany, the constitution (British) is a sensitive plant, shrinking from the slightest breath of enquiry, and therefore strongly fenced round from too close an inspection, with the thorns and briars of the law; while the attorney general, like the angel of punishment at the gates of paradise, guards the entrance into this holy ground, and brandishes an ex officio information to strike terror into the heart of each bold intruder. We are required to take upon trust the mysteries of this far-famed constitution . . . we are taught to know that in politics as in religion, where reason ends, faith begins . . ."

Cooper's fight against tyranny began at an early age in Manchester, England, where he was the leading spirit for the reform of the parliament. He fought for and organized committees to help the French revolutionists and thus came into conflict with Edmund Burke, the 18th century Churchill. The latter accused Cooper of "kissing the bloody cheek of Marat" . . . and "fraternising with French regicides."

The scientist launched a broadside at Burke's invective which was an indictment of all privileged classes. He pointed out that such people, **"sickened at the thought of perpetual peace and fraternal union between rival nations . . . that they regarded the people as only fit for the goad, the whip and the spur; for labor without intermission in peace; for slaughter without commiseration in war . . . and who blaspheming against human nature itself, impiously terms the great mass of mankind, the swinish multitude!"**



THOMAS COOPER



One of his speeches opposing war with France won strong popular approval and the London Constitution Society published one hundred thousand copies of the pamphlet for public distribution.

He came to this country in 1793 and wrote an excellent book, "Some Information Respecting America," for future immigrants. It was in this work that Cooper wrote the phrase **"government of the people and for the people,"** later made famous by Lincoln. His scientific interest noted the planetarium of David Rittenhouse and the contributions made by Franklin in electricity; the steam engine of Fitch, the machinery for cutting nails out of rolled iron and the new Anderson threshing machine.

The Stain On His Record

Cooper also warned future travellers to America **"to take care that the captain has a filtering stone (for purifying water) and should your water smell offensive, add powder of charcoal . . . if there is no filtering stone the water may be cleared by adding a solution of alum . . . also take care to provide yourself with lemons and apples or any other fruit that will help sickness."**

There was no separation of science and society in the mind of Cooper. He felt that it was the proper function of scientific organizations to work for the improvement of their particular science, and in the same way he reasoned that there should be "societies instituted for the promotion of political knowledge" for the improvement of the common man. He plunged into the political and scientific life of America as soon as he arrived and became an ardent Jeffersonian.

Cooper was soon teaching the chemistry of soap and glass manufacture; as well as the fermentation processes that occur in the manufacture of cheese and wine. He was instrumental in bringing the new chemistry of Lavosier to this country. He revised the practical and theoretical chemistry textbooks in accordance with the new experimental work of Davy, Black and Cavendish. Philadelphia gas lighting replaced the oil street lamps when he lectured on the safer and better system of illumination. The journal of the American Philosophical Society contains many papers by Cooper on iron ore, the properties of arsenic and platinum. Credit is also given the scientist for his excellent contributions to medical jurisprudence and his lectures linking the natural sciences with other cultural studies.

There is, however, a big, deep stain on the career of this remarkable scientist. In England he had been the leading fighter against slavery **"that infamous and impolitic traffic."** He initiated a parliamentary petition which called for an investigation of the practice of the slave trade. Cooper demanded that Negroes be regarded as men, not brutes.

However, in the twilight of his life he succumbed to the ideologists of slavery in America. Cooper had been kicked around a great deal by the forces of reaction. He spent six months in jail because he defied the Alien and Sedition Acts. The scientist was thrown out of his university job because of his radical views on religion. He couldn't get a job in Jefferson's University of Virginia for the same reason and his friends managed to get him an appointment as a professor of chemistry ot the University of South Carolina.

It was in this southern atmosphere that the man who had fought tyranny all his life was won over by the blandishments of southern aristocracy. When Jefferson died, Cooper renounced the philosophy that all men are created equal, and proposed instead the ideological rubbish of extreme states rights and Negro inferiority. One biographer says that "he established himself in the favor of the ruling class in the state as he did in no other place where he lived." His daughter notes that "he adopted the feelings, and prejudices" of the southland. Cooper went against everything he had stood for and even owned slaves.

It is difficult to understand how so great a figure was able to cast aside his lifetime views. But it must be remembered that Cooper felt that he had been insufficiently rewarded by the victorious Jeffersonians. His biographer Malone writes, "the end of the Pennsylvania period of his life found him thwarted and dissatisfied, suspicious of democracy as he had formerly been suspicious of aristocracy, convinced that his unusual talents were insufficiently appreciated."

But such capitulation was not enough for certain clerics. They insisted that Cooper had to resign from his job as President of the University of South Carolina because he was such a confirmed materialist.

Views On Distribution of Wealth

During the hey-day of his political fighting Cooper had been the intimate of William MacIure, "the father of American geology." This free-thinking social reformer with communist leanings had implanted all the new ideas on the formation of the earth into Cooper. The scientist was acquainted with the views of Hutton and Lyell about the evolutionary processes that shaped the earth. He taught his students that the biblical version of the earth's creation was not found in fact and said, "I hold that the old as well as the new testaments were by no means meant as infallible guides in mineralogy and geology."

Cooper attacked the notion of scientists that there was a supreme being. He translated Broussais' book on "Irritation and Insanity," because he was convinced of the material nature of insanity. The scientist also added two of his own essays on materialism to this work. It was his great interest in this subject which led to the formation of an asylum for the insane in South Carolina.

All this was too much for the powerful clergy and Cooper was forced out of the presidency of the college, although allowed to teach chemistry. In his last years he wrote a book on political economy, which summarized the views of many advanced thinkers. He felt that it would be desirable if it can be accomplished, so to regulate the ultimate distribution of consumable produce, that every creature in society, should have a full and reasonable share of the necesities and comforts of life, who contributes his full and reasonable share of industry to earn them."

He summed up his feeling on the distribution of wealth as follows: **"In every country of Europe great capitalists live luxuriously, if not idly, on the wasting labour of the miserable poor. Hitherto, governmental policy has favoured the capitalists by granting them monopolies in various ways . . . in such a distribution of national wealth and earnings, the rich manifestly receive too much; the laboring poor too little . . . may it never become an American system, may it perish and fall here."**

Cooper fought all his life to clear away the seditious charge against his name. He was finally vindicated 10 years after his death when the Congress paid back the fine with interest to his heirs and removed the charges.

The case against the "12" Communists is similar to the cases in the Alien and Sedition trials. It is also unconstitutional. These "12" are like Cooper in many respects but one. They believe in the organic unity of science and society and see that science can bring greater wealth and happiness to all mankind. They know that science rejects Cooper's later notion of racial inferiority and fight valiantly against such ideas. But their case unlike Cooper's must not be allowed to drag for a lieftime. The people and their organizations must get behind this fight to re-establish the doctrine fought for by Cooper and the "12"—the doctrine of free speech and free thought.

Movies:

The Case of 'The Boy With Green Hair'

By JOSE YGLESIAS

WHEN DORE SCHARY left RKO after Howard Hughes took over, he had already become known as a producer of "message" films. His legacy to RKO was **The Boy With Green Hair** which was released this week after being held gingerly by Hughes like a dangerous hot potato. The story is that the new head of RKO tried unsuccessfully to extract the "message" from the movie and the present version is the one made during Schary's administration.

It is interesting, therefore, to see the kind of movie that was considered bold and adventurous during the time that production heads in Hollywood kneaded their hands and waited. The Un-American Committee had succeeded in frightening a Hollywood predisposed to social timidity; and Schary, after a courageous appearance in Washington, bowed to the other studio heads and consented to the firing of the two men who directed and produced **Crossfire** for him.

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IN THE BOY WITH GREEN HAIR a young war orphan picked up by the police tells his story to a detective. In flashbacks it appears that after being shunted from one relative to another he begins to feel secure in the care of an ex-circus performer and is accepted by the other children of the small American town. Suddenly, one morning, he finds that his hair has turned green and the town's attitude toward him changes. He is ashamed and frightened by them until one day the European war orphans of the posters he'd seen in school come to life and speak to him. They tell him that he has been chosen to be different so that people will listen to him when he tells them war is bad for children.

The townspeople force him to have his head shaved and at the picture's end he returns, after having run away, hoping that his hair will grow back green, so that he can continue to awaken people to his message. The movie, thus, dares to talk about peace, to remind people that the anti-fascist war was fought to establish international understanding, and that we have the responsibility of rebuilding the world for the victims of the war.

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THERE ARE TWO OR THREE speeches which, though vague and sentimental, sound explosive enough in the context of the political atmosphere of today. But choosing the symbol of green hair to single out the boy as a war orphan with something to say inspires another kind of suggestiveness as socially and politically relevant as the message of the film. A boy who is reviled and feared by an average American community for the color of his hair is like the American inhumanly categorized and segregated because of the color of his skin.

This significance did not escape the producers of the movie. On the day the boy goes to school with his hair green one of the children is heard to say, "You wouldn't want your sister to marry some one with green hair?" But that is the only time that the analogy is made to the position of the Negro in American life. And because of that the movie suffers. Having struck that note once and then dropped it, the movie, for all its good intentions in another direction, fails in its duty to its material. It does not develop the humanitarian point about Negro discrimination inherent in the situation, not to speak of the fact that Negro discrimination is a class weapon of American capitalists.

The point is made that people who make alikeness a criterion for acceptance into a social group are missing the variety and rich differences that life has to offer. And to be feared and made to feel inferior because you're different are shown in the movie to be an aberration of an otherwise sweetly reasonable community. The psychological truth involved in the boy's reactions of insecurity and isolation cannot, however, hide the fact that the view the movie presents of American life is too pretty. A boy with green hair, anyone can tell, is not the only object of fear and derision in American life. As a result the dramatic conflict is not convincing enough or moving enough.

This deviousness of the movie in not touching the Negro question which is so germane to its story accounts for the movie's esthetic lacks. The story has to be told with the boy's narration leading it from episode to episode, for the meaning of the movie has, in a sense, been planted capriciously and does not proceed from the dramatic action. Thus, the message for the building of a world without war appears in speeches that critics of the movie will no doubt say are preachy, since, in terms of the action, they are not inevitable. They are not inevitable because in handling the movie's allegory the film's makers have chosen arbitrarily without an undeviating respect for the material, what the movie should touch on.

There is nothing wrong with the use of allegory to tell a significant story dramatically, but those who use allegorical symbols to make a comment about the world must have in mind a clear and realistic picture of society to which the symbolism must recognizably refer. Otherwise they risk the charge of dishonesty. When the Negro question is abandoned in **The Boy With Green Hair** no amount of invention is going to keep its absence from being felt as long as the symbol appears in the story. Since it is unreal about so large an area of the problem it brings to mind, much of the movie is going to seem fabricated and unconvincing, and because of that esthetically weak.

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THE MOVIE, whether its producers will admit it or not, shows in this manner the effects of the attacks of the Un-American Committee on Hollywood. To make a very general point about peace it has to do so allegorically. The truth is that to have treated the theme directly—there is material going begging on every street corner in America—would have supplied the message more dramatic action and stronger appeal.

In repressive times allegory has come in handy to artists, and because it has to censor itself even as allegory **The Boy With Green Hair** cannot help but show in what kind of cultural and political atmosphere it was produced. Hollywood taboos have become such an accepted consideration for the American people that the lesson to be found in this movie may go unnoticed: it is the enemy which sets the rules which even the most well-intentioned artists in Hollywood are forced to accept. There is a traceable line between national politics and the esthetics of the movies which reach the screen; and the politics of cold war and Negro discrimination dictate to the writers of a social film like **The Boy With Green Hair** what they shall say and how they shall say it.



THE BOY WITH THE GREEN HAIR: Pat O'Brien, Dean Stockwell and Barbara Hale in a scene from the new RKO film discussed by Jose Yglesias.

Movies and Anti-Semitism

By DAVID PLATT

IT WOULD BE NICE in '49 to see more films coming to grips with anti-Semitism.

The argument of the movie moguls that such films are a dead loss financially was spiked by the sensational success of **Gentleman's Agreement.** This film which grossed nearly $4 millions was 20th Century Fox's biggest profit-maker in '48. An even stronger argument for more films against discrimination was the fact that **Gentleman's Agreement** was also the studio's second biggest money-maker in the South.

Crossfire which was produced on a low budget and reaped a harvest of hallelujahs and special awards for saying that anti-Semitism is a form of murder, also netted RKO a handsome profit.

Both **Crossfire** and **Gentleman's Agreement,** it should be noted, were made over the protests of top movie magnates.

"Louis B. Mayer—who has long admonished Jews to talk softly—vote Republican and contribute heavily to Catholic charity—tried to kill **Gentleman's Agreement** while it was still in the script stage," Millard Lampell, author of the novel **The Hero,** writes in the February issue of **Jewish Life,** off the press tomorrow. And Jack Warner—"whose humanitarian outlook recently took the form of tear gas thrown at striking workers from studio parapets — stated that **Crossfire** was 'a stupid and dangerous film'."

LATER THE Thomas Committee used these two films as examples of the sort of thing they were trying to stamp out in Hollywood.

"Beyond a shadow of doubt," says Lampell, the "Thomas Committee deliberately set out to cripple and shackle those filmmakers who were circling dangerously close to the truth in their pictures. In this respect, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas was merely the idiot errand-boy of the State Department. No longer was 'this democracy stuff,' a useful commodity. It was, in fact, a dangerous one. Dangerous to Marshall, dangerous to Truman, dangerous to Forrestal. A nation which went to see films dealing sympathetically with Jews might wonder why its diplomats were dealing sympathetically with fascists."

Louis B. Mayer understood this when he announced last April that he was opposed to any more films on anti-Semitism and shortly thereafter placed into production two anti-Soviet films, **Storm Over Vienna** and **The Conspirator** and reissued **Ninotchka** and **Comrade X.**

The Thomas Committee, writes Lampell "went at its job with the high glee of a Christian Fronter defacing a synagogue. One of its leading lights was the outstanding Congressional anti-Semite, John E. Rankin."

IT IS A FACT that nearly two-thirds of the 19 'Unfriendly Witnesses' subpoenaed were artists who had a hand in producing anti-racial films. Lester Cole authored **None Shall Escape;** Adrian Scott and Edward Dmytryk produced and directed **Crossfire;** Albert Maltz wrote **Pride of the Marines** and **The House I Live In;** Ring Lardner Jr. wrote **Brotherhood of Man;** John Howard Lawson was the writer on **Sahara,** etc.

Everyone knew that the Thomas Committee was out to get the men who had made these film statements for human equality. Even Jack Warner knew, says Lampell.

"And it will remain a memory of shame and a new low in self-degradation that when asked to point out 'Un-American' material which had been slipped into his films, Warner voluntarily chose a scene from Pride of the Marines" . . . where the fellow on the train said, 'My name is Jones, so I can't get a job.' It was this kid named Diamond, a Jewish boy in the Marines, a hero at Guadalcanal.' Here was Warner, a Jew, choosing as an example of un-Americanism, a scene attacking anti-Semitism!"

• • •

THE ATTITUDE of the top producers since the war can be summed up in the ancient Hollywood proverb: **"If you got a (social) message send it by Western Union."**

The irony of it all is that the few serious films that did manage to break through—a **Gentleman's Agreement** or a **Snake Pit**—did enormous business at the boxoffice.

It is a fact, says Lampell, that the American filmgoer has become an "increasingly tough customer." He wants good, mature films and if he can't get them he can live without them and because of this the movie moguls **"face a hazard in adopting an openly reactionary policy."**

For in the final analysis "its the music of the cash register to which Hollywood dances."

Around the Dial:

The Amazing Miss Dix

By BOB LAUTER

AMONG LIFE'S little surprises I must mention Dorothy Dix, the syndicated love-and-passion problem solver. I never dreamed that I would ever write about Miss Dix. But she is in an institution, and institutions can not be ignored.

Her publicity states that she has more than 60 million readers in the United States, Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Hawaii, China, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands. If this is half true, it's still impressive.

• • •

A SHORT TIME ago Miss Dix made her radio debut, giving counsel "on domestic problems, puppy love and heartaches," in response to letters sent in by her audience. It is a Monday-through-Friday program (1:45 p. m., WJZ-ABC).

Nothing about the content of the program will surprise you. Miss Dix plays it close to the chest, and safe. She says nothing that will offend anyone. If youngsters want to take a course in opposition to their parents, Miss Dix tries to swing them around. If a girl writes in and says that she plans to marry a man convicted of arson, burglary, and illegal entry, twelve times in the previous two months, Miss Dix opines that this is not a wise move. She steers clear of offending on religious grounds, or of bucking any prevalent social taboos.

In short, she doesn't say an awful lot of anything.

• • •

YET TUNE in some day when you have nothing better to do. Listen to actors read the letters, and listen to her answers. You will hear a strong voice, with an excellent delivery. She will speak with just enough colloquialisms to make her seem homey. Her radio presence is superb, and even the organ which plays super-triumphant blasts after each answer, does not ruffle her. If you can forget what she is saying at the moment, you think you are listening to a young radio actress who is expert at projecting her voice and personality.

All this leads up to one point. Dorothy Dix is now 78 years old. The stage lost something when she started smearing balm on the lovelorn back in 1896.

• • •

GENERALLY SPEAKING, social truths come through reluctantly, if at all, on the radio. Of late, however, I have noticed an interesting phenomenon on some forums. Some of the belligerence of the questions is disappearing, and the vast doubts beneath are beginning to show through.

I am thinking, for instance, of a **CBS People's Platform** which discussed the question: **Is Peace of Mind Possible Today?**

Six months ago I believe the question would have appeared in the form of a brash statement: **How to Achieve Peace of Mind Today.**

Then a recent WQXR forum presented the question: **Can We Make Ourselves More Popular Abroad?** The question itself is one of the first signs of an admission that the Marshall Plan and the bi-partisan foreign policy are not popular with the recipients of Wall Street's "humanitarian" bounty. Again, six months ago radio would have considered it heresy to doubt the vast enthusiasm which such policies were supposed to inspire.

By HOWARD FAST

I Write As I Please..

DETECTIVE STORIES AND FREE ENTERPRISE

IT would be rather excessive to say nothing irritates me as much as a British detective story, since we live in a world full of such major discomforts as J. Parnell Thomas, the Marshall Plan, and Victor Riesel. But I am somewhat put off when I find Joseph Wood Krutch, Ilka Chase, Raymond Gram Swing, as well as James Hilton and Christopher Morley all doing a collective gush of sweet praise over an incredible item called **Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine.**



As all of the aforementioned gentlemen—and the lady too—are looked up to as citizens of culture and understanding, my antipathy to the printed matter they espouse might be regarded with justifiable suspicion. The more so since I have in the past observed American literary criticism with a jaundiced eye, and even said harsh words to back up that observation. For all of the above reasons—and because I cannot forget that both Herbert Hoover and Harry S. Truman adore detective fiction—I bought the latest issue of Ellery Queen's gift to American culture, and read, among other things, the editor's favorite story, an opus by Margery Allingham about a British gentleman detective called Albert Campion.

Don't think I stacked the cards. I am given to understand, by those who study such matters, that both Margery Allingham and Albert Campion rate very high in this line of work, and the editor himself regards the tale as being in "the classic pattern." It concerns, of course, a weekend at a British country home, and it revolves around the heartrending problems of a girl "with eyes like licked brandy balls." We learn this on the second page, and it is reaffirmed five paragraphs later, when the author informs us that the girl has "Brandy-ball eyes."

IN CASE you missed the point, you must wait a full page for the author to mention "the girl with brandy-ball eyes," but immediately after this, in her delight at coining a phrase, the author re-defines her heroine as "the girl with the brandy-ball eyes." A page later we discover, with excitement, that she has "eyes like licked brandy-balls," and then, the motiff having been established, we are treated to a veritable barrage of "brandy-balls."

Having never been to a British weekend, I am uncertain as to what in hell a brandy-ball is; but I do find familiar responses awakened by the amazing banality of this piece. There is a villain called "young Victor Preen," and "when angry old gentlemen in the armchairs of exclusive clubs let themselves go about the blackguardliness of the younger generation, it was very often of Victor Preen that they were thinking." So you know that this cad comes from a family in "commerce," and he throws "his noisy witticisms about him after the fashion of his kind," offending all decent people of blood and title. But he is to be reckoned with, since "there was recklessness in the twist of the mouth and the sullenness in the eyes."

And he and the "brandy-ball" girl are spending a weekend with "a brace of political high-lights, an angry looking lady novelist, Nedja from the ballet, a startled R.A. (whatever that is with no explanation of why it startles) as well as some 12 or 13 unfamiliar faces who looked as if they might belong to Art, Money, or even mere Relations."

As to plot, there is none, except that the "cad" acts like a cad and the "gentlemen" act like Galsworthy translated into Uzbek and then back into English somewhat loosely. It is true that such diswater as this makes for a straw man, but it is also true that the aforementioned exponents of American civilization quite sincerely hail this sort of thing as being "just about the best," as James Hilton so neatly puts it, and in this sentiment he is joined by Rex Stout, James Cain, Elsa Maxwell and others as well as those I mentioned before. And objectively speaking, Miss Allingham's "beauty" is as good as anything the magazine prints.

I go into this in such detail because the unusual success of Ellery Queen's magazine is not a thing apart from the whole, systematic degradation of American culture. I expect in the future to deal at more length with the question of the detective story and its morality; for the moment, I simply call to your attention the astonishing approval of a vulgarization of language—which is matched by stupidity and brutality of content—by a group of literate men and women. It is not only in direct politics that the standard and the ethic are being laid aside by those who enshrine "free enterprise."

Books:

'For Us the Living,' an Adult Novel by Haakon Chevalier

FOR US THE LIVING, by Haakon Chevalier. Knopf. New York. 400 pp. $3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"MORALITY has a dimension in time as well as in the spirit. And ultimately the morality of an action must be gauged, not merely by its effects on the individual, on the issues immediately involved, but by its effects on the entire movement of society in a world in which nothing is static or final. . . ."

So speaks Professor K.G., progressive, philosopher and protagonist for Haakon Chevalier in his first novel, **For Us the Living.** The passage itself contains the essence of the theme of this long, substantial work by the translator of Aragon and Malraux.

Here is an adult novel, one that is worth reading, affirming the dignity of man and his right to security and freedom, as in the words of Professor K.G.:

"And always it is the rich who, having found their rewards in the world of the present, resist any change, who hold back the progress of mankind until the cumulative pressure of social discontent acquires an explosive force. nAd it is the poor who unencumbered by possessions and fetters to attach them to the present, glimpse the future and form the vanguard of the march of humanity toward the promised land."

• • •

FOR US THE LIVING begins with the murder, in 1929, of Steve Callahan, superintendent of the 5,000-acre Regan Ranch in California. The lovely wife of the brutal, ambitious Callahan, Germaine, is first brought to trial for the crime. But the killing, apparently a personal matter with little larger significance, grows in proportion as the author reveals how it touches at the core the entire fabric of social relationships.

Germaine is acquitted. Years later, with the arrest for the same crime of her second husband, progressive and Jewish university teacher, Larry Hellmann, the Callahan murder and the search for the killer become a cause celebre on a new level, as a weapon in the class struggle of reaction against the state's radical movement. And then, for a third time, with Hellman freed and fighting in Spain, Angelo Parenti, leader of the cannery and agricultural unions, long a target of the packing interests, is framed for the murder of Callahan, and the case becomes a naked instrument of repression.

• • •

THE CONCLUSION of **For Us the Living** is a significant one, both because it sums up the author's views on gauging the morality of each action in terms of its effect on the entire movement of society and because it reveals a certain academicism which runs throughout the book.

Chevalier concludes the book with the confession and apprehension of megalomaniac Hans Steuben, Nazi prototype and tool of the packing interests, for the Callahan killing. But, this being the eve of Pearl Harbor, the Harry Bridges-like leader of the stevedores asks that the document linking Steuben to Western Packers be destroyed in order not to damage the national unity and labor - management cooperation necessary to defeat fascism. This is an incredible turn of events, hurriedly done with by the author as if he too realized its ineptitude. Moreover, it was not necessary to use just such a device to illustrate the change in outlook and emphasis on the Callahan killing along with historical developments.



Chevalier has audaciously used the murder trial—that most banal variant of our most machine-made cultural product, the detective story—as the focus of a large portion of his novel. But while this technique is helpful in uniting the diverse strands of plot and personnel, it creates a dulling effect when, as is the case, the some facts, though in different form, are repeated at length in the various trials.

Ultimately, and ironically, however, the chief guilt of the murder trial and find-the-killer format in this novel as in so many murder potboilers is that it often obscures the people and the larger realitiess outside. Often, too, the author inserts little squibs of progressive sentiment which might otherwise flow more naturally from the action of the novel.

Numerous of Chevalier's characters are excellently drawn, notably Richardson, the anti-Semitic father of Germaine; Matt, the piecard rightwing union leader; Steuben. Quigley, the cultured, sensitive head of the packing empire is exaggerated to the point of fantasy. Not because he, like other rich industrialists, has his dirty work arranged for him quietly so that he need not soil his conscience, but because he is amazed and horrified that the dirty work—spying and killing—is done at all. That Quigley, in the last analysis attempts to destroy the evidence in the Callahan killing that he finds does not make the character as a whole convincing.



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JUST FOR US

Edward Lear's Nonsense Alphabet

(Continued from last week)

R was a rattlesnake
Rolled up so tight,
Those who saw him ran quickly
For fear he should bite.
Rattlesnake bite!

S was a screw
To screw down a box;
And then it was fastened
Without any locks.
Valuable screw!

T was a thimble
Of silver so bright!
When placed on the finger,
It fitted so tight!
Nice little thimble!

U was an upper-coat,
Woolly and warm,
To wear over all
In the snow or the storm.
What a nice upper coat!

V was a veil
With a border upon it,
And a ribbon to tie it
All round a pink bonnet.
Pretty green veil!

W was a watch,
Where, in letters of gold,
The hour of the day
You might always behold.
Beautiful watch!

X was King Xerxes,
Who wore on his head
A mighty turban,
Green, yellow and red.
Look at King Xerxes!

Y was a yak
From the land of Tibet:
Except his white tail,
He was all black as jet.
Look at the yak!

Z was a zebra,
All striped white and black;
And if he were tame,
You might ride on his back.
Pretty striped zebra!

How to say "YUMMY" all over the World!



DUTCH: The Dutch children love hopjes, a kind of chewy caramel tootsie roll. It's a Dutch favorite.



CHINESE: This little Chinese girl is showing you her favorite sweet. The tang hulur is on a tall stick, and is oh, so good.



JEWISH: At Hanukkah time the special treat for Jewish children is raisins and almonds, called "rozhinkes" and "mandlen."



HAWAIIAN: In Hawaii the best of all to eat is a sunsweet slice of pineapple—grown in your daddy's own garden.



FRENCH: The French children love chocolate so much that they even eat it in a roll as a chocolate sandwich.



PORTO RICAN: The children who live on this little island love to sit in a quiet spot in their Daddy's sugar field and chew on a piece of cane sugar.



ARABIAN: This little girl riding on a camel across the desert is happily munching on some figs and dates that she has picked off the trees as she went.



ESKIMO: But our little Esquimo has a funny choice for the yummiest food. He likes best a chew of raw fish, and whale meat fat or blubber is a special treat.



AMERICAN: And what is most yummy to American children—is it bubble gum?

Use this space to draw what YOU think are the favorite foods of American children. Then color your picture and all the others.



QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between a new five-cent piece and an old-fashioned quarter?
2. What can be broken without being dropped?
3. What can be heard and caught but never seen?
4. What is it that every one, no matter how careful, overlooks?
5. At what time of life does every one weigh most?
6. What man's business is best when things are dullest?
7. What is it that every girl is looking for and never wants to find?
8. What letter is never found in the alphabet?
10. What is it that does not have length, breadth or thickness and is invisible, yet can be felt?
11. What becomes higher with the head off?
12. What coat is always put on when it is wet?

ANSWERS

1. Twenty cents.
2. Silence
3. A remark.
4. His nose.
5. When he is heaviest, of course.
6. A knife-sharpener.
7. A hole in her stocking.
8. Carpet.
9. The one you mail.
10. A kiss.
11. A pillow.
12. A coat of paint.

Children of Progressives

By VERA MORRIS

3. The Job of the Parent

THIS week I should like to discuss a type of parent who fortunately is slowly becoming a rarity. In my childhood they were an accepted fact, and some of my friends are the product of this particular kind of upbringing. However, from talking to young people I realize there are still enough of them in the progressive movement, and in the trade union movement, to merit discussion.

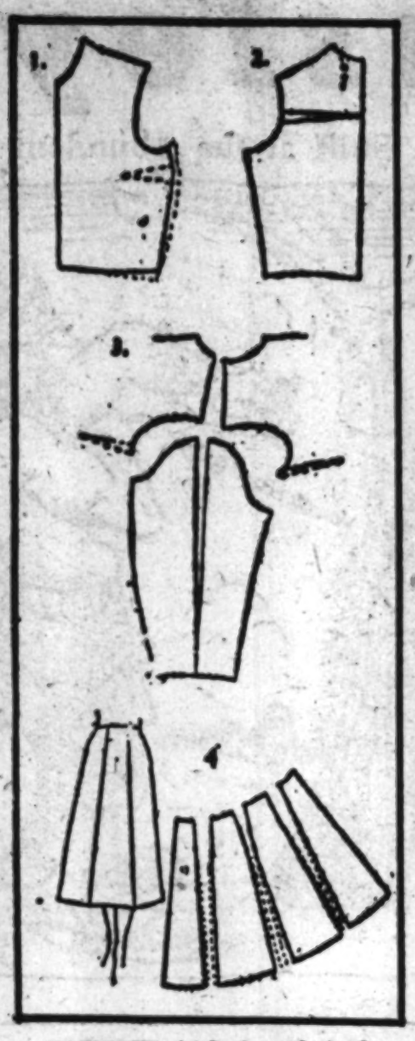
These are the parents, who because they have so little time with their children, make every moment count for the things they believe in. No situation is ever presented, no question of any kind is ever answered, without a long, pointed moral being drawn. There is no warm childhood-parent relationship, no patient attempt to help the child unknot his own perplexing problems, no intimate chatter, very little, if any, play or nonsense. There is only the relationship of a labor college instructor and his gradually unwilling pupil. The dining table becomes a podium, the living room a lecture hall. The answers are presented, sometimes over and over long before the questions are thought of. There is no opportunity for the child to make an attempt to figure out anything for himself, solutions are sharply brought out before they were aware there was a problem.

Since there is no room, and no time for seemingly unimportant personal problems, these problems become elevated to the world sphere. Thus the question of a new coat becomes a treatise on economics, while childish curiosity about the moon, a good discussion on socialist society.

SUCH parents are failing their children. They have been denied the sympathetic understanding and guidance they need to develop into healthy adults. To brush aside their childish worrries, their fears and gropings and curiosities are inconsequential in the broad scheme of things is to say to them, in effect, "You are nothing, you are unimportant."

Denied the friendship, the normal parent-child relationship they have a right to, many of them grow up with a resentment against their parents, and the cause which made their parents lose sight of them as children and regard them merely as pupils.

Not all of them carry this resentment on, of course, and I suppose that there are a great many who carry on in the fight, but I can name at least a dozen such adults and teen-agers who are merely passive onlookers, worn by the struggle before they ever entered it. How much better it would be if parents, even with little time, used that time to give the child the reassurance and help and love he needs! As each problem arises, it can be explained, in the child's terms, at the level of his understanding, arousing his curiosity, and encouraging him to search for answers as well. Such children could be eagerly looking forward to the time when they march at their parents side.



FIGURES 1, 2, 3 and 4 show how to make adjustments to your pattern to meet some of the commonest figure problems that occur for the plump woman.

Fig. 1. For a bulge under the arm cut beyond the underarm as shown by the dotted line. Allow for this extra at the waistline.

Fig. 2. For a round back, cut across the pattern at the heaviest part of the shoulders and open like a dart. Take up a small dart each side of the neckline.

Fig. 3. For a large upper arm, cut and spread pattern to enlarge at top. Allow for the extra at underarm of bodice.

Fig. 4. For large hips, enlarge each gore, keeping an even slope down to the hemline.

Good Home Dressmaking

Choose a Good Pattern and Make it Fit

By MARION LAMB

MANY years of experience and practice go into the subtleties of good cutting, on which the success or failure in making of any garment largely depends.

For your own profit and interest look around at other women and see what it is that makes their clothes pleasing or annoying to the beholder. You will soon learn to appreciate good proportion and becoming lines—in a word, good cut.

When you are planning to make yourself a garment, don't begrudge buying good paper patterns with a layout and full instructions for cutting and making.

And be sure you fully understand these instructions before you begin. Study the symbols for matching the pieces and placing them rightly on the grain of the material, and then follow them out accurately.

But a good pattern is not the end. You have still to correct it to any idiosyncracies of your own figure—and most of us have some of these.

Get your pattern by bust measurement, unless your hips are unusually large. In that case, buy to fit your hip measurement, for it is easier to adjust the seams of the upper part of a dress than the lower.

If you are an "in between" get the next larger size.

Now take the following measurements of yourself in this order: bust, waist, hips, and back of neck to floor.



The second of a series on sewing for the beginner

Then measure yourself, as shown in the accompanying diagrams: cross-chest; pit of neck to waist; centre shoulder to waist; inside sleeve; length of shoulder; cross-back; back of neck to waist; outside sleeve.

The chest, back and shoulder measurements help to determine where your figure varies from the stock pattern.

The less fitting to be done on the tacked-up garment the beter, so see that your pattern is as accurate as possible before cutting material.

The original fitting lines—that is, all the outside edges—must be left.

Alterations can be made within these lines.

First decide upon the length of the dress. Lay your pattern flat on the table, matching the balancing symbols, which are usually shaped as VV or V.

With your tape measure apply your personal measurements to the pattern pieces, in the order in which you took them, allowing for an easy fit according to style and fashion.

Your pattern chart will show you how to lengthen or shorten the skirt for a tall or short figure, being sure to retain the position of the waist line.

When lengthening or shortening a sleeve keep the position of the elbow.

LINGERIE TREASURES



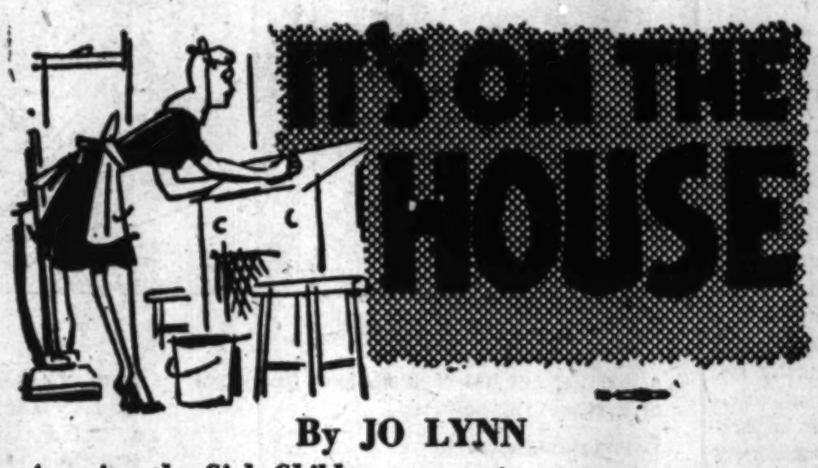
Fill up your lingerie wardrobe with some lovely handmade things that look and feel smooth as silk. Each of the styles shown has few pattern pieces. Both are easily and quickly made.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1732 is designed for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 34, slip, 3¼ yards of 35 or 39-inch fabric; panties, 1¼ yards.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1722 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36, short sleeves, 6¾ yards of 35 or 39-inch material.

Two separate patterns, 25 cents each.

For these patterns, send 25 cents, for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York 3, N. Y.



By JO LYNN

Amusing the Sick Child

DO YOU have sniffle trouble these days? Then get out the paper plates. If your patient is a child, he will be amused by the colorful designs and pleased that he doesn't have to worry about breakage while he balances his lunch on his bed tray.

The rest of the family will be grateful because perhaps they will be spared a dose of his germs. Since a child doesn't like his drinks too hot anyhow, you can even use paper cups with a plastic straw supplied to add interest.

Vegetable coloring is a boon at a time when food has to be bland and uninteresting. A few drops will transform milk into something palatable and make ordinary cream cheese fun. You can serve a different color at each meal. If milk toast is on the menu, color the milk and cut the toast into fancy shapes.

This is the time to trot out the mold you used for ice pops last summer. Make fruit juice or chocolate milk into pops and watch them disappear. If your doctor lets you serve bottled drinks, serve them right in the bottle complete with straw. If you don't have molds of any kind, use the icecube tray. You can put fruit juices, chocolate milk or gelatin desserts into the tray and serve a bowlful of cubes to the child. Ordinary cereal will look more interesting if you put a spoonful of jam on top before serving, or make a face with raisins for eyes, nose and mouth.

Ice cubes are good if you have to force fluids. A child who won't drink a bit of liquid after the doctor has ordered you to see that he drinks as much as possible can be beguiled into taking fluids if you serve him cubes in a deep pan with a little wooden mallet and tell him to chop them. He'll suck the cubes and take a lot of fluid without realizing it.

Ice is also useful in getting a child to take medicine. If sugar, syrup or honey won't mask the unpleasant taste, have him hold a bit of ice in his mouth just before he gets the dose. He'll barely taste it.

Traditionally the sickroom tray has a flower on it but your child will enjoy a top, a puzzle, a bag of marbles or a stick of chewing gum more. Even a small paper bag can serve as a surprise. Draw eyes on it and cut a hole for the nose and the mouth. He can put his fingers through the holes and have a long nose and a tongue to wiggle. Cut ears on the top and draw whiskers and you have a cat mask.

You can even use a paper bag to help persuade your youngster to use the inhaler the doctor ordered to ease a head cold. Get a big bag and draw a funny face on it, cutting small holes for eyes. Have the child slip the bag over his head and put the nozzle of the inhaler underneath. It's almost as effective a method as the old reliable blanket one and much more fun for the child.

If the cold has left a sore nose or cracked lips, buy a stick of pomade and let the patient have himself a time with lipstick.

Ted Tinsley Says....

WHEN the Marines stormed Iwo Jima, they raised the fierce cry of "Channel Number Five!"

As American troops charged the Normandie beaches, they burst in triumphant battle calls: "Vol de Nuit! Shalimar! L'Heure Bleue! Parfums de GUERLAIN Paris!"

Here and there a corporal with a limited knowledge of French contented himself with the hoarse shout, "TABU! The perfume that drives men mad!"

I have as my authority for these conjectures the word of Wladimir Golenko, whose business is perfume. Mr. Golenko recently arrived here from Paris, and he informed the Brooklyn Eagle that "war and perfume go hand in hand."

This was not Mr. Golenko's only pronunciamento on world affairs. "Perfume is a barometer of prosperity," he said, and he explained the interaction of war and perfume by adding that "during a war people have lots of money and nothing to spend it on and they want to get a maximum of pleasure."

Mr. Golenko can solve any political, historical, or economic question with a dash of Tabu behind the left ear or in that hollow where the collar-bone almost takes a bite out of the Adam's apple.

Cleopatra, he claimed, used scented oil to distract Caesar's mind from world affairs. In her boudoir on the Nile she kept a Flit-gun filled with scented oil always at her side. Every time Caesar said, "I think I'll chop Gaul into another part," she let him have it. Two pumps of the Flit-gun handle, and Gaul was back in the hands of the Gauls.

We might try to distract the Un-American Committee

A Sniff at the Abundant Life



by this method, but I would not use scented oils in the attempt. I'd stick to Flit.

"The more troubled the world," said Golenko, "the more perfume the people buy." Isn't it so? Can you remember a troubled situation in which you didn't buy perfume? Whenever my rent comes due or I can't meet a doctor bill, I always buy a few gills of perfume. You have no idea how it settles my mind.

But right now, said Golenko, "people aren't buying. Maybe this is a sign that the world is a little less troubled." Then he added, as an afterthought, "But I believe it is because the world has less money."

How did such a sensible conclusion get in here anyway? Is Golenko a traitor to Houbigant?

In his offhand advice to apprentice Theda Baras, Golenko remarked, according to the Eagle, that "the best way to interest a man is to wear a scent that reminds him of a pleasant experience a long time ago."

For the convenience of those who would like to interest me, I will list a few pleasant experiences from the past. One which comes to mind immediately was the defeat of Martin Dies at the polls. If you want to attract me by bringing back this delicate moment, rub a few drops of oil of red herring in your hair, and wade through a pickle barrel with a bay leaf in your teeth.

Another pleasant experience I recall was eating a simply terrific steak, broiled over a wood fire, in upstate New York. To remind me of this, touch the earlobe and nape of the neck with a smidgin of Porterhouse Number Two, and rub your nose with a fried onion.

But, if I bite, don't blame it on me.

A Scot In Russia

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

the Soviet disarmament and atom bomb destruction proposals. Nina Blokhina, 23-year-old shot-firer in a Kuzbas colliery, made the following statement which I carefully noted:

"We dream of avoiding another war. We have experienced war. We shall be very happy if there is no war."

Political Awareness A National Trait

I found that most of those with whom I spoke were familiar with many important details of the political and trade union machinery of Britain. They were all extremely well and accurately informed about the international situation and about the foreign policies of the governments of the United Nations. This is supported by the extraordinary demand for the newspapers, the contents of which are almost exclusively devoted to lengthy reports on home and international, economic and political, questions. It is evident to me that the political awareness referred to by Lenin is now developed as a universal national characteristic.

This explains the unprecedented triumphs of the USSR and it is the most potent factor which her enemies must face. I doubt if these enemies understand its significance. We have, for example, the spectacle of some scientists professing to sneer at the theories of Lysenko, the Soviet geneticist, despite the fact that the practical application of these theories is producing substantial results beneficial to the economy of the USSR. I got evidence of this in Siberia.

As far as can be seen, a number of theoreticians on science, literature, art and music are content to form opinions about their Soviet contemporaries, based solely on fantastic yarns of liquidation, banishment or even worse of Soviet intelligentsia, which have been produced by pot-boiling writers who are if anything more ignorant than those theoreticians. These people have got to begin their education in the greatest science of all, political science. Otherwise they will be submerged in an obscurantism which is already the laughing-stock of any ordinary Soviet citizen.

I found also, in reply to my questions, that the people are by no means astonished at the rapidity of their own recovery from the fearful losses and delayed development due to the war. They take it for granted that, under their Socialist system with the consequential enthusiasm of the individual worker for increased production, this should be the result. Of course, they see the benefits and the rapid improvements in the standard of living. Only today I am informed that a further cut has been made in the prices of certain commodities.

Living Standards Continue to Rise

Prices are steadily falling. Wages are not reduced, but earnings are steadily improving as a result of rapidly expanding production. The great food, hardware, drapery and shoe shops and collective farm markets are always crowded with buyers. They are crammed with as great a variety, though perhaps not always so well-finished-looking hardware articles, as our own shops—electrical goods, haberdashery, mechanical toys, chocolates, eggs and meat.

This applies equally to every place I visited and I visited shops in them all. Under planned distribution the most remote village gets its due proportion of consumer goods. There is no rationing of anything, although it appears that, despite rapidly increasing supplies, these sometimes fail to keep pace with the more rapidly increasing demands, especially for clothing and footwear.

I was interested also in their attitude to the family and took some trouble to find out what are the trends of thought. I think it would be fair to sum up my conclusions by quoting a Volga boatman, a member of the Communist Party. He remarked that married life is a poor affair without children. There can be no country where respect for and care of the child is held in greater esteem than in the Soviet Union.

I have endeavored to give you a fair picture. It is by no means overdrawn. I could give many instances where improvements can be effected: housing, clothing, quality of some articles, restoration of the war-devastated areas. But these are no longer serious difficulties for the USSR. She has means for solving every one of her problems. They are the healthy problems of growth and expansion, the cumulative results of victory after victory over the forces of nature and over the fascist elements of mankind.

Given the lessons of lasting peace and the triumphant overfulfilment of the post-war Five-Year Plan, this will be, indeed, a land flowing with milk and honey, a land of joyful experience of a happy fraternity of peoples. What they can have, so we can have in Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland. But the condition must be honest friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the USSR. There is absolutely no alternative for the people of Britain.

VIRGIL—No Rust, No School — By Len Kleis



DIFFICULT DECISIONS — BY GLUYAS WILLIAMS





"Stores are crammed with a great variety, though perhaps not so well finished-looking articles as our shops." Photo shows customers examining gas stoves in a Moscow hardware store —Sovfoto

The Worker

First trial in 150 years to outlaw a political party starts Monday

On Sale Saturday and Sunday

—See Page 2

Vol. XIV, No. 3 | January 16, 1949 | In 2 Sections, Section 1 | 28 PAGES PRICE 10 CENTS

THOUSANDS HEAD FOR CAPITAL IN DEFENSE OF '12'

Crusade Will Press For Negro Rights, Fight Witchhunts

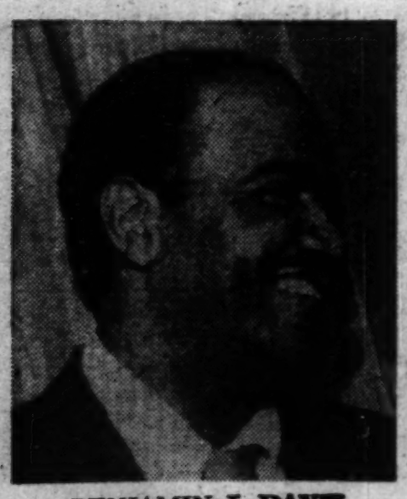
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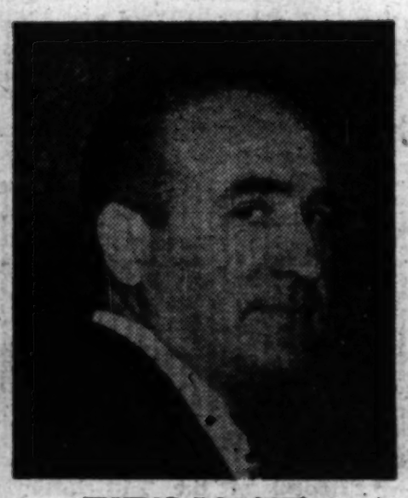
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WILLIAM Z. FOSTER



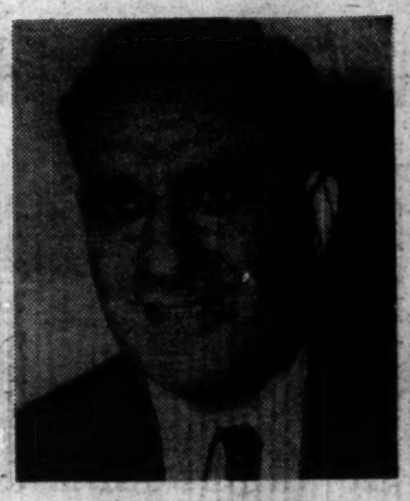
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ROBERT THOMPSON

Frameup of '12' Marks First Trial of U.S. Political Party

By Joseph North

Curtly scribbling the two words "Motion Denied" to the plea of the twelve indicted Communist leaders that their case be postponed ninety days, Judge Harold R. Medina Friday cast the die decreeing that the trial begin Monday morning.

The motion, argued Thursday at Federal Court, sought delay for the following reasons: William Z. Foster's illness, the government-inspired national hysteria, and the defense need for more time to prepare the case.

Denial of the motion means that the most fateful trial in American history opens Monday 10 a.m. in Federal Court, Room 110, Foley Square, New York.

It is the first time in America's century and a half that a political party is put on trial.

Representatives of the big newspaper chains tumbled over each other to get their court-room reservations, the telegraph services installed their maze of wires to flash bulletins to every part of the world, and foreign editors alerted their men here.

The Administration's Big Show is on.

Never before has this government stacked the cards so heavily against defendants as they have in this case of the 12 Communist leaders whom George Barnard Shaw has called the Twelve Apostles.

The prosecution's contention that the Communists "will have their day in court" travesties the constitutional guarantee to fair trial.

Here are the facts:

When the National Committeemen of the Communist Party walk into the courtroom Monday, they enter with a realization that must rapidly become the property of all Americans. The Communists insist that the trial, in essence, is that

Text of Indictment Is on Page 4

of America's basic freedoms—the simple right to think as one pleases, to speak the ideas one holds, to publish these ideas, to hold meetings.

In short, the right of Americans to form and maintain political parties that differ with the views of the moneyed men in control of the nation.

The very fact that the administration can put in the dock basic freedoms hitherto proclaimed inviolable is itself a massive blow to our democracy.

★

ESSENTIALLY, we witness a procedure to outlaw an American political party. For, as the indictments show, not only these 12, but all Communists will be liable to heavy punishment — 10 years imprisonment. And, subsequently, as intelligent observers realize, any American holding any belief unpalatable to the reigning authorities—can, if the government carries the day, be charged with Communism. And face 10 years in jail!

Truly, as Carl Winter, one of the defendants, said recently, this is a trial of 12 times 12,000,000. The rights of America's Common Man are in judgment.

Consider. These 12 were indicted under an act—the Smith Act—passed in 1940; its constitutionality is regarded with worried skepticism by many eminent jurists who consider it a flagrant violation of the First Amendment. A law—passed for the first time since the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798—carries penalties for thoughts, not deeds.

★

THE GRAND JURY did not charge one solitary overt act. They charge solely that the 12 organized a party, the Communist Party, based upon the philosophy and economic theories of Marx and Lenin. The government claims that these theories advocate force and violence, an interpretation the Communists reject unequivocally.

The first indictment charges that the defendants "would publish and circulate, and cause to be published and circulated, books, articles, magazines and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism." Ten years on that charge!

A second indictment charges that they belonged to a party that advocates Marxism-Leninism. Another 10 year charge!

The trial opening Monday is on the first indictment alone—that of "conspiracy."

These indictments were brought by a Federal Grand Jury that was literally hand-picked. Even Federal Judge John Clark Knox has admitted that the federal jury system here consciously puts a premium on the blue-ribbon selectees—the bankers, business executives, individuals whose interests are identified

(Continued on Page 12)

Freedom Crusade Heads for Capital



Selection of jury panel for the government's frameup trial of the 12 Communist leaders, scheduled for Jan. 17, "missed" the tenements on either side of this high rental apartment house at 299 W. 12 St. A juror was chosen from this swanky apartment house and none from the workingclass tenements surrounding it.

COLD WAR BANKERS HAND-PICKED GRAND JURY

By Art Shields

The same "cold war" bankers and industrial monopolists, whom The Worker has been denouncing many years, helped select the federal grand jury that indicted the 12 Communist leaders who go on trial Monday.

The same Dillon, Read & Co., Rockefeller, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and National City bankers also helped pick the trial jury panel, from which the 12 jurors, who will try William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and their comrades, will be selected.

Two chiefs of the violently anti-labor Hearst organization and a top executive of the reactionary Scripps-Howard press chain are among the jury-pickers.

These bankers and executives, whom we will name, are influential members of the Federal Grand Jurors Association of the Southern District of New York. This "blue-ribbon," ruling-class association has repeatedly boasted that it helps the Clerk of the Court and the federal judges to select the members of the jury panels.

This jury-picking association is the same body Judge Knox appealed to for help in getting more Wall Street men on the trial juries. Knox told the Federal Grand Jury Association that he needed more "men of responsibility from the Wall Street district" in his jury boxes.

"Now you men, and your associates in business," said Knox, who is now the presiding judge in this district court, "have a big stake in seeing to it that the litigations in which you may be interested are at least intelligently considered. (Quoted in the jurors' association's journal, The Federal Juror, March, 1931.)

Almost every member of this unofficial jury-picking body, which meets in the U. S. Courthouse on Foley Square, is a business executive.

The jury-picking magnates include such super bankers as Charles S. McCain, president of

(Continued on Page 15)

Thousands to Assail Witchhunts, Demand Civil Rights for Negroes

When Judge Harold R. Medina's gavel smacks the bench in New York Federal Court Monday, opening the trial of the 12 Communist leaders, delegates will be gathering in the nation's capital to call for an end of the witchhunt trial, for protection of the rights of the Negro people, and for advancement of the civil liberties on which the country was founded.

At exactly 6:30 Monday morning the big New York City delegation to the National Civil Rights Legislative Conference are scheduled to board a train at Pennsylvania Station. The group will speed to Washington where it will meet with other groups from throughout the nation in AFL Labor Union headquarters, 523 New Jersey Ave., N.W., to launch the 1949 civil rights drive.

Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the conference will be the forerunner of the People's Freedom Crusade, which will rally in Turners Arena, Washington, the next day, Jan. 18.

THE DELEGATES to both these big people's gatherings are scheduled to represent every major industrial and farming area in the country, from coast to coast.

Many of the delegations are already on their way from California, the North, West, and Middle West States. Those who cannot appear personally at the Washington rallies are reported to be wiring in their messages of support.

The following message has been sent the Civil Rights Congress by Richard Lynden, of San Francisco, secretary of the CIO Warehousemen Local:

"Eighteen thousand Bay Area warehousemen are overwhelmingly on record in favor of halting immediately the persecution of the 12 Communist leaders and have demanded full restoration of their civil rights as guaranteed under the Constitution."

BESIDES DEMANDING dismissal of the indictments against the Communist leaders, the Legislative Conference and Freedom Crusade will ask for:

- **Anti-lynch and anti-polltax legislation.**
- **Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.**
- **Abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee.**

"Let's make the President and Congress live up to their election promises," says the Freedom Crusade call. "This is everybody's crusade. Make certain your neighborhood organization is represented. Join the march to Washington yourself."

The California Civil Rights Congress announced that 20,000 letters and telegrams had been sent to Attorney General Tom Clark from California, Oregon and Washington backing the Crusade's demand for dismissal of the indictment against the Communists.

★

IN CHICAGO a special train has been chartered to carry midwestern delegates to the Freedom Crusade.

Sponsors of the Freedom Crusade include Dr. Albert Einstein, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Franklin P. Adams, Elmer A. Benson, Dmitri Mitropolous, Rev. John W. Darr, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Ira Hirchmann.

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Greek Fascists Hold 500 Israel-Bound Jews

The American-controlled Greek government has interned 500 Israel-bound Jews aboard the emigrant ship Tampa, it was revealed when Dr. Stephen S. Wise protested to Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett and Greek Royalist Ambassador Vassili C. Dendramis in Washington.

Wise, who is president of the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress, said the Tampa had stopped for fuel at Herakleion on the island of Crete. The ship and its load of refugees were held on the same ground the British use for the illegal detentions on Cyprus, that there were men of military age among the passengers.

Wise, in behalf of the World Jewish Congress, urged Lovett order an investigation by "competent U. S. diplomatic representatives with a view to enabling these uprooted victims of Nazi persecution, approaching the shores of Israel after a decade of unspeakable horrors and desperate wanderings, to continue their journey to their national home."

HOLD NAZI LOOT

LONDON.—The Athens government is illegally holding on to the property of Jews slain by the Nazis, it was reported here by the London Jewish Chronicle. According to a law passed in 1946, the estates of Jewish families wiped out during the first German occupation were to be turned over to the Central Jewish Board of Coordination to rehabilitate Greek Jewry.

A meeting of representatives of Jewish communities throughout Greece protested to the government that the law had not been enforced, and that the property involved was "deteriorating" in the hands of the government, while Jewish survivors were in acute need.

Mao Tse-tung Sets Peace Conditions

NANKING. — Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader of the People's Liberation forces, today laid down eight conditions for peace in China, according to a People's Liberation broadcast heard here. This was the first statement by Mao since the people in the territory still held by Chiang Kai-shek began to clamor for peace.

The broadcast listed the conditions proposed by the People's Liberation forces as follows:

- Punishment of war criminals —This would undoubtedly include Chiang and his henchmen who have been named in Peoples' Liberation war criminal lists.
- Abolition of the constitution adopted last year by Chiang's "National Assembly." The People's Liberation forces have repeatedly denounced the document as illegal.
- Abolition of the present form of government.
- Reorganization of the national army according to democratic principles.
- Confiscation of bureaucratic capital.
- Immediate land reform, breaking up large estates and parceling them out to small farmers.
- Cancellation of all treaties which have sold out the people of China.
- Organization of a consultative conference, without reactionary members, to form a new democratic government.

BLASTS CHIANG

The peace terms climaxed a 2,000-word statement attributed to Mao. Much of the broadcast was devoted to sharp criticism of Chiang's government and the American aid which has enabled it to "slaughter the Chinese people."

"The . . . reactionary government brought in the American government's naval and air force to occupy China's territory, and accepted the American military advisory group's participation in the Chinese civil war," the broadcast charged.

"It obtained from the American government large quantities of planes, tanks, heavy and light artillery, machine guns, rifles, shells, ammunition and other military materials to slaughter the Chinese people."

The radio attack accused Chiang's government of oppressing "all democratic groups and people's organizations," and backing financial acts which "plunged the masses into bankruptcy."

"Now, at last, the people of China have come into their own

(Continued on Page 12)

State Dep't Attacks Soviets to Alibi New Military Agreement

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Finishing touches are being put to the North Atlantic military pact which is designed to establish a western anti-Soviet bloc led by the U. S. Developments Friday were:

- The State Department issued a six-page printed statement asserting that military aid to the western bloc is required by Soviet "obstruction" of the United Nations.
- Michael J. McDermott, the department's press officer, told reporters that nations which refuse to join collective military agreements with the U.S. will be barred from receiving military supplies from this country.
- Acting Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett met at 3 p.m. Friday with ambassadors of the five countries already in the western bloc—Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The State Department pronouncement of the North Atlantic pact was one of the "foreign affairs outlines" which it issues periodically. It argued that the pact was a "regional" understanding as provided by the San Francisco charter and therefore was not in violation of the United Nations covenant.

"The end result, if not the aim, of the Soviet program has been to weaken the effectiveness of the UN and to shake the confidence of many people in it as an instrument of peace," the statement said. Although the department contended the pact was not directed against any nation, it made it clear it considered the USSR represented a "threat of armed aggression."

PRESSURE OTHERS

Meanwhile, the U.S. is using all available pressure to bring at least six additional countries into the pact, including Portugal, Ireland, Iceland, Denmark, Norway and perhaps Italy.

The McDermott comment was interpreted as a further buildup of that pressure. Swedish newspapers have recently expressed the opinion that Sweden need not sign the pact in order to receive military lend lease. But McDermott differed. "It is natural that such supplies as may be available should go to countries associated with us in collective defense arrangements," he said.

Scheduled for military aid under this principle are:

- Latin - American countries, members of the inter - American mutual defense system.
- Nations of western Europe which sign the North Atlantic pact.
- Greece, Turkey, Korea and China.

McDermott did not include China in his original list but added it when a reporter questioned him about its omission.



SANDRA GUTHRIE, 11, of Morehead City, N. C., works on new net invented by her father and designed to let small fish escape while holding shrimp. Sandra is an expert net-maker.

BRITISH CONSUL DUCKS DELEGATION ON ISRAEL

The British consul was not in Friday evening to a delegation from a picket line of 350 which demanded an end to the war against Israel. The picket line at the office of the British Consulate General, Fifth Ave. and 34 St., was sponsored by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

The delegation, headed by Howard Johnson, state educational director of the CP, ran a gauntlet of cops to enter the consul's office only to be informed that he had departed for home. An aide, however, took the statement and made a vague offer for another appointment at some indefinite time in the future.

"British acts constitute a threat to Israel, to the Arab peoples of the Middle East and to world peace," the statement declared. "We recognize at the same time the complicity of our own government and its own imperialist course with regard to Israel and the entire Middle East."

The pickets were heard and seen by thousands of homeward bound workers and department store shoppers.

"Bevin gives the bullets—Truman gives the money," the signs read and the pickets chanted. "Stop the war against Israel," "Lift the embargo," "Full recognition of Israel." One placard read: "Bevin's Britain—'Socialist' in words, imperialist in deeds."

Leaflets were distributed to spectators and passersby urging common action to aid Israel.

Other members of the delegation which visited the consul's office were William Norman, state secretary; Horace Marshall, representing Councilman Benjamin Davis; and Mrs. May Miller.

Predict 4,000,000 Will Be Jobless by Spring

WASHINGTON. — Government figures indicated Friday that unemployment may be heading toward a new postwar peak. Government and labor economists say the number of jobless may reach 4,000,000 this spring.

The Bureau of Employment Security said that unemployment claims are higher now than at any time since the 1946 crest, and are rising more rapidly than at that time. All states except Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and Idaho reported an increase in initial claims for the week ended Jan. 1. This was the fifth consecutive weekly increase.

SEE NEW JUMP

Officials expect another big jump when last week's figures are compiled.

The federal statistical agencies denied knowledge of a New York report that a federal estimate indicated unemployment might total between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 persons this spring. Some statisticians said privately, however, that that might be a good guess.

Chairman Edwin G. Nourse of President Truman's economic council said the rise in unemployment is spotty.

Latest government figures showed 1,941,000 unemployed in December. But initial claims for unemployment compensation for the week ended Jan. 1, totaled 339,000. This was more than 100,000 above the rate for new claims a year ago.

CIO and AFL statisticians said 4,000,000 unemployed did not seem too high by spring.

Since the end of the war, the largest number of jobless was 2,700,000, counted in March, 1946.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Senator Phil A. Buster on the New Congress

By Senator Phil A. Buster

WASHINGTON

I am 100 percent for President Truman's budget. It is a real peace budget—the fact that the President asks 21 billion dollars for war purposes shows how devoted he is to peace.

And in case anyone is still not convinced of the President's peaceful intentions, he promises to ask, in the near future, for a few more billions for armaments.

The President also has a real social program. He asks for several hundred millions for things like housing. And he knows he will get it, too, —unless, after the 21 billions are appropriated for armaments, it turns out the army, navy and airforce need still more for peace.

As for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, that will come first, just as the President promised. Of course, before we have repeal, we will have to have hearings. After the hearings, we will have to have some more hearings. Then will come proposals for a new law. Then some hearings. And finally will come the long awaited repeal and a new law which will completely restore the Wagner Labor Act slightly amended to include the Taft-Hartley Law.

Text of First Indictment of 'The Twelve'

Here is the full text of Attorney General Tom Clark's hand-picked grand jury's first indictment against the twelve members of the national committee of the Communist Party:

Conspiracy Indictment
In the
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
For the Southern District of New York
The Grand Jury charges:

1—That from on or about April 1, 1945, and continuously thereafter up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, in the Southern District of New York, and elsewhere, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS, also known as Francis X. Waldron, Jr., JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, JACOB STACHEL, ROBERT G. THOMPSON, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., HENRY WINSTON, JOHN GATES, also known as Israel Regenstreif, IRVING POTASH, GILBERT GREEN, CARL WINTER and GUS HALL, also known as Arno Gust Halberg, the defendants herein, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly, did conspire with each other, and with divers other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, to organize as the Communist Party of the United States of America a society, group, and assembly of persons who teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence, and knowingly and wilfully to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence, which said acts are prohibited by Section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (Section 10, Title 18, United States Code), commonly known as the Smith Act.

2—It was part of said conspiracy that said defendants would convene, in the Southern District of New York, a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Political Association on or about June 2, 1945, to adopt a draft resolution for the purpose of bringing about the dissolution of the Communist Political Association, and for the purpose of organizing as the Communist Party of the United States of America a society, group, and assembly of persons dedicated to the Marxist-Leninist principles of the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

3—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would thereafter convene, in the Southern District of New York, a meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association on or about June 18, 1945, to amend and adopt said draft resolution.

4—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would thereafter cause to be convened, in the Southern District of New York, a special National Convention of the Communist Political Association on or about July 26, 1945, for the purpose of considering and acting upon said resolution as amended.

5—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would induce the delegates to said National Convention to dissolve the Communist Political Association.

6—It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would bring about the organization of the Communist Party of the United States of America as a society, group, and assembly of persons to teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States by force and violence, and would cause said Convention to adopt a Constitution basing said Party upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

7. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would bring about the election of officers and the election of a National Committee of said Party, and would become members of said Party, and be elected as officers and as members of said Committee, and in such capacities said defendants would assume leadership of said Party and responsibility for its policies and activities, and would meet from time to time to formulate, supervise and carry out the policies and activities of said Party.

8. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would cause to be organized Clubs, and District and State units of said Party, and would recruit and encourage the recruitment of members of said Party.

9. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would publish and circulate, and cause to be published and circulated, books, articles, magazines, and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

10. It was further a part of said conspiracy that said defendants would conduct, and cause to be conducted, schools and classes for the study of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in which would be taught and advocated the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence.

In violation of Sections 3 and 5 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (Sections 11 and 13, Title 18, United States Code), commonly known as the Smith Act.

UE Assails Congress Demo Support for T-H Deal

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Russ Nixon, United Electrical Workers legislative representative, declared Friday that the chairmen of the Senate and House Labor Committees are maintaining their plans for a one package deal. They propose to wrap a Taft-Hartley repealer with amendments to a restored Wagner Act into one bill. The one-package would saddle labor with a new law as bad as the present Taft-Hartley law, he said.

Nixon was spokesman for 45 union members who conducted a two-day campaign on Capitol Hill where they saw 25 Senators and 100 Congressmen, and presented them with petitions bearing 250,000 signatures calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

"The one-package deal would delay consideration of the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law," Nixon said.

UE delegates attacked the position taken by the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Their president, David Dubinsky, wants the one-package deal.

UE is driving for a quick end to the Taft-Hartley Law because it enters negotiations for wage increases and new contracts in the next few months, Nixon said.

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, "doesn't understand the urgency" of getting rid of the Taft-Hartley Law, Nixon reported. "Our members do," he added.

Not Suited for Snow



These pretty Las Vegas, Nev., girls stage a snowfight in swim suits, but make sure that high boots will keep their feet warm. Ordinarily, swimming and fishing would be in season—but not this year.

Broadway Beat, by Bernard Rubin, appears daily, except Wednesday, in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

Postcard Campaign For Gerhart Eisler

A postcard campaign to President Truman urging to facilitate the immediate departure of Gerhart Eisler from the United States in order that he may return to his home in Germany, has been initiated by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, it was announced yesterday by Abner Green, executive secretary of the committee.

Postcards may be obtained by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.

Guerillas Hold Out In North Greek City

The Greek fascist government poured fresh troops into the battle for Naoussa Friday, but the 2,000 guerilla defenders of the north Greek town showed no signs of weakening, dispatches said. After three days of heavy fighting, the guerillas still held the town, the United Press reported.

Athens newspapers said that reinforcements from Salonika and Edessa, pushing into the area despite heavily mined roads and blasted bridges, were trying to work around behind the town and cut the guerrilla escape route.

Athens government pilots reported that long lines of guerillas, leading prisoners, could be seen marching northward from Naoussa into the hills.

Meanwhile, dispatches from southern Greece reported that 500 guerillas and an undisclosed Athens force were fighting fiercely on the shores of the Corinth Gulf near the village of Mati.

History of CPSU Offered This Term

The history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, up to the October Revolution, will be dealt with in the Winter Term of the Jefferson School, which opens next week. The instructor will be David Goldway, executive secretary of the School.

Other courses of parallel interest include: The Struggle for Socialism, to be given by Harold Collins, formerly Chairman of the Institute of Marxist Studies: and Dialectical and Historical Materialism, to be given by Dr. Howard Selsam, Director of the School.

Registration for the Winter Term is now going on and will continue through Saturday, Jan. 22.

JOSEPHSON TO BE RELEASED FROM PRISON SUNDAY

Leon Josephson, first post-war anti-fascist victim of the House Un-American Committee, will be released from prison Sunday morning, it was announced Friday by the Civil Rights Congress. Josephson served ten months of a one-year sentence for contempt of the Un-Americans, and received two months off for good behavior

He will be met at Milan Penitentiary, Milan, Mich., eight a.m. Sunday by his brother Barney and by Samuel Neuberger, his attorney. Josephson will be escorted to a luncheon in Detroit..

From Detroit he will fly to New York, arriving at LaGuardia Field at 4:40 p.m. He will be met at the plane by his wife and friends.

The CRC announced that Josephson will appear in Washington Tuesday to participate in the Freedom Crusade.

This was the second sentence served by Josephson, a New Jersey attorney, for his anti-fascist convictions. The first time he was sentenced by Hitler for aiding German underground fighters.

When subpoenaed before the Un-American Committee, Josephson attacked it as unconstitutional, "harmful and antagonistic to the American form of government." He declared that he felt it his obligation as an American to "question the power of the Committee and the claim that the Committee is the Grand Jury of the American people."

HELP

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IDENTIFIED as a Gilroy, Calif., free-lance writer, Jeff Connors (above) was picked up by California police for questioning in connection with a new development in the baffling murder in Los Angeles of Elizabeth Short, known as the "Black Dahlia."

Protest Board of Ed. Move To Bar Jewish Schools

By Louise Mitchell

Repeated charges that a ban of school facilities to the Jewish People's Fraternal Order would be interpreted as reflecting anti-Semitic attitudes on the part of Board of Education members was believed to have stayed a decision last Thursday at a public hearing.

The resolution calling for a ban of after-school facilities to 13 of the JPFO's 129 New York City schools is supported by the Christian Front **Tablet; World Telegram** and sponsored by the discredited ex-Rabbi Benjamin Schultz of the American Jewish League Against Communism. Other backers are the Guild of Catholic Lawyers; American Legion county organizations; Board of Trade; New York Knights of Columbia New York chapter and New York State Federation of Labor

Spokesmen for these groups repeated stale charges of "subversion" and "un-Americanism" against the JPFO, basing themselves an Attorney General Clark's "subversive" list.

Mrs. Betty H. Donnolly, of the State AFL, said that no labor teacher should be allowed "who isn't anti-Communist." A spokesman for the Kings County American Legion called New York City "the hotbed of Communism" and said parents sending their children to JPFO schools were being misled. Numerous parents later refuted these phony charges.

DANGEROUS PATTERN

Speakers against the ban pointed to the dangerous pattern adopted by the Board in the past two years to suppress progressive ideas and persecute progressive teachers in the school system. George Timone, an O'Dwyer appointee and pro-Franco supporter, sponsored a similar ban last year, but it was defeated. However, the present temper of the Board puts the decision, to be made in a few days, in doubt, since men like Timone appear to be pulling the strings.

Rubin Saltzman, general secretary of the JPFO, pointed out that Schultz, sponsor of the ban resolution, was completely discredited and that Rabbi Stephen S. Wise had called him "unworthy" of being a rabbi or a Jew. Saltzman said the schools were dedicated to teaching children the progressive history of the Jewish people.

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the American Division of the Jewish Writers and Artists, pointed out that not a single Jewish organization or leader appeared at the hearing in defense of the ban.

Rabbi Abraham Bick, of the Rabbinical Council of the United States and Canada, declared that "any decent rabbi considers it below his dignity to speak to Schultz."

If the Board passes the resolution, said Councilman Eugene Connolly, it will give "subtle aid to the growth of anti-Semitism in the United States."

Lee Pressman, counsel for the JPFO, pointed out that in the four years the JPFO has been using the schools, all reports on its activities never indicated anything irregular with its teachings. He stressed that the Clark ruling of "subversion" against the International Workers Order was a matter for the courts, but that Clark, himself, was delaying court action.

The time will come, said Mrs. Rose Russell, of the Teachers Union, "when America will reject this most un-American of all phenomena — the power of one man without trial or hearing to brand organizations as subversive."

RAPS ANTI-SEMITISM

William Wartofsky, a Pulitzer scholarship student and graduate of JPFO schools, told the Board that he was frightened to hear in the Board's headquarters snickers when persons talked with Jewish accents.

Leonard Leader of the Furriers Joint Council said a pattern of persecution was working in the schools and it was only teachers with names like Rubin, London, Jaffe, Wallach, Lederman and Gutride who were under attack.

Other speakers who opposed the ban were William Levner of the American Jewish Labor Council; Arthur Schutzer, state secretary of the American Labor Party; Eric Strong of the United Shoe Workers; and Dr. Raphael Mahler, a teacher in JPFO schools.

MARK 20th ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF JULIO MELLA

HAVANA.—This past week Cuba commemorated the 20th anniversary of the assassination of the beloved Julio Antonio Mella, student, athlete, patriot and founder of the Cuban Communist Party. Mella was murdered in exile in Mexico City by gunmen of dictator Gustavo Machado.



MELLA

In all the major cities of the island, busts of Mella were unveiled in moving ceremonies. In Havana, the Mayor, a member of the government party, was represented at the unveiling. Scores of organizations, many of them far from Communist in outlook, held memorial meetings for the young Cuban hero.

Mella is the name associated in the minds of Latin Americans with the revolt against Machado, who then bore the nickname "Butcher" now held by another Wall Street-State Department puppet, Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

Next Saturday, Jan. 22, Cuba will mark the first anniversary of the murder of another martyr, sugar workers' leader Jesus Menendez, slain by a police captain who still holds his post under the present government.

CIVIL LIBERTIES CONGRESS PROTESTS TRIAL OF 'TWELVE'

The trial of the 12 Communist leaders, scheduled to open Monday, was denounced by the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday as an "unwarranted use of the only peace-time sedition law in American history since 1798."

Roger N. Baldwin, director of the Union, said his organization will take no part in the trial. But, he stated, in event of convictions, it would offer its aid.

The Civil Liberties Union, Baldwin explained, "is in no way sympathetic with the Communist Party but is acting entirely in the interests of civil liberties for all Americans."

"The government's prosecution of the twelve Communist leaders under the sedition act of 1940," Baldwin declared, "rests solely on the utterances and publications of the Communist Party."

In a page one story Friday, the **Amsterdam News**, biggest Harlem Negro weekly printed an interview with Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party and one of the 12 indicted leaders.

The Negro Communist hit the prosecution as "an attempt of anti-democratic, pro-fascist elements to wage war not only in the realm of ideas, but against democratic practices."

Winston told the **Amsterdam News** that the indictments have come about because "men in positions of power are unsure of their program and have no faith in it."

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday greeted the third national convention of the Canadian Labor Progressive Party, expressing confidence in "the Canadian working class and its vanguard party."

Dennis wired the convention: "Please assure your comrades that we keep in mind the welfare and progress of Americans on both sides of the border, as the 12 indicted members of our National Committee defend in court our Communist Party and the cause of economic security, democracy, peace and socialism."

RALLY IN BROOKLYN

A meeting of 300 in Williamsburgh Thursday called for the dismissal of the indictments. Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the meeting at St. Augustine's P. E. Church, Marcy and Lafayette Aves., was addressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, The Rev. Charles C. S. England, Charles Doyle; Sandy Chalfin, Communist Party section organizer, and William Hughes and Joseph Milton, friend and brother of the late William Milton, who was slain by a Brooklyn policeman.

Democratic Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, first Negro to be elected to the Assembly from the area, sent greetings. The meeting also demanded the dropping of charges against Milton and Hughes and the prosecution of the slayer of William Milton.

How to Get There

CRC announced departure time for trains to both the Civil Rights legislative conference on Monday and for the Freedom Crusade on Tuesday

Conference delegates were urged to be at Penn Station at 6:15 a.m. Monday in order to catch the 6:30 a.m. train for Washington.

Those participating in the Freedom Crusade on Tuesday were urged to be at Penn Station at 7 a.m Tuesday to catch the 7:15 train for the capital.

Special train tickets for the Freedom Crusade will be on sale at New York State Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-1657. The price of the ticket is $10.

The office will be open Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Monday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

In Queens tickets may be obtained at American Labor Party offices in Long Island City, 2303 45th Road, at the following hours: Sunday, 6 to 10:30 p.m.; Monday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

In the Bronx tickets may be obtained at 1239 Southern Boulevard at the following hours: Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Monday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Zionist Council Raps British Aggression

The American Zionist Emergency Council yesterday announced that it is mobilizing its local committees in a campaign against "British military and political offensive against Israel." The Council is headed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

In a statement the Council declared: "The British Government is launching a new war against Israel — even as direct armistice negotiations between Egypt and Israel are getting under way."

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U.S. Schools in Danger, Teachers Union Warns

By Louise Mitchell

Gov. Dewey boasts about the "finest" educational system in the country because he hopes the vast majority of New Yorkers will never get a glimpse of the nation's school statistics to see whether the facts bear out this fiction.

A recent nationwide study by the New York Times, certainly not impartial to Dewey, showed that at least eight states, hardly as rich as New York, start their teachers at higher salaries, and California, New Jersey, Connecticut and North Dakota have higher ceilings.

New York was included in the group in which the number of substandard and emergency teachers increased since a year ago, although the number declined somewhat throughout the nation.

The most serious affliction of the schools today, as pointed out by the Times, is the teacher shortage. This is so especially in view of the increased birth rate in all states.

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A RECENT RESOLUTION on policy and program by the CIO Teachers Union pointed out that the estimated increase in school enrollment nationally for the next eight to 10 years will be 1,000,000 children. In New York City alone there will be at least 240,000 more children in the school by 1954.

According to the National Education Association, some 100,000 new teachers are needed each year for the next eight years. As for New York, the Public Education Association holds that 10,000 additional teachers are needed immediately to bring the teacher-pupil ratio up to the standard of comparable upstate communities.

To take care of the influx of new pupils, 1,000 new teachers are needed annually, according to the conservative estimates of the Superintendent of Schools whose estimate does not include the usual number of yearly retirements and resignations.

School building facilities, according to the TU resolution, "are totally inadequate to care for even the present school population." Some 6,000,000 children throughout the country are not attending school at all, it is reported.

As for salaries, teachers who before the war received about $150 more than the average earnings of employed persons, now find themselves averaging about $250 less. That is why the Teachers Union is back of a drive to raise teachers' purchasing power to the level of 1939.

★

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS ailments of the schools, the TU stated, was a growing pattern of repression in the form of intimidation of teachers, censorship of books, magazines and even songs and the suppression of ideas. It is well-known that professors lost their jobs during the last election campaign for support of the Progressive Party. In New York City, the progressive TU was fiercely attacked by the infamous Hartley subcommittee, and a teacher committed suicide after a grilling by school authorities on her political beliefs.

In advancing its program, the CIO local pointed out that it is concerned with the proper development of children and defense of economic and professional standards of the teaching profession.

An educated, informed and enlightened citizenry," it stated, "is an essential safeguard of our democratic heritage as well as an assurance of scientific, technological and cultural progress in the service of mankind and for the maintenance of peace."

To help bring this about, it urged increased federal, state and city aid to education to better teaching personnel, school facilities and school salaries.

Worker Awards, 'Twelve' To Feature Lenin Meetings

Main speakers at the New York Lenin Memorial meetings Wednesday and Thursday will be Robert Thompson, New York State Communist chairman; Gilbert Green, Illinois chairman; and City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. Awards will be presented at the meetings to outstanding Worker circulation builders by John Gates, Daily Worker editor; Joseph Clark, city editor; and Hank Farrish, state press director.

"On this anniversary of the death of Lenin," declared Gates, "we also mark the 25th anniversary of the Daily Worker. One of the principles Lenin constantly fought for was the establishment of a working class newspaper and its broad circulation among the masses of the people. The presentation of these awards at the Lenin Memorial Meetings is a small token of our recognition of the outstanding job accomplished by our readers in building the Daily Worker among the working people of the United States."

Gates will present the awards to the winners in Manhattan and Queens at the St. Nicholas Arena; Wednesday, Jan. 19; Clark will appear in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, Thursday, Jan. 20; and Farrish will be in the Bronx at the Bronx Winter Gardens on Thursday, Jan. 20.

Thompson will appear in Brooklyn; Councilman Davis in Manhattan, and Gilbert Green in the Bronx.

The three main speakers are among the 12 indicted leaders of the Communist Party whose trial is scheduled to take place Monday.

Budget Unmasks Truman as Leader of Cold War Clique

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman's budget message, presented to Congress last Monday, violates the pledges he gave the people during his election campaign. He talked social welfare, housing, education and peace. But his budget, the largest ever submitted by an American President in time of peace, proposes a full half of expected federal expenditures of 41.9 billion, go for prosecution of the cold war and only 6 percent for social welfare, health and housing.

Speaking at a rally in Toledo, Ohio, on Oct. 26, Truman said, **"National defense begins at home. It begins with the things that make life worth while for the average industrial worker, for the average farmer, for the average small business man."**

"That," said Truman, "is the kind of national defense I believe in."

But the other kind of national defense is what he recommended to Congress. The budget message, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, proposes $14.3 billion for the military, well above the $11 recommended by Truman last year. However this figure doesn't tell the whole story. In his message, Truman acknowledged that the "total obligational authority" requested for the military in 1950 is $15.9 billion.

Expressing deep hostility to Communists and others who would depart from the "free enterprise system," Truman nevertheless told an Oklahoma City audience last Sept. 28, **"If the people of some other country freely choose a Communist form of government, that is their own business."**

But his 1950 budget would spend $6.7 bilion through ERP and other foreign "aid" programs to establish Wall Street control over the political and economic affairs of nations in Europe, Asia and South America. It includes $4.3 billion for the Marshall Plan, $1 billion for Germany, Japan and Korea, $136 million for the Greek-Turkish adventure, $49 million for China, $355 million for projects not yet revealed, and $146 million mainly for intensive penetration of Latin America.

★

AND THERE'S MORE to come. Truman said he would later submit a schedule for appropriations for military lend lease to signers of the North Atlantic pact and "certain other countries." This is expected to cost between one and two bilion.

During the campaign Truman attacked "big business" by name as well as by that vivid and accurate phrase, "gluttons of privilege.' In New York on Oct. 28, Truman said, **"I proposed to reimpose the excess profits tax, to put into your treasury some of the fantastic profits of the big corporations."**

But neither in his message on the State of the Union, Jan. 5, nor in his budget message on Monday did the President mention such a

(Continued on Page 11)

RUSH FUNDS FOR DEFENSE OF 12, PATTERSON URGES

The Civil Rights Congress is asking that funds be rushed to complete its fund drive for $250,000 to defend the 12 indicted Communist Party leaders whose trial opens Monday in the U. S. Southern District Court House.

A petition was filed Jan. 7 by Charles Houston, former dean of the Howard Law School, and five other attorneys representing the indicted leaders, charging the jury system in the Southern New York District Court with systematically excluding manual workers, low-rent area dwellers, Negroes, Jews and unemployed. With the refusal of the Supreme Court to void the indictments and stay the trial pending the determination of the jury issue, William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of Civil Rights Congress, pointed out:

"We can have no legalistic illusions. There will be no fair trial for the 12 Communists. The very fact that a trial is taking place on an issue of freedom of thought which no judge or jury has any constitutional right to rule on, is the best and most conclusive proof of the frame-up intended in this case. The jury box will be packed for only a silk-stocking panel has been called. The government has set its face toward a monstrous violation of the Constitution. Only the people's action can stop it. Progressive Americans everywhere must rush funds NOW to stop this monstrous frame-up."

Only $65,030.20 has been raised to date.

A breakdown by states follows:

State	Quota	Raised
New York	$125,000.00	$39,292.02
Connecticut	3,500.00	1,180.00
New Jersey	7,500.00	2,260.55
Pennsylvania	12,500.00	2,389.18
Maryland	1,500.00	272.00
Delaware	500.00	1.00
Washington, D.C.	1,500	489.00
Ohio	10,000.00	2,357.28
Michigan	7,500.00	1,651.00
Illinois	15,000.00	5,222.43
Indiana	1,800.00	455.50
Wisconsin	3,000.00	1,441.49
Minnesota	3,000.00	1,635.00
Nevada	250.00	6.00
Colorado	750.00	31.00
Missouri	1,000.00	347.90
Washington	5,000.00	178.07
Oregon	1,000.00	50.00
California	17,500.00	3,615.40
Florida	1,000.00	697.35
Texas	500.00	182.67
Louisiana	500.00	20.00
Alabama	250.00	10.00
North Carolina	250.00	186.00
Virginia	250.00	
Georgia	100.00	85.00
West Virginia	250.00	52.00
Massachusetts	2,000.00	878.00
Vermont	1,000.00	42.00
New Hampshire	1,000.00	15.00
Rhode Island	500.00	5.00
Maine	500.00	46.00
Wyoming		30.00
Utah		82.00
Arizona		72.50
Kansas-Nebraska-Iowa		247.76
Arkansas		5.00
Idaho		27.00
Kentucky		35.00
North Dakota		46.00
South Carolina		29.00
South Dakota		30.00
		$65,030.20

Send funds to Civil Rights Congress, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, 17, N. Y.

A 'Friendly' Talk

LONDON (UP).—A Foreign Office spokesman Friday described as "most friendly" the meeting in Washington yesterday of President Truman and British Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks.

Franks sent the government a report on the talk, aimed chiefly at reconciling differences in Anglo-American policy on Palestine. The Foreign Office spokesman declined to discuss Franks' report.

Senate Body OK's Acheson

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved Dean Acheson's nomination as Secretary of State Friday after hearing him attack Communism.

It pointed toward quick approval of Acheson's appointment by the full Senate next Tuesday. He will succeed ailing Gen. George C. Marshall next Thursday—President Truman's inauguration day.

Reviews of the new films, by Jose Yglesia; plays by Lee Newton; recordings, by O. V. Clyde; books, by Robert Friedman and David Carpenter, and art exhibitions, by Charles Corwin, appear regularly in the Daily Worker.

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Economic Trends in 4 Industrial Areas

Michigan Auto Plants Set To Shut Down; Speedup Grows

By Nat Ganley

DETROIT—A downward trend from high level peacetime employment is expected here for the first quarter of 1949, according to the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission.

In its December letter for the local labor market area the MUCC says:

"Peacetime employment continued at a high level in early December. **But the uptrend has run its course** and is not expected to extend into the new year. Post-holiday cut-backs in trade and scheduled shutdowns for auto model changes **point to a sharp drop in employment** during the first quarter of 1949." (Emphasis by MUCC).

But the situation is more drastic than seasonal cut-backs and model change layoffs. The New Year is expected to usher in another slash in steel allotments to the auto industry. Approximately 8,000 probationary employees at Ford's River Rouge plant are expected to be the first to feel the axe.

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THE RE-ALLOCATION of steel from auto production to Marshall Plan war preparations is expected to reduce Ford's force by 10 percent and the probationary employees are the first to go. Chevrolet is scheduled for a shutdown, that will affect 16,000 workers, ostensibly for a change-over in model. Packard and Ford Highland Park are among the other plants facing shut-down. But the number called back to work after the model change will be affected by Marshall Plan steel shortages and the declining purchasing power of the workers.

In 1939 the average worker in the manufacturing industry in Wayne County was earning $33.54 a week, according to the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry. Last September he was receiving $65.07, which was equal to a wage of $37.10 based on 1939 prices. Compared with 1939, a Detroit worker's dollar wage now buys only 57 cents worth of goods, about 42 cents worth of food.

The production of over five million cars and trucks in 1948 did not improve the workers' status. The use of part of the all-time high auto profits for new labor-saving machines and devices and the intense speedup system in the industry made it possible to produce the five million units this year with less workers, with less than a 40-hour work week and with sporadic layoffs.

Last June, when the non-farm employment in Michigan was 2,048,700, the MUCC made the following significant boom-time report:

"During the first half of 1948, Michigan public employment offices recorded about 3,000,000 personal visits by workers seeking various agency services—500,000 more than during the last half of 1947." The agency services consist of seeking jobs or jobless insurance.

NEW TECHNIQUES AND SPEEDUP that replace workers,

(Continued on Page 14)



New England Outlook Glum; Bosses Pray for War Orders

By Leo Soft

BOSTON, Mass.—Working people in New England are getting set for a tough winter. Lots of layed off workers are standing around factories, lining up at employment offices or gathered in corner stores, talking.

During the week of Dec. 22, 1948, 82,500 workers claimed unemployment compensation in Massachusetts. That compares with 48,400 in the same week of 1947. The week of Oct. 1, 1948, 50,000 had applied.

In Lawrence, 1,656 workers filed new claims during that week; 528 had filed a year ago. In New Bedford it was 871 against 263; in Springfield 954 to 306, in Fall River 960 to 446.

To see what's going on, we can look at the shoe and textile industries, historic backbones of New England's economic structure. Here are figures from the reports of the Massachusetts Department of Labor, which surveys representative plants. In Brockton, 6,154 workers were employed in industry in December, 1947. Their weekly payroll totalled $256,000. By November, 1948, employment had slumped to 5,011, with the payroll dropping to $201,000. If you remember that Brockton was already hard hit by December, 1947, you have some idea of what's happening in the shoe industry.

Shoe manufacturers are purposely stalling on production. They have huge inventories on hand which they are trying to sell at artificially inflated prices. Profiteers in the shoe industry refuse to put a cheaper shoe into production. The cut-back in shoe production hits hard at Peabody's leather workers, one-third of whom are now unemployed. In Brockton, 2,000 shoe workers are totally unemployed, with thousands working 25 or 30 hour weeks. Shoe workers last week were battling manufacturers' demands for a five-cent an hour pay CUT!

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TEXTILE IS JUST as gloomy. In Fall River, over the same period, the number employed in manufacturing dropped from 17,-28 to 16,339; payrolls took an enormous cut, from $783,500 to $601,000. The number of persons "totally unemployed" is relatively small, but many workers are on three-day or four-day weeks, with staggered part-time shifts. The decreased payroll reflects this.

In Lawrence, once the textile center of the world, industrial employment dropped from 25,423 to 21,199. Payrolls fell from $1,245,-000 to $1,007,500. In New Bedford, employment skidded from 21,24 to 19,549, with payrolls dropping from $989,800 to $852,-500. That's what's happening in the textile towns.

For all manufacturing throughout the state, employment has dropped about 4.5 percent in the past 11 months, as has total payroll. The trend has been most severe in the last month or two, as yet mostly unreported in the figures. Average weekly earnings for all industries was $50.74 in November. In December, 1947, with prices lower, it was $50.73.

But in shoe, average weekly earnings over 11 months dropped from a low $41.40 to a lower $37.57. In cotton goods, from $45.62 to $39.31. Those are substantial pay cuts for a year when prices climbed—or for any year! In woolen and worsted, weekly wage increased 67 cents to $50.17. But the number of workers employed in the industry dropped from 48,408 to 41,986.

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METAL AND ELECTRICAL industries are the other centers of the Massachusetts economic structure. The situation here is a little more complex. In General Electric's city of Lynn, employment

(Continued on Page 14)

Illinois Layoffs Hit Negroes, Workers in Consumer Goods

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—Unmistakable storm-signals dotted the economic horizon here as 1948 faded into history and the new year opened.

The following trends are already strongly operative here:

(1) Over-production in numerous consumers goods industries, bringing on sizable layoffs for the first time since the pre-war years.

(2) Declining sales because of the inability of family budgets to keep up with high prices. Significantly, this sales drop has affected not only luxury items but necessities as well, including food.

(3) Disappearance of the big backlog of orders in important fields, causing a slowing down in production.

(4) Rise in the number of business failures, with the outlook that they will increase even further.

(5) Decline in building construction despite the enormous need for homes and apartment dwellings. Hundreds of finished homes are reported to be unsold because buyers cannot meet the exorbitant prices being asked.

★

MAJOR BASIC INDUSTRIES here like steel, meat packing and auto, as yet have not been touched by layoffs and cutbacks in production. However, signs are evident that the farm implement industry may soon be affected because prices continue "way out of line" while numerous foundry shops have already curtailed production and gone over to a three-day work week.

The basic industries have also been those most sharply affected by speed-up. In steel, production records are being broken and output is being hiked with fewer men per job.

At Republic Steel Co. the 10-inch mill rolled about 200 tons on an eight-hour shift as recently as a couple of months ago. Now, between 260 and 300 tons of steel are being rolled on the same shift.

In Wisconsin Steel, all jobs are being time-studied to up production while using less men. Jobs that were previously handled by three men are now bing done by only two.

Similarly, job loads have been increased in meat-packing and workers fired for not keeping pace with the new standards. At the huge General Motors Electromotive Diesel plant workers took a strike vote against speed-up and partially curbed company plans, but the 1949 production outlook is for seven locomotives and 10 diesel engines per day, as compared to five and seven, respectively, previously.

Layoffs thus far have been confined to consumer goods fields, with the electrical industry being hit hardest. Scattered layoffs have also begun to appear, however, in fabricating steel shops, foundries and railroad shops, while a short work week is becoming the rule in many coal mines in downstate Illinois.

The Thor Washing Machine Co. closed down its entire Chicago plant of 1,000 workers and also laid off a big part of its Bloomington, Ill., plant working force. Altofer Bros. Co., Peoria, dismissed 400; its remaining 700 workers being placed on a three-day week. Another 1,000 were laid off by Western Electric, with indications of more to come.

★

ALTHOUGH LAID-OFF workers generally have been absorbed in other jobs, initial claims for unemployment compensation have gone up. The U. S. Employment Service reports the unemployed in Chicago in November at 49,000, nearly half of whom were Negroes.

Unemployment Grows in Ohio As Layoffs, Speedup Increase

By Elmer Fehlhaber

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Unemployment, though spotty, is definitely on the rise in Ohio.

Two of the worst places in Ohio are Akron and Toledo. The rubber industry in the first city took a nose-dive promptly after the war and another downward dip was signalized recently when 100 tire builders were laid off at Goodyear. There has been a flow of military orders into Akron but not sufficient to offset the loss of jobs through decline in civilian production.

At Spicer in Toledo 3,000 workers were laid off. Employment in plants involving auto parts is unsteady and when auto catches up the drop undoubtedly will be sudden and drastic.

Building trades workers throughout Ohio are looking toward the possibility of strikes in the spring when contracts expire. Home construction is dropping very rapidly. The state legislature will be presented legislation permitting Ohio cities to use funds for federal housing. At present the law practically prohibits this.

Truck production has been falling steadily. White Motor in Cleveland has had layoffs and this is true, too, in Kent at the twin-coach plant.

Steel took its first drop in Ohio at Canton where Republic laid off 300 workers at the south division.

IN NORTH CANTON the Hoover Electric, manufacturers of sweepers, dropped 400 workers permanently. This is fairly typical of what is happening in the electrical industry which is developing inventories that are becoming harder to move into retail outlets.

Also at Canton, Diebold, Inc.,

(Continued on Page 14)

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1949

The Real Conspiracy

LET US NOT FORGET, said Eugene Dennis to his fellow-Americans, that the twelve years in which the Communist Party was outlawed in Nazi Germany were the twelve years in which democracy was also outlawed in Germany.

Tomorrow, Dennis, William Z. Foster, John Gates, the editor of this paper, and nine other Communist leaders go on trial on charges of "conspiracy" against the government.

They go on trial as the leaders of a party. In fact, it is the Communist Party which is on trial.

This is the first time in the history of the United States that a political party faces criminal charges for its platform and philosophy.

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WHAT IS this "conspiracy" for which the 12 leaders of the Communist Party face 10 years each in jail?

A "conspiracy" is something secret, underhand, furtive.

Here are the exact charges of "conspiracy" as drawn up by the Truman Administration. (See full text on page four):

1. The Communists met in New York City on or about April 1, 1945 to "organize as the Communist Party of the United States."

2. At a meeting of the national board of this party in New York City on June 2, they adopted a resolution to dissolve the Communist Political Association (formed by Earl Browder) to organize as the Communist Party.

3. It was further part of the said conspiracy that they did call a Special National Convention on July 26, 1945 . . . and would cause said convention to adopt a Constitution basing said party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Also, that the defendants "conspired" to organize party branches, clubs, classes, and would "teach and advocate" the principles of Marxism-Leninism. And finally, that the defendants agreed to "recruit" others into this party and **"would publish, circulate books, articles, magazines, and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism."**

Such is the amazing indictment. **It shatters the entire basis of Constitutional democracy in the United States. It would outlaw anti-capitalist thought and the idea of Socialism. It would deprive the American people of their Constitutional right to accept or reject the teachings of the Communist Party by making only "official" thoughts available to the people. It would banish the Bill of Rights and begin a new stage in American history — the era of the police state.**

If the American Communists can go to jail for **"teaching and advocating"** their ideas in **"books, magazines, articles and classes"** then no American will be able to teach or advocate anything in books, magazines, articles or classes which does not meet the approval of the worst reactionaries in the nation.

If anti-capitalist thinking is outlawed, then all democratic thinking is outlawed with it. To the capitalist trusts, the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt was "Socialism." For advocating it, he would be liable to prison in their eyes.

The indictment is loaded from the very start. Can the Communists plead "not guilty" to the charge that they are Communists? On the contrary, they are proud to be Communists. It is their love for their country, America, which makes them Communists.

The frame-up is in the Government's sinister distortion of the meaning of Marxism-Leninism which advocates a mass, peoples movement to defend peace, democracy and achieve Socialism. To the Government, the idea of Socialism is itself criminal.

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THE REAL CONSPIRACY lies with the prosecutors of this infamous trial, not with the defendants.

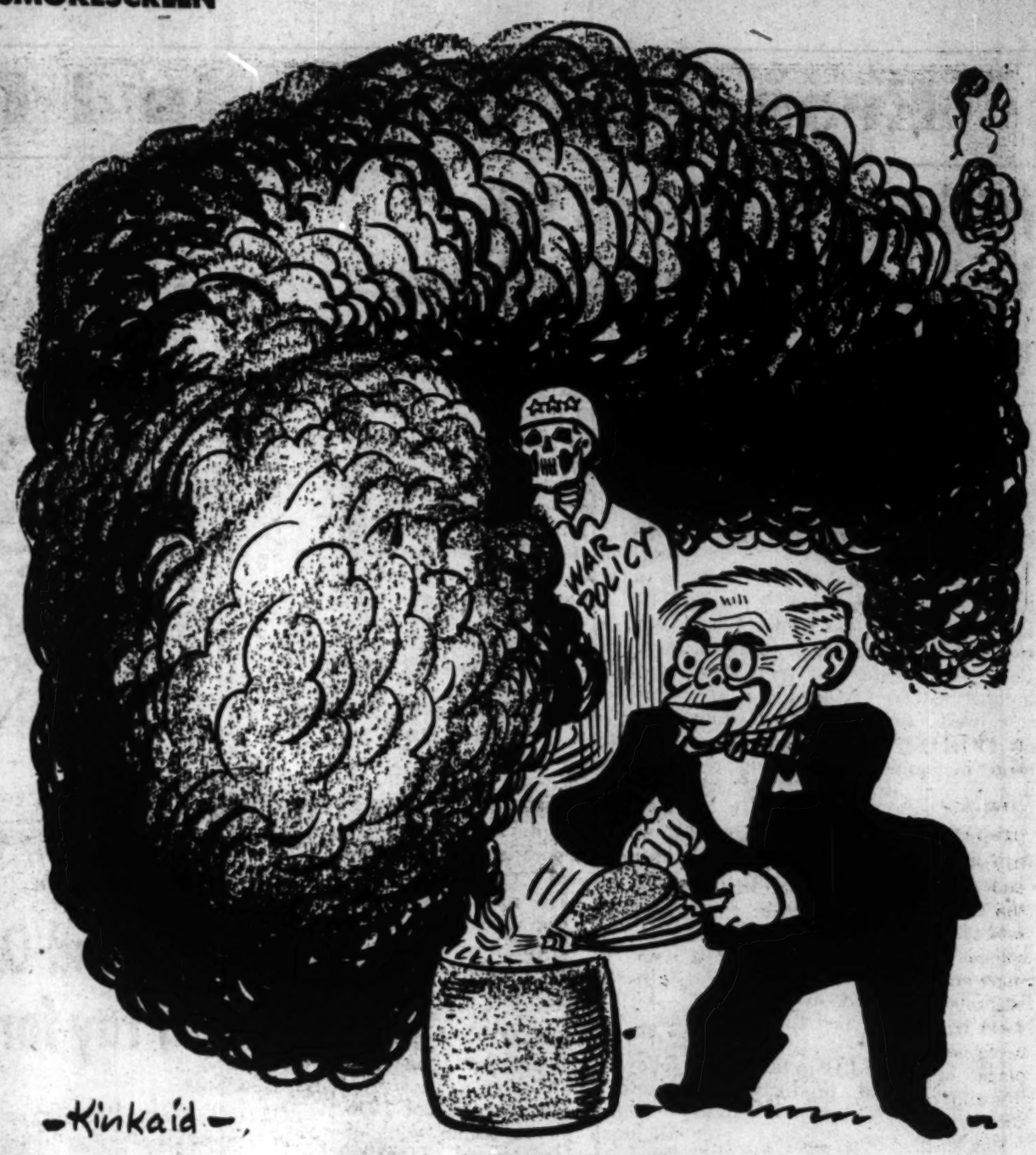
The fate of every American is bound up with this trial as the fate of Germany was bound up in the anti-Communist conspiracies of the German Nazis.

We urge every American, regardless of his political views, to take his stand now for the tradition of American democratic liberty.

The indictment of the 12 should be dismissed! The right to be a Communist, to teach and advocate working class philosophy, is vital to the continuation of liberty.

Join the Freedom Crusade January 17-18 in Washington, D. C.

SMOKESCREEN



Truman, Bevin Maneuvers Seen as Peril to Israel

By Joseph Starobin

Threatening British moves against Israel this week gave a new example to the world of how the big capitalist powers behave toward young and small nations. And behind the international uproar over Britain's pressure on the new Jewish state, one could see the desperate efforts of London and Washington to iron out their differences in such a way as to strengthen their positions against the Jews, the Arabs, and the Soviet Union too.



British moves took two dramatic forms: the occupation of the port of Aqaba, nominally part of Transjordan, a British "ally," and which lies at the base of Israel's territory in the Negev desert; the other was the raid of five RAF planes over the Israeli-Egyptian battlefront, during which Israeli anti-aircraft guns shot them down.

These outward evidences of British mobilization around Israel's territory came after reports of large-scale British military assistance to Egypt, Transjordan and Iraq, and were followed by a partial massing of the British Mediterranean fleet at Malta.

It looked as though the desperate British "Labor" government—having failed to defeat and cripple the new Jewish state through the Arab and especially Egyptian attacks—was now preparing to do the dirty work itself.

It was a danger-sign for Israel. But it also reflected the set-backs which the British imperialists have suffered ever since last May when they were compelled to withdraw from the Holy Land.

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BRITAIN was obviously trying its damndest to hurt not only the Jewish state but to improve its position vis-a-vis the Arab world. One of the consequences of the year-long struggle in the Near East, involving all the Arab states against Israel, has been a profound shaking-up and disillusion among the Arab people. Reflections of that have been the demonstrations in Lebanon, the student "riots" in Cairo, and the assassination of the Egyptian premier, Nokrashy Pasha, late last year. Britain is frightened by the repercussions of its own policies among the Arab peoples.

All of this came on the eve of the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt, scheduled at the island of Rhodes under UN auspices. Britain's show of force was clearly intended to frighten the Israel government, to rob her, if possible, of her hard-won position in the Negev and keep an imperialist finger in the pie.

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BRITISH RELATIONS with Washington were also a factor—differences in tactics between two imperialist powers, each of which is trying to reach an agreement with the other most favorable to itself, and at maximum expense to all the peoples of the Near East.

Washington is negotiating a $100,000,000 loan to Israel. The main trend of its policy is to influence the Jewish state from within; the chief fear among American circles seems to be that the renewal of warfare will not only unsettle the Arab world further but give new victories to the Jewish armies and outrage American opinion against Britain beyond any manageable point.

This explains the State Department's advice to Britain against too obvious military maneuvers, and the sharp warning to Israel against "encroaching" on Egyptian soil.

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WASHINGTON seems to believe that much of the old Bernadotte Plan can be put over through the Rhodes discussions in return for dollars. Britain's menacing moves only stiffen the Israeli, and must sooner or later awaken Americans to the cold fact that Britain is able to do all of these things—thanks to Marshall Plan aid!

Washington does not mind, of course, any British action which strengthens the all-round imperialist position in the Mediterranean and keeps the Arab discontent in check. Neither power has allowed the UN to settle the question once and for all. Neither wants to let the Jews and Arabs settle their differences alone. And both, of course, hope to keep the Soviet Union out of the picture at all costs.

25 Years of the Daily Worker

Reminiscences of the early days of a fighting working class newspaper by some of the old-timers who were there at the start. . . . Greetings from working class papers abroad. . . . An estimate of the paper's future and contrast to the U. S. monopoly press. . . .
And many other interesting features.

•

Lenin and America

The story of Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin, who led the party that established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . His contribution to science. . . . His approach to America and to the question of peace in our time.

•

All these features and many others in the

ANNIVERSARY EDITION
OF THE WORKER, JANUARY 23

World of Labor

The Reuther-GM Formula Pays Off

By George Morris

WALTER REUTHER is the man of the hour for the corporations as the time draws near for fourth round wage negotiations. He performed a miracle for big business. **"The effect of this on the fourth round negotiations," says Business Week, leader of the McGraw Hill chain of business magazines, "both in auto and in other industries — could be profound."**



The miracle is the two-way escalator clause in the contract with General Motors signed by Reuther last May which will cause a wage cut for the workers in some 100 GM plants on March 1, just about the moment when other unions, including auto, sit down with their employers to ask a wage raise. I can see Walter Reuther, sitting across the table from Chrysler negotiators pretending to argue for the substantial raise UAW members in that company's plants are demanding. And I can see the company's men laughing straight into his face and saying: "Walter, you can't mean it, not after allowing our principal competitor to cut wages."

I can also see Philip Murray getting the same horse laugh from the Steel Trust's men when the wage reopener comes due in Spring and he, as is likely, will pretend to be interested in a raise.

•

BUSINESS WEEK made no mistake last May when it greeted the Reuther-GM formula and expressed the hope other contracts would be patterned after it. General Motors workers received an 11-cent raise last May, with a provision that would raise or cut wage rates each quarter in proportion to the rise or fall in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index. The **two-year contract** contains no wage reopener—only a provision for an automatic three-cent raise when the second year begins.

As Business Week notes, the index already fell enough to insure a one-cent hourly cut in March. If, as is indicated, the drop in the index will continue to fall at the same rate for the rest of the quarter, a three-cent hourly cut is in the cards, notes Business Week.

Writing last May on this "new" and "progressive" wage policy, as the Reuther people hailed it, we noted that GM's economists have apparently come to the conclusion that the boom is coming to a close and may spend itself soon. Hence, there was more advantage to GM than risk in tying wages to the cost of living. The facts have fully confirmed that.

But we said more. The Reuther-GM formula wiped the slate clean of the loss of at least 15 percent in real wages the workers had already suffered by last May since January, 1945, and the idea of improving the standard of the workers was completely forgotten. Henceforth, we pointed out, revision of wages, if any, was to be essentially downward.

There is still a third factor—the Murray-Reuther divisive and defensive wage strategy. Past CIO policy of cooperation by the major unions to set the highest possible "pattern" was abandoned. In 1948 it was Murray who signed a two-year pact with neither a right to strike nor even arbitration on a wage reopener with discretion for a raise entirely up to the steel companies. When 1948 negotiations came, Murray cried that he is hamstrung to 1949 and the other unions should do without him. Reuther then went into action and signed a two-year contract that will hamstring the major part of his union until 1950. But he did worse and fixed it for his own members to start a downward trend when other workers demand a raise.

•

WALTER REUTHER is most popular for his formulas. He always aims to tie wages to something—to anything but what it takes to provide a decent living for the average family. In 1946 he gained fame for his "look at the books" formula. That would tie the pay envelope to a compan'ys fancy bookkeeping and "proof" that profits weren't so big.

Later he gained popularity—among employers—for his view that speedup of production and cooperation with management to achieve it, would boost the worker's interest. Widespread layoffs in auto plants because autos could be turned out with fewer hands, is proving him a phony on that score.

His latest was to tie wages to cost of living prices—a theory that workers, like draft animals, mustn't go higher than a daily quota of feed. Reuther's own research director, Nat Weinberg, declared recently that auto workers are now 20 percent behind January, 1945, in the real purchasing power of their earnings. This means that just to return to the January, 1945, level—and still to forget the wage loss since then—the workers need a 30 cents hourly raise.



—Fur and Leather Worker.



BY BARNARD RUBIN

THE WAGES of sin:

The Simon and Schuster publication entitled "Your Income Tax" (1949 edition) by expert J. K. Lasser has the following on page 146 as advice to business men:

"Possible deduction (for tax purposes) — strike-breaking cost." . . .

• • •



TOWN TALK

Warner Brothers last week had another mass layoff—several hundred workers getting the axe.

A British government film unit now working on a series of documentary films aimed for showing in the United States. The British aim is to exhibit pictures while the U. S. Congress is considering second year appropriations for the Marshall Plan. . . .

• • •

While in California, a New Yorker met a 12-year old violin prodigy, who had just given his first concert. Shortly thereafter the New Yorker went home. Ten years later the two met on Times Square.

"How does it feel to be a grown-up man of 22?" asked the New Yorker.

"Twenty-two?" cried the Californian, indignantly, loath, like many prodigies, to disclose his age. "There must be some mistake. I'm only 19."

"Hmmmm," murmured the New Yorker with a shrug of his shoulders. "I guess I forgot to consider the difference in time."

• • •

The other night many residents of north Hudson County, N.J., thought they had hit the jackpot on a radio quiz show or that it was raining fur coats.

A practical jokester caught unsuspecting men, women and boys in his net, and brought embarrassment to the manager of Loew's Embassy Theatre, North Bergen, which was supposed to have awarded fur coats, cash and other valuable prizes.

The jokester telephoned at least eight persons and asked them to identify a tune played from a record. If the guess were made, the person was told to go to Loew's Embassy to collect a fur coat or $50 in cash.

One woman drove from Union City in a taxicab to claim her prize from Harry Meyer, assistant manager. It was all a hoax, he had to tell her.

• • •

Stanley High, a Readers Digest editor and a Republican of the most reactionary stripe (whatever that is) has no qualms about going around with his hat in his hand, begging for jobs from the Democrats. High was overheard, recently, asking Democratic leader **Leslie Biffle,** secretary of the Senate, for a job for his uncle, who was a Senate doorkeeper under the Republicans. . . .

• • •

Newspaper Guild members who, in disgust, voted against making former ANG president **Milton Murray,** a paid official of the union back in 1946, will be interested to learn that Murray is now on the CIO payroll. He's working for **Allan S. Haywood,** CIO Organization Director, as a so-called "trouble shooter." . . .

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ON THE SAME DAY, FROM THE SAME PLACE

Placing the following two news items right next to each other may serve as a good method of illustrating the character of the Vatican's foreign policy. Both originate from the Netherlands, whose American-armed military is now murdering Indonesians. The first, a United Press dispatch dated Jan. 10:

"Several Catholic organizations including . . . groups representing half a million members today started a letter writing campaign protesting the arrest of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty (the pro-Nazi traitor—B.R.)

"All Dutch Catholics were urged to write a personal letter to Hungarian Premier Istvan Dobi, following up a master letter in which Dobi was warned:

"'Those who laid hands upon the honorable church leaders always appeared to be near their fall. God may give you enough insight and courage to come back from this wrong and fatal course'."

The second news item is from the New York "Times" special correspondent sent the same day as the above:

"Suggestions are said to have been transmitted from Rome to Dutch Catholic political leaders by way of the Utrecht headquarters of the Netherlands hierarchy. The general line of policy suggested is reported to have made clear that negotiations leading to compromises with the Indonesian Republic's leaders were highly undesirable. Even now, when the Indonesian Republic as a political entity has ceased to exist, it is held to be intolerable for Dutch Catholics to enter into bargaining discussions with Premier Hatta, President Solkarno or former Premier Sutan Sjahrir."

As We See It

The Deep-Sea Fish Who Write of Mountains

By Milton Howard

THE QUEER FISH who live at the bottom of the sea are surrounded by enormous pressure, hundreds of pounds to the square inch. We would be crushed by it. They don't even notice it. They are used to it.

That is the way it is with the pressure of capitalist ideas which surround us, which penetrate our eyes and ears. I am reminded of this when I read the indignant outcries of journalists and pseudo-scientists who write in horror of the "political dictation of science in the Soviet Union." The persons who write this are like deep sea fish writing about mountains. They are as ignorant of the true state of science in capitalist countries as they are of science in the first socialist state in the world.



For example, the well-known journalist, Albert Deutsch, writes in the New York Star that it is not the fact that the Soviet seientist Lysenko believes in the inheritance of acquired characters and rejects the philosophy of the unchangeable gene which appalls him. It is the fact that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union takes part in scientific issues which revolts him.

According to him, it is the adjustment of science to politics which marks the degradation of science in the USSR. Scores of others have echoed the same thoughts. "Bulgarian Communists Warn Scientists to Follow Party Line," reads a stupid headline in the press.

• • •

WHAT ALL THIS REVEALS is that these writers simply do not have the slightest comprehension of what is new, creative and intellectually liberating in the leadership which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union exercises in every phase of life in the USSR. To these journalists the word "politician" signifies a Congressman, a Cabinet member, a Senator or President Truman.

When they hear that "the politicians" in the USSR have taken a stand on a matter of biology, they jump to the conclusion that it is as if Congress were to take a vote on the theory of evolution, and they shudder at the thought.

The Soviet Union was brought into existence by a group of men, led by Lenin, through the application of a new and invincible science. That science is Marxism.

It is the science of history and historic change. It is a science which embraces every phase of social and human activity.

It is a world-view, an attitude toward nature, history and life, which discards all superstitions, dogmas, and mysticism. It places man squarely in the midst of reality, teaches him that knowledge is real, and expands as man increases his control over nature.

The Bolsheviks who founded the Soviet Union created not merely a new state, but **a new type of human existence in which all knowledge is interrelated in a common vision of ever-greater mastery of history and nature.** Stalin is a great philosopher and thinker, as Lenin was a tremendous genius of science, and Marx and Engels before them.

In short, the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, far from "interfering" in the arts and sciences of the Soviet Union, are the veritable leaders in the arts and sciences of their country.

The Communist leaders approved Lysenko's work not because of any preconceived dogmas, as the slanderers say, but because it is confirmed by nature, by experience, and by its clear superiority over the Mendel-Morgan theories in the mastery of nature. It was not that Lysenko appealed merely to an arbitrary political authority (which does not exist in the USSR) but that both Lysenko and the Soviet leadership appealed in their struggle against obscurantism to the new experience of socialist labor on the collective farms in changing organism to suit the needs of men. This is what the journalists try to hide.

The establishment of Socialism by the Communist Party was an act of science, as was the miracle of Stalingrad. It is only the philistinism which is wholly typical of even many sincere persons in our culture which would separate the creation of Socialism as a "political act" from the mastery of nature as a "scientific act."

It is Marxism-Leninism, it is Socialism which unites for the first time all the creative grandeur of man into a single, unified, marvellous science of human liberation.

Asks Repeal of Law that Aids Milk Trust

City Commissioner of Investigation John M. Murtagh on Friday called for the repeal of certain portions of the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law which aid the "Big Three" milk monopoly. The sections he referred to give the State Commission of Agriculture the power to refuse a license to a milk dealer or producer-dealer on the ground that the market sought to serve is already served by existing dealers.

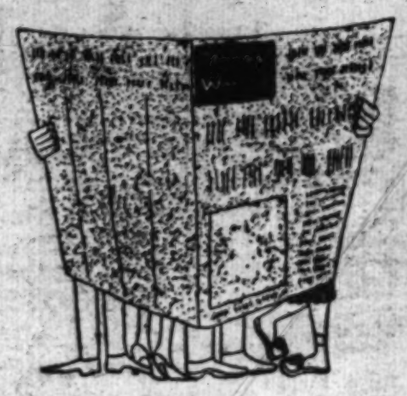
Murtagh said his probe of the milk industry showed these provisions victimize "the farmer and consumer by stifling a free flow of commerce."

Consumers groups and the State American Labor Party have repeatedly urged at federal-state milk hearings the repeal of portions of the law which tighten the big companies' grip on milk production.

Murtagh also reported that about 80 percent of New York City stores are now following the lead of the A&P stores in reducing the price of homogenized and approved by one cent a quart.

The Department of Markets, however, said after a survey that the price was "hanging in the balance" at the moment and it couldn't tell how many stores would follow the cut.

Murtagh again asked Borden, Sheffield and Dairymen's League to reduce the price of homogenized milk by a penny. They failed to respond to his request when it was made about a week ago.



2 Special Elections Set

Two special elections are scheduled to be held in the city next month to fill vacancies that occurred since last Nov. 2. Both are in districts won by Democrats.

Both elections have been set by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for Feb. 15. In Brooklyn the contest will be for the seat made vacant by the death of the late Rep. John J. Delaney, of the 7th Congressional district. Rep. Delaney was elected with the support of the American Labor Party.

The other local contest is in Manhattan's 5th Assembly District, where Assemblyman Irwin Davidson was appointed a Judge of the Special Sessions Court by Mayor O'Dwyer. While the parties have not selected their candidates for this West Side race, it was learned that Dr. Annette Rubinstein, head of the Robert Louis Stevenson School, was being mentioned as a possible ALP choice. Major issues that are expected to come up in this contest are demands for state legislative action on the growing unemployment problem and for increased state aid to education.

In the downtown Brooklyn contest it is expected that the major issue will be repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act

State CIO Asks $1 Minimum

ALBANY.—A 1949 State CIO program calling for a $1 hourly minimum wage and a sickness disability benefit system to be financed by employers was presented to the legislature Friday.

The labor organization's legislative agenda was drawn up at a meeting in New York City. It also proposes a $500,000,000 appropriation for low cost housing, increased state aid to schools and municipalities, strengthened rent control, greater unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation benefits.

SCHENECTADY. — The CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in New York State has announced plans for a conference in Albany Feb. 16, on ways of improving the state Workmen's Compensation Law. Other unions, and civic, social and professional organizations have been asked to send representatives to the meeting at 1 p.m. at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

In its call to the conference, UE said that the Workmen's Compensation Law has not been appreciably improved since it was passed in 1914, and that other states outstrip New York in protecting the needs of injured workers.

Need for revision of the law was clearly shown, the union declared, in conditions discovered by UE recently at the General Electric foundry at Elmira. A union medical check-up revealed 90 cases of silicosis resulting from the work performed there, but under the present law only 12 of the victims are eligible for compensation benefits.

THE WORKER SUB CAMPAIGN* REPORT

This report is the record only of subscriptions received in the business office as of FRIDAY, Jan. 7.
NOTE—See news section for report of subscriptions received after Jan. 7th, which substantially change the standing of the states in the subscription drive.

JANUARY 3-7, 1949

District	Quota	Subs This Wk.	Total Subs To Date	%
New England	1000	22	436	43.6
Manhattan	7500	796	6233	83.1
Bronx	4000	213	4023	100.1
Brooklyn	7500	379	5296	70.6
Queens	1500	83	1329	88.6
Upstate N. Y.	1500	87	252	16.8
Eastern Pa.	2000	130	1105	55.3
Maryland - D.C.	500	5	95	19
Western Pa.	500	30	113	22.6
West Virginia	150	—	35	23.3
Ohio	2000	118	679	34
Michigan	1200	70	773	64.4
Illinois	2000	109	735	34.5
Minnesota	750	20	223	31
Wisconsin	500	8	108	21.6
New Jersey	1500	53	696	46.5
Connecticut	750	42	266	35.4
Colorado	200	1	14	7
Missouri	300	12	67	22.3
Washington	200	2	34	17
California	300	2	61	20.3
Oklahoma	150	—	13	8.6
Iowa	150	1	48	32
Utah	50	—	6	12
Montana	50	—	8	16
Alabama	300	—	33	11.5
Florida	150	4	33	22
Louisiana	200	10	24	12
Texas	300	14	136	45.3
Virginia	150	1	11	7.3
Oregon	25	—	12	48
N.C. - S.C.	150	3	37	24.6
Georgia	75	6	16	21.3
Indiana	350	11	110	31.4
Foreign		5	34	—
TOTALS	39350	2440	23096	58.7

COMRADES and FRIENDS:

THEY ACCUSE

YOU

of "organizing as a Communist Party and basing said party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism . . ."

of "conspiring to publish and circulate . . . books, articles, magazines and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism . . ."

of "conducting . . . schools and classes for the study of the principles of Marxism-Leninism . . ."

They have placed 12 of YOUR leaders on trial—but they are actually placing ALL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE on trial. A few days after the trial is scheduled to be held, three of our indicted leaders are speaking at our Lenin Memorial Meetings. *These meetings must become fighting rallies in defense of YOU and ALL AMERICANS.*

ALL OUT FOR THE

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Celebrating 25th Anniversary of the Daily Worker

HEAR:

★ **BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Councilman**
Manhattan and Queens — St. Nicholas Arena
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19

★ **ROBERT THOMPSON**
Chairman, N. Y. State Communist Party
Brooklyn — Brooklyn Academy of Music
THURSDAY, JAN. 20

★ **GILBERT GREEN**
Chairman Illinois State Communist Party
Bronx — Bronx Winter Garden
THURSDAY, JAN. 20

Tickets available at all Party Clubs and Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

» Defend the Bill of Rights! « » Smash the Indictments! «

War Budget Unmasks Truman

(Continued from Page 6)

tax. He spoke vaguely of "additional taxes" but also suggested raising $4 billion in new revenues through taxing "middle and upper" income brackets.

Dozens of times during the campaign Truman referred to the nation's critical housing shortage which has victimized veterans most of all.

"This year in the U. S.," said Truman in Buffalo, Oct. 8, "five million families are living in slums and firetraps. Another four million families are living in houses that will soon become slums unless something is done to prevent it. Three million families, including many families of war veterans, are living doubled up with other families . . . The housing situation is intolerable and inexcusable."

Truman glowed with enthusiasm for the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill and in his recent message urged not only its adoption but its improvement. He proposed that instead of a target of 500,000 low-rent public housing units in five years, there should be a million units in seven years. Recommended aids to private home building would, it was claimed, provide ten million new units in ten years, and the legislation would result in widespread slum clearance.

From Truman's clearly expressed recognition of the housing crisis and his hearty endorsement of this legislation, one would have a right to expect immediate vigorous action in 81st Congress.

His budget, however, includes no large appropriations for implementing the act. A relatively small sum of $129 million is included for short term loans for the construction of public housing and there is a $10 million item to plan slum clearance projects.

The President has professed to be considerably exercised by the crisis in the school system for which he promised "generous" federal aid.

"You'd think everybody would agree that school children are at least as important as the highways over which the school buses carry them to the school-house," Truman told a crowd at Springfield, Mass., on Oct. 27.

But in his budget message, Truman asked $505 million for grants to states for highways and only $290 million for federal aid to education.

In sharp contrast, Truman asked $600 million for universal military training, warning that next year the cost would rise to $2 billion.

★

TRUMAN ALSO TALKED a great deal about the nation's health. He proposed a system of pre-paid medical assistance and has urged Congress to pass a bill. But he asked appropriations of only $15 million, leaving half the $260 million dollar cost of this plan to fall on the workers.

At Indianapolis on Oct. 15, he said, "We need twice as many hospitals as we have."

But in his budget message he announced that he had cancelled plans for building 24 veterans hospitals and reduced the planned capacity of 14 additional hospitals. By this action, he said, he had saved $279 million.

What happened to the $279 million? It goes into the general fund from which the President would spend $21 billion for war preparations and for imperialist adventures which may bring war.

Poland, Britain Sign Trade Pact

LONDON (UP). — Britain replaced the Soviet Union as Poland's best customer in a five-year, $520,000,000 trade treaty signed in Warsaw Friday.

The Board of Trade said the pact will insure bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, lard, poulary, onions, canned vegetables and fruit for British tables, timber for housing, ties for railroads and pit-props for mines.

Britain will send Poland ships, wool, rubber, crude oil, tires, dyestuffs, machinery, other manufactured and semi - manufactured goods as well as capital equipment.

Science Notebook, a column on latest developments in science by Peter Stone, appears frequently in the Daily Worker.



SAMUEL L. WAHRHAFTIG, 33, American political adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay in Berlin, has just arrived at Westover Field, Mass., following his recall to the U. S. for investigation by an Army loyalty board. It seems Wahrhaftig some years ago had enrolled as an ALP voter.

Gov't Files Anti-Trust Suit Against AT&T

NEWARK N. J. Jan. 14 (UP).—The government filed an anti-trust suit today against the vast American Telephone & Telegraph Co., seeking to force AT&T to sell its subsidiary Western Electric Co. which manufactures more than 90 percent of the nation's telephone equipment.

The government said splitting of the two giant concerns should result in lower telephone rates by restoring competition in the manufacture and sale of equipment

Reviews of the new films, by Jose Yglesia; plays by Lee Newton; recordings, by O. V. Clyde; books, by Robert Friedman and David Carpenter, and art exhibitions, by Charles Corwin, appear regularly in the Daily Worker.

Sunday, Jan. 16 — 8:15 P.M.
HOW FACTS ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION ARE TURNED INTO FICTION—
Current Instances of Misrepresentation about the Soviet Union
Vladimir Kazakevich
GEORGE SQUIER, *Chairman*
Jefferson School Forums
Sixth Avenue and 16th Street
WA 9-1600 • 50¢

entertainment-dance
brighton beach reunion-get together
saturday, jan. 22
ausp.: brighton - manhattan beach communist party
3200 coney island avenue

Lecture and Dance
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 West 43rd Street
Sunday, Jan. 16 — 8:30 P.M.
The Inimitable
SAMMY LEVENSON
(Foremost Jewish American Humorist in an entirely new program)
'MOMMA WAS RIGHT'
Dancing Follows
Adm. $1.25 plus tax

"For 12 friends of ours"!
Saturday, Jan. 15 — 8 P.M.
CHEKHOV - CHAPLIN and CONGENIALITY
Dancing and Refreshments
HANK FORBES SECTION
201—2nd Ave. (13th St.) Adm. $1.00

Brighton-Kings Highway Annex
JEFFERSON SCHOOL and SCHOOL of JEWISH STUDIES
3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Winter term starts Jan. 17; registration nightly—8:15-10:00

Courses:
Monday, 8:30 P.M.
What Is Philosophy?
Marxism-Leninism .....Ballin
(conducted in Yiddish)
Wednesday, 8:30 P.M.
Science of Society and Political Economy I...Ted Allen
Wednesday, 1:30 P.M.
What Is Philosophy?
Harry K. Wells
Thursday, 8:30 P.M.
History CPSU....
Problems of Jewish People
Mark Tarail



LADIES GARMENT CENTER, ALP *presents*
Variety Show
CABARET and DANCE
- Three Flames, Sensational Radio Trio
- Jean Mural and her Guitar
- Phil Irving, Song Stylist
- Dance Soloists from Mexico and Havana and Spain in Flamenco and South American Dances
- Jerry Jaraslow, Popular Comedian
- Surprise Appearance of Two Famous Stars of Stage and Radio
- JACQUES BUTLER and his CAMP UNITY BAND

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 22
PENTHOUSE (Both Halls)—13 Astor Place, N.Y.C.
Admission: $1.25 in advance—$1.50 at door (tax incl.)

Bazaar
CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN
Housewares, Toys, Clothing, Books, Paintings, Imported Jewelry . . . Buffet . . . Terrific Furniture Values . . . Exceptional Bargains . . . Young Fry Parking Spot.
FRI., JAN. 14 — 6 P.M. to midnite
SAT., JAN. 15 — noon to midnite
SUN., JAN. 16 — noon to midnite
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 W. 43rd St. • Adm. 25¢

KEEP THESE DAYS OPEN
MAY 20-21-22-23
For the Daily Worker-Morning Freiheit
LABOR PRESS BAZAAR
at St. Nicholas Arena

DANCE both nites to the music of Allan Tresser's Orchestra. ($1.25 plus tax)
THE PANEL ROOM
13 ASTOR PLACE 8th St. and B'way New York City
Saturday, Jan. 15 — 8:30 P.M.
Former Ass't U.S. Attorney General
O. JOHN ROGGE
"Civil Rights and the Communists"
OSCAR BRAND
WNYC's Shoeless Troubador
Sunday, Jan. 16 — 8:30 P.M.
Human Relations Columnist, N. Y. Star
ALBERT DEUTSCH
"Is the American Family Breaking Up?"
A MANHATTAN CIRCLE PRESENTATION

CP OLGIN SECTION PRESENTS MARZANI'S
"DEADLINE FOR ACTION" and "HOUSE I LIVE IN"
SATURDAY NITE, JAN. 15, 1949, at 8:30
IWO — 88 CLINTON STREET, NYC
Cabaret style • dancing • refreshments • Adm. $1.00

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

BUTTONS IN BEAUX 'n Caravan entertainment at Heights YPA party! Dancing and refreshments, too! Saturday night. 618 W. 164th St.

CONCERT, GLINKA RUSSIAN DANCERS, S. Einhorn, director; Russian Balalaika concert Orchestra, Yasha Weisberg, director; Glinka Choir and gypsies. See box ad.

ANOTHER PARTY with Greenwich Village and West Side YPA's. Sat. nite, Jan. 15. Folk-singer, live band, refreshments. 100 W. 90th St., 2nd floor. Contr. 75c.

HENRY WINSTON YOUTH has a date with you Saturday night. Plenty of guys and gals will be down! Dancing, refreshments and entertainment. 201 W. 72nd St., 8:30. Subs. 75c. Come down!

CABARET AND MIDNIGHT SUPPER. Presenting Dunham dancers; Laura Duncan, Esteban Soriano, with Oscar Brand as m. c. Saturday, Jan. 15, from 8:30 p. m. on. Nola Studios, 1657 Broadway. Subscription $1.75, including supper. Dancing. Auspices: University Heights Division, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Tickets at door.

TOM PAINE goes Parisian The original cabaret party New, different, exotic serenades by candlelight. Bring your best beau or gal and get groovy. Given in conjunction with Claudia Jones Youth Club. Proceeds for "Freedom Caravan." Subs. 65c. 702 St. Nicholas Ave., off 145th St.

NOW IS THE TIME for all good men and women to come to the aid of the PARTY . . . and . . . what a party! Entertainment, dancing, refreshments, Sat., Jan. 15, 8:30 p. m., at the New Drama Studios, 17 W. 24th St., N. Y. Jerry Weinberg and Willie Milton Youth Clubs. Subs. $1.

ONE EXCITING EVENING. Writers will talk out, audience will join in the great debate, "Can you write for the 'slicks' (Collier's, Cosmopolitan, etc.) and keep your conscience"? Hear Viola Brothers Shore, Eve Merriam, others, lead discussion. Then dancing. Contemporary Writers, 360 4th Ave. (25th St.) 8:30. Adm. 75c.

Bronx

MUSICALE. Music from the Orient, South America, our own jazz and folk songs, the classics. Refreshments and dancing at Whitey Gootzeit's, 1025 Boynton Ave.

SEND OFF our delegates! Civil Rights Party, dancing, entertainment, refreshments. All welcome. IWO Shule, 3451 Giles Place, Bronx (Sholem Aleichem Houses).

ALL BRONX YOUTH! Plenty of food, drink and dancing. Big name, entertainment, and exciting games. 8:30 p. m. Subs. 65c. 9 W. Burnside Ave. Auspices: Burnside Youth Club.

Brooklyn

DON'T BE a pumpkin head! Music and refreshments. Send delegates to Washington. 1703 Pitkin Ave. 8:30. Subs. 50c. Brownsville Youth Clubs A. & B. Sat., Jan. 15.

SEND-OFF for delegates to Washington. Entertainment, refreshments. Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth Club, C.P. 1237 Atlantic Ave., near Nostrand. 9:00 p. m.

DANCE! Refreshments, entertainment. 1190 St. Johns Place, Crown Heights Youth, Civil Rights Comm. Proceeds for Freedom Crusade to Washington. Subs. $1.00. Sat., Jan. 15, 9:00 p. m.

TONITE! Mendy and Boro Hall C. P. dance. Proceeds Freedom Crusade. Entertainment and sub-drive stompers. Jazz band and beer, sandwiches, etc. 2166 86th St., Brooklyn. Subs. 50c.

APARTMENT TO SHARE—Male and female, lots of room, lots of fun and food. Meet all "Our Glorious Brothers" and Sisters. Only 60c. NOT a literary tea. Apartment F3, 1259 E. 13 St., Brighton BMT to Ave. M. Walk 3 blocks. Young Writers Club, C.P.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SPECIAL SHOWING: the real story behind the real U. S. What goes on in the citadel of democracy. See the full-length film "Strange Victory," the picture that movieland refuses to show the public. Also: Refreshments, dancing, guest speaker. Sunday, Jan. 16. Starts 3 p. m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 16th St. and 6th Ave.

FACTS INTO FICTION: How facts about the Soviet Union are turned into fiction. Current misrepresentations and their meaning. Speaker: Vladimir D. Kazakevich. 8:15 p. m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 16th St. and 6th Ave.

Bronx

PSYCHOLOGICAL and Cultural foundations of sex: lecture and discussion, by student of anthropology. Social and refreshments afterwards. Bunte Point Youth Club, 1029 East 163d St.

SOCIAL FORUM "My Glorious Brothers." Discussed by Benjamin Passkoff. Music, dancing, refreshments. 7 p. m. Subs. 35c. Sponsored by West Bronx Youth and Mt. Eden Sections, C.P. 1530 Walton Ave., 2 blocks south of Mt. Eden Ave.

BY POPULAR DEMAND: Soviet film classic: "Road to Life" plus Soviet dance film at ALP, 683 Allerton Ave., Sunday, Jan. 16th, 8:00 p. m. Subs. 49c. Sponsored by Allerton Annex, Jefferson School.

COME TO OUR FUN FEST, variety show, Chinese auction, dancing, refreshments. 8:00 p. m. ALP 7th A. D. North, 1723 Boston Road, over Dover Theater. Subs. 60c.

Brooklyn

FOLK DANCE and Forum in defense of civil liberties. Accordionist, skit, music caller. Contr. 25c. Jan. 16, Sunday, 7:30 p. m. sharp. 1190 St. Johns Place. Jewish Young Fraternalists.

Queens

MIDDLE VILLAGE FORUM presents speaker on "China Today"; 68-02 76th St., corner of 68th Ave., 8:30 p. m. Subs. 25c.

Coming

ACTION ON CHINA policy conference. Organizational delegates and individuals invited. Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29th. Hotel Diplomat. Fee 50c. Auspices Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

ENY YOUTH on Stage—Original playlets, dancing. Sat. evening, Jan. 22. 608 Cleveland St. Mike Quin Youth Club.

Ladies Garment Center, ALP, presents a Variety Show, Cabaret and Dance with the Three Flames, sensational radio trio; Jean Mural and her guitar; Phil Irving, song stylist; Dance Soloists from Mexico and Havana and Spain in Flamenco and South American dances; Jerry Jaraslow; popular comedian; surprise appearance of two famous stars of stage and radio; Jacques Butler and his Camp Unity Band. Saturday eve, Jan. 22nd. Penthouse (both halls)—13 Astor Place, N. Y. C. Adm. $1.25 in adv. - $1.50 at door (tax incl.)

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

FRAMEUP OF 'TWELVE'

(Continued from Page 2)

with the highest income brackets. Not one trade unionist, not one Negro, not one factory worker had been slected for this jury. The defense is challenging the grotesquely unfair federal jury system that stacks everything on the side of Big Business partisans.

More: the judges in question have already indicated their hard-bitten bias. Only a few days ago Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan threatened two defense attorneys—Harry Sacher and A. J. Isserman. They had asked to place on record a New York World-Telegram interview with U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey. The prosecutor allegedly said the Communists will attempt to make a "courtroom spectacle" out of the trial. The judge called the defense protests "contemptuous" and ordered the lawyers to "sit down." Judge Harold R. Medina, scheduled to try the case, has already been charged with biased statements against the defendants.

The public will have little opportunity to be eye-witnesses at the trial. The prosecution has seen to that. Courtroom 110 has a total capacity of 140. Half the space has already been assigned to press and radio. So less than 70 spectators will be able to enter and see Truman justice for themselves.

★

THE GRAND JURY that brought the indictments sat for more than a year, needled constantly by press and radio that heaped every conceivable libel on the Communists.

Every effort has been made to drill the libel into the public's mind that Communists are foreign agents and that espionage is their customary, daily practice. Hitler's "Big Lie" theory has caught on in American soil.

Not one commercial newspaper evinced the manhood to tell one word of this truth: that Communist ideas and publications have circulated in this land for a century; that Abraham Lincoln inducted Communists like August Wedemeyer into officership in the Union Army; that Communists had formed clubs here before the GOP was founded in 1853.

Nor did one carry a line on the fact that the Communist Party Constitution specifically provides "immediate expulsion" of any member who may adhere to any group which conspires or acts "to weaken or overthrow any or all institutions of American democracy."

AND SO THIS GOVERNMENT, which contends on all continents that the American way is a model of democracy for the world—is throttling democracy at home.

Nor is this fact lost on the world. In a score of tongues, in all nations, the people are discussing these developments in the USA.

Hundreds of mass meetings, protest demonstrations, newspaper editorials, postcard campaigns are sweeping Europe, Australia and elsewhere demanding freedom for the Twelve. Their attitude is reflected in the words of Bernard Shaw, who wrote, describing the blustering American authorities: "They would charge Saint Peter with sedition as well as murder if he were not beyond their reach."

Yes, this is a trial of 12 times 12,000,000. Every honest American stands in the dock at Foley Square today. If the prosecution wins, the nation can kiss the Bill of Rights good-bye; the bitter journey is well underway to a concentration-camp America.

★

THESE ARE THE REASONS every American must support the campaign of the Civil Rights Congress on behalf of the defendants; why they must travel to Washington on the Freedom Crusade, Jan. 17 and 18; why they must flood the President's office with the demand that he dismiss these indictments as political persecution.

The names of the defendants are: William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, John Williamson, Jack Stachel, Robert Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter, Gus Hall.

But Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Tom Paine, Abraham Lincoln are on trial.

The Bill of Rights is in the dock.

MAO SETS PEACE CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page 3)

. . ." Mao was quoted. "The People's Liberation Army need only deal some heavy blows to the remaining Kuomintang troops, and the entire reactionary ruling machinery of the Kuomintang will crumble into dust."

Mao, who is chairman of the Chinese Communist Central Committee, rarely makes a public statement.

CHIANG STILL ORDERING

The Social Welfare Daily in Nanking reported that Chiang had ordered his armies to fight the People's Liberation forces without letup despite any peace negotiations and the threatening situation in Tientsin and other isolated cities in North China.

United Press reports from besieged Peiping said the city's central districts were battered by People's Liberation artillery fire today for the third successive day. The People's Army was reported concentrating still more siege guns in Peiping's western suburbs.

The People's' Liberation radio reported tonight that its troops smashed into besieged Tientsin at noon today, and said advance units were "rapidly exploiting their successes."

Official U S. State Department reports received in Washington from the big north Chinese commercial city said the U. S. Information Service office there had been hit by artillery fire, and the consulate had been damaged by a near miss.

The broadcast, heard here late tonight, said People's Liberation forces, who had been besieging the city for nine days, broke through after a two-hour "all-out" attack

The radio report did not indicate whether Kuomintang forces in the city were still putting up a fight. However, the United Press bureau in Nanking had been unable to reach Tientsin by telephone since 10 a.m., and radio officials here said that contact with the city was lost at noon.

CIO Office Workers Win Polls at Fox Film

Fox film home office employes overwhelmingly chose the Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild Friday in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was 267 to 46. SOPEG is an affiliate of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers.

In a separate election Fox International workers chose SOPEG 33 to seven votes for no union. The raiding AFL International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes could not produce enough cards to appear on the ballot in either case.

The Worker Screen Guide

• Good
•• Tops

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

MANHATTAN

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR—Venus of Paris; •Indiscretion
ASTOR—Enchantment
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—•Monsieur Vincent
BIJOU •The Red Shoes
ELYSEE—•Eternal Husband
FULTON—Joan of Arc
GLOBE—Belle Starrs Daughter
GOTHAM—Unavailable
LITTLE CARNEGIE—•Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill
LITTLE CINEMET—The Eagle With Two Heads
MAYFAIR—Wake of the Red Witch
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART—• •Little Foxes
NEW EUROPE—Nebo A Dudy
NEW YORK—Sundown in Santa Fe; False Paradise
PARAMOUNT—The Accused
PARIS •Symphonie PASTORALE
PARK AVENUE • •Hamlet
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—Words and Music
PIX—Unavailable
RIALTO—Unknown Island
RIVOLI •The Snake Pit
ROXY—That Wonderful Urge
STANLEY—• •Symphony of Life
STRAND—•Adventures of Don Juan
VICTORIA Joan of Arc
WORLD • •Paisan
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—•Tragic Hunt
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—•Monsieur Vincent

East Side

TRIBUNE—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
ART—•Volpone
CHARLES—Sat.: Golden Earrings; Gay Ranchero
Sun.—•Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—June Bride; The Smugglers
CITY—Sat.: Castle of Sin; Katia
Sun.: No Greater Love; Kreutzer Sonata
IRVING PLACE—Long Is the Road; Yiddle With His Fiddle
GRAMMERCY PARK CINEMA—Sat.: Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
Sun.: Last Days of Pompeii
34TH ST.—Sat.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
Sun.: Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
TUDOR—Sat.: Last Days of Pompeii; She
Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
BEVERLY—•Volpone;; Show Time
52D ST. TRANSLUX—•Apartment for Peggy
NORMANDIE—International Lady
SUTTON—This Was a Woman
PLAZA—Loves of Carmen
ARCADIA—Sat.: Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
Sun.: Farrebique; • •Bakers Wife
YORK—Sat.: Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
Sun.: Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
68TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—•Apartment for Peggy
TRANSLUX 72ND ST.—•Night at the Opera
TRANSLUX MONROE—Sat.: Song Is Born; The Pearl
Sun.: Tangier; Night in Paradise
TRANSLUX COLONY—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic. Sun.: Till End of Time; Without Reservation
85TH ST. TRANSLUX—•Sorry, Wrong Number. Sun.: Louisiana Story
86TH ST. GRANDE—Nightmare Alley; Homestretch
GRACIE SQUARE—They Drive By Night; Man in the Iron Mask. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters

West Side

WAVERLY—•Rope
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—The Pearl. Sun.: Song Is Born
GREENWICH—Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
ELGIN—My Dog Rusty; Badlands of Dakota. Sun.: •Philadelphia Story; San Francisco
TERRACE—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: Cluny Brown; The Shock
SAVOY—Men Are Not Gods; The Challenge. Sun.: •Red River; So This Is New York
SELWYN—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
LYRIC—June Bride; The Smugglers
TIMES SQUARE—Cobra Strikes; Oregon Trail
APOLLO—•Four Steps in the Clouds; •Silence Is Golden
NEW AMSTERDAM—Three Musketeers; Mickey
LAFFMOVIE—Boys from Syracuse
BRYANT—You Were Meant for Me; Till the End of Time
SQUIRE—•Jenny Lamour; Lucrezia Borgia
BELMONT—Matrimonio Simpatico
TIVOLI—Song Is Born; The Pearl. Sun.: •Red River; So This Is New York
TOWN—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic; Sun.: San Francisco; Fall In
77TH ST.—Song Is Born; The Pearl
SCHUYLER—•Kiss the Blood off My Hands; Love of Mary
ALDEN—Suspense; Down to Earth. Sun.: Next Time We Love; Coast Guard
YORKTOWN—Song Is Born; The Pearl
STODDARD—•Red River; So This Is New York
SYMPHONY—Song Is Born; The Pearl
THALIA—Congress Dances; Marriage of Figaro
RIVERSIDE—June Bride; The Smugglers
RIVIERA—•Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
CARLTON—•Philadelphia Story; San Francisco
EDISON—Daisy Kenyon; So Goes My Love
ARDEN—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
NEMO—June Bride; The Smugglers
COLUMBIA—•Apartment for Peggy; The Counterfeiters. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
DELMAR—La Harmana Imtura; Miguel Stragoff

Washington Heights

DORSET—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
AUDUBON—Laff Show; Kit Carson
Do You Love Me
ALPINE—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
UPTOWN—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
HEIGHTS—Show Time; The Raider
GEM—•Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
LANE—•Red River; This Is New York
EMPRESS—Good Sam; Bodyguard
HEIGHTHS—Do You Love Me; Under the Red Robe
GEM—•Louisiana; High Tide
LANE—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
EMPRESS—Action for Slander; Dinner at the Ritz
ALPINE—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
DALE—•Red River; So This Is New York

BRONX

ASCOT—Frie Frau; Lysistrata
ALLERTON—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
BEACH—Tap Root; Secret Land. Sun.: Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary
BEDFORD—Son Is Born; The Pearl
CIRCLE—Canon City; Raw Deal. Sun.: Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary
CONCOURSE—Beyond Glory; Hazard
EARL—June Bride; The Smugglers
FENWAY—Step Child; Philo Vances Secret Mission. Sun.: Tap Roots; Secret Land
FREEMAN—Tap Roots; Secret Land. Sun.: •Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
DE LUXE—Kitty Foyle; High Seas. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; The Counterfeiters
GLOBE—Climax; See My Lawyer. Sun.: Bowery to B'way; Strange Confession
LIDO—Lifeboat; Sweet and Loudown. Sun.: Centennial Summer; Don Juan Quilligan
MOSHOLU—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
NEW RITZ—Blonde Ice; Money Madness. Sun.: Dear Ruth; Johnny Angel
PARK PLAZA—June Bride; The Smugglers
ROSEDALE—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
SQUARE—Song Is Born; The Pearl. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
TUXEDO—June Bride; The Smugglers
UNIVERSITY—•Sister Kenny; Berlin Express. Sun.: Miracle of the Bells; Riff Raff
VALENTINE—Son Is Born; The Pearl
ZENITH—Secret Heart; Belle Starr. Sun.: Captain from Castile; Fall In

BROOKLYN—*Downtown*

PARAMOUNT—•Paleface; Behind Locked Doors
FOX—•Adventures of Don Juan; Blondies' Reward
MAJESTIC—Shock; Armored Car
STRAND—Pardon My Sarong; In the Navy
MOMART—Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
TERMINAL—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves

Park Slope

TIVOLI—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: Mark of Zorro; Marked Woman
CARLETON—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: Song Is Born; The Pearl
SANDERS—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves

Bedford

BELL CINEMA—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles. Sun.: Canon City; Raw Deal
LINCOLN—Radio Stars on Parade." Sun.: Pitfall; Intrigue
NATIONAL—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
SAVOY—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol

Crown Heights

CARROLL—Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera
CROWN—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary. Sun.: Pitfall; Intrigue
CONGRESS—Song Is Born; The Pearl
ROGERS—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary. Sun.: Pitfall; Intrigue
STADIUM—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
ASTOR—Men Are Not Gods; The Challenge
AVALON—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
AVENUE D—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary. Sun.: Luxury Liner; Night at the Opera
AVENUE U—Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera
BEVERLY—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
CLARIDGE—Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera
COLLEGE—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
ELM—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
FARRAGUT—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
FLATBUSH—Blind Spot; My Gal Loves Music
GRANADA—Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
JEWEL—Temptation; River Gang. Sun.: Johnny O'Clock; Bad Men of Missouri
KENT—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
KINGSWAY—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
LEADER—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
LINDEN—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
MARINE—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
MAYFAIR—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Last Days of Pompeii; She
MIDWOOD—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
NOSTRAND—•Rope Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: •Sorry, Wrong Number Isn't It Romantic
PARKSIDE—Marius; Portrait of Innocence
PATIO—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
QUENTIN—Last Days of Pompeii; She. Sun.:•Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
RIALTO—•ope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
RUGBY—Pitfall Intrigue
TRAYMORE—Eyes of Texas Return of Monte Cristo. Sun.: Last Days of Pompeii; She
TRIANGLE—•Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters. Sun.: Tap Roots; Secret Land
VOGUE—•Marius; Portrait of Innocence

Brighton—Coney Island

OCEANA—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
SHEEPSHEAD—Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
SURF—Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera. Sun.: •Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
TUXEDO—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY—Northwest Outpost; Driftwood. Sun.: Shanghai Chest; Campus Sleuth
MARBORO—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol

Ridgewood—Bushwick

WALKER—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
EMPIRE—Beyond Glory; Hazard. Sun.: Frisco Sal; Murder Is the Big Room
RIDGEWOOD—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
RIVOLI—On Stage Everybody; Sudan. Sun.: Smugglers Cove; The Prairie

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE—•Sorry, Wrong Number Isn't It Romantic
CENTER—Federal Fugitives; Criminals Within. Sun.: I Wonder Who Is Kissing Her Now; Buffalo Bill Rides Again
COLISEUM—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
ELECTRA—Bowery Champs Tell It To a Star. Sun.: Mutiny on the Blackhawk; Ex-Champ
NEW FORTWAY—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: •Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
HARBOR—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
PARK—Loves of Carmen Leather Gloves
RITZ—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
STANLEY—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary. Sun.: •Happened One Night; •Night of Love

The Rockaways

GEM—•Tom Dick and Harry; Trigerman. Sun.: Behind Prison Walls; Eyes of Texas
PARK—Song Is Born The Pearl. Sun.: •Red River; So This Is New York

Brownsville

SUTTER—Beyond Glory; Hazard. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
SUPREME—Song Is Born The Pearl
BILTMORE—Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera
HOPKINSON—•Shoe Shine; •Beauty and the Beast

Williamsburg

COMMODORE—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
KISMET—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
ALBA—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk

QUEENS—*Astoria*

ASTORIA—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
BROADWAY—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: •Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
GRAND—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
STEINWAY—Frontier Marshall; Belle Starr. Sun.: Golden Eye; Inside Story
STRAND—Imitation of Life East Side of Heaven. Sun.: High Seas; Frisco Sal

Bayside

BAYSIDE—Tap Roots; Secret Land. Sun.: •Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
VICTORY—•Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters. Sun.: •Philadelphia Story; San Francisco
BELLAIRE—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Loves of Carmen Leather Gloves
COLLEGE—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
CORONA—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk

Flushing

MAYFAIR—Tap Roots; Secret Land. Sun.: Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary
ROOSEVELT—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves; Sun.: •Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
TOWN—High Seas; Wyoming. Sun.: Probation; Girls of the Underworld
UTOPIA—Luck of the Irish; Babe Ruth Story. Sun.: Beyond Glory; Hazard

Forest Hills

INWOOD—Tap Roots; Secret Land. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
FOREST HILLS—Loves of Carmen
MIDWAY—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
TRYLON—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary. Sun.: Tap Roots; Secret Land

Jamaica

CARLTON—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
JAMAICA—Golden Eye; Inside Story. Sun.: Scarlet Claw; Secret Weapon
SAVOY—•Rope; Smart GGirls Don't Talk. Sun.: Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera
AUSTIN—Dulcimer Street; Jassy. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
ARION—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary. Sun.: Tap Roots; Secret Land
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE—Tap Roots; Secret Land; Sun.: •Sorry Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
LAURELTON—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
LITTLE NCK—Tap Roots; Secret Land. Sun.: •Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
OASIS—Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera
CLARION—Northwest Outpost; Driftwood
CROSSBAY—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
COMMUNITY—•Red River; So This Is New York
QUEENS—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
DRAKE—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary
CASINO—•Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary. Sun.: •Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters Hands; Love of Mary. Sun.: •Sorry, Wrong Number;
RICHMOND HILL GARDEN—Kiss Blood Off Hands; Love of Mary. Sun.: Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
KEITHS—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
LEFFERTS—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
LINDEN—Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
CAMBRIA—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
LINDEN—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Loves of Garden; Leather Gloves
ST. ALBANS—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: •Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
ROOSEVELT—•Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
GARDEN—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: •Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk

Woodside

BLISS—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
CENTER—Swordsman; Prince of Thieves. Sun.: Killer McCoy; And Then There Were None
43RD ST.—•Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
HOBART—Tap Roots; Secret Land. Sun.: Northwest Outpost; Driftwood
SUNNYSIDE—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
BLISS—•Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
CENTER—Daisy Kenyon; Unsuspected
43RD ST.—Last Days of Pompeii; She
HOBART—San Francisco; •Philadelphia Story

The listing of RKO and Loew's theatres has been dropped.

This action is taken in support of the struggle now being waged by the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild and the Screen Publicists Guild against the major movie companies. With the exception of Eagle-Lion, the majors have refused to negotiate new contracts with the unions and have resorted to union-busting Taft-Hartley tactics. We urge our readers to protest both at the box office to local theatre managers, and to the film companies, demanding that they negotiate with the union.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Ka. WNEW—1250 Ka. WHN—1050 Ka.
WNBC—660 Ka. WEVD—1330 Ka. WINS—1010 Ka.
WOR—710 Ka. WCBS—880 Ka. WJZ—760 Ka.
WNYC—830 Ka. WHKW—1190 Ka. WQXR—1560 Ka.
WLIB—1190 Ka.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Don Gardiner
WCBS—Junior Miss
12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns. Comments
WOR—Unsolved Mysteries
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Metropolitan Opera
WOR—John B. Kennedy
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—How to Get More Out of Life
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR-Hith Adventure
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
3:00-WNBC—Nashville Symphony, William Strickland, Conductor
WOR-Comedy Playhouse
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Variety Musicale
WOR-Hobby Lobby
WCBS-Stan Daugherty Orchestra
WNYC-Shakespeare Drama Cycle
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's a Crow—Quiz
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Variety Musicale
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forrest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WCBS—Red Barber's Club House
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Treasury Board
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—Hawthorne Thing
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
WNYC—Shakespeare Drama Cyde
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo
WCBS—Play
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Phil Bovero
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert
11:00-WOR—News—Music
WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—UN Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—People's Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—Music America Loves
WLIB—News; Music
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WMGM—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WOR—There Stories Are Yours
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Festival of Music
WNBC—Everyman's Story
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Saturday, Jan. 15

6:15 p.m.—CBS Views Press. WCBS.
6:30 p.m.—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Hit Parade. Frank Sinatra. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Life Begins at 80. WOR.
9:15 p.m.—Lanny Ross. WOR.
TV
8:00 p.m.—Saturday night Jamboree. WNBT.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Sunday, Jan. 16)

12:00 M—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15 PM—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
1:30 PM—Author Meets Critic. WNBC.
2:00 PM—Will. S. Gailmor. WLIB.
2:00 PM—Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC.
2:30 PM—University Thea. WNBC.
3:00 PM—N. Y. Philharmonic. WCBS.
3:30 PM—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00 PM—Quiz Kids. WNBC.
4:30 PM—Metropolitan Auditions. WJZ.
4:35 PM—Living, 1949. WNBC.
6:00 PM—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30 PM—Ozzie & Harriet. WNBC.
7:00 PM—Jack Benny. WCBS.
8:30 PM—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
9:00 PM—Electric Theatre. WCBS.
9:30 PM—Theatre Guild. WJZ.
9:30 PM—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
10:15 PM—Show Business. WNEW
11:30 PM—Chicago Round Table. WNBC.

TELEVISION

7:30 PM—Studio One. WCBS-TV.
8:00 PM—Author Meets the Critic. WNBT.
8:30 PM—Meet the Press. WNBT.
8:30 PM—Actors Studio. WJZ-TV.
9:00 PM—Tel. Playhouse. WNBT.

2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnsen. Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr. President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Future of America
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WNYC—Choral Masterpieces
WJZ—Favorite Story
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Ted Malone
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Sunday With You
WCBS—Festival of Song
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—RCA Victor Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—My Best Records
WINS—Xavier Cugat
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Spike Jones Shoow
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—Go For the House
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: In Your Name
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Alan Ladd Show
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Stories to Remember
WQXR—Pop Concert

Ballet

THE WORLD-FAMOUS Sadler's Wells Ballet, resident company at London's Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, will make its first appearance in America in the fall of 1949, it was announced recently. Presented by the Covent Garden Opera Trust, General Administrator, David L. Webster, which works in association with the Arts Council of Great Britain, the Sadler's Wells Ballet will appear under the management of S. Hurok early in October at the Metorpolitan Opera House with whom arrangements are now being completed by Mr. Hurok and Ralph Hawkes, a member of the Covent Garden Board of Trustees.

The Sadler's Wells Wallet will bring its extensive repertoire, new to this country, and will innovate in the United States the performance of evening-length ballets, each providing a complete program.

Among these latter will be The Sleeping Beauty of which only one act has been seen heretofore.

Another three-act production will be the company's most recent hit, Cinderella by Serge Prokofieff.

Music:

Philharmonic Offers 'Ode to Democracy'

TWO PREMIERES, three "first New York performances" and two pianists highlight Leopold Stokowski's Philharmonic-Symphony programs of the week at Carnegie Hall. The new works are Ode to Democracy, a musical setting of the Gettysburg Address by Maurice Baron, which will be done with the assistance of a chorus of speakers from the Schola Cantorum and Pilgrim Hymn by Otto Luening. The New York "firsts" are Georgian Symphonic Dance by Vano Muradelli, the Piano Concerto of Gian-Carlo Menotti, and American Piper of Henry Cowell. Rudolf Firkusny is soloist in the Menotti Concerto; the Leventritt Prize winner of the year, Jean Graham, will be introduced on Saturday night in the Saint-Saens Pianto Concerto No. 2 in G minor.

• • •

THE THURSDAY-FRIDAY program, under Stokowski, is as follows: Georgian Symphonic Dance, Muradelli; Symphony No. 2, Khachaturian; Piano Concerto, Menotti; and L'Apres Midi d'un Faune, Debussy.

• • •

THERE ARE FIVE WORKS on the Saturday night program: The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan, Griffes; American Piper, Henry Cowell; Ode to Democracy, Maurice Baron; Piano Concerto No. 2, Saint-Saens, with Jean Graham as soloist; Symphony No. 2 Khachaturian.

The winner of the ninth annual contest of the Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation, Jean Graham was born 22 years ago in Dayton, Ohio, where she studied with Eleanor Meyer and Dr. F. L. Baer; later she worked with Florence Trumbull in Chicago. She then came to New York where she studied under Ernest Hutcheson at the Juillard Graduate School. Through a Mannes School scholarship she now studies with Isabelle Vengerova. The young pianist, who has appeared twice at the Young People's Concerts of the Chicago Symphony comes of a family rich in musical background. Her grandfather Joseph MacVean, pianist and organist was one of Glasgow's best-known musicians.

• • •

AMERICAN PIPER (whose premiere was due by the New Orleans Symphony under Pierre Henrotte on Jan. 12, 1949) was suggested to the composer by a story he heard when, during World War II, he worked in the Office of War Information and was responsible for the selections of music on American broadcasts to the rest of the world. It seems that American marines stationed in Belfast were intrigued by the Irish bagpipes, and some of the men learned Irish tunes to play on them. They in turn taught the Irish pipers American tunes, which were necessarily adapted to the scale of the bagpipes and its drones,—thus creating unexpectedly entertaining hybrid music. Later the U. S. Marine Corps organized a pipers' band which has occasionally paraded in public here at home. American Piper is entirely original music, but in the style of a piper's reel. During its brief course a tune of Irish character turns American and an American one turns Irish; the two are brought together at the conclusion of the piece.

• • •

NEXT SUNDAY the Cowell and Baron works will be repeated and another composition introduced: the "Pilgrim's Hymn" of Otto Luening. The score, together with a prelude for chamber orchestra, was composed for the Yaddo Festival and performed there in 1946.

Freedom Rally at West Side CRC Center This Sunday Night

A Freedom Crusade Rally and Send-Off Party will be held this Sunday evening at 8:00 at the West Side CRC Center, 2328 Broadway (between 84 and 85 Sts.). Guests of honor include John Williamson, Rev. R. F. Jones of the Church of Christ, Dr. Annette Rubenstein and Charles Doyle. Admission free.

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

How Things Look on the Other Side of the "Iron Curtain" — Anna Louise Strong tells you in her article "Russia Plants Trees, While Abroad . . ."

That Genetics Controversy
An American scientist, BERNARD FRIEDMAN, brings it back to science and sanity in Lysenko's Contributions to Biology.

Why Russians Are Confident About the Future?
In an interview with ANDREW VOZNOW, Russia Moves Ahead, an American who has just returned from a two-year stay in the Soviet Union gives revealing explanations.

How a Soviet Bookkeeper Lives
Here's how as told by SERGEI KOURNAKOFF in The Man Who Counts.

The Life of the Soviet Leisure Class
—RALPH PARKER has some interesting surprises in his article, He Who Does Not Work.

How the Soviet Helping Hand Enabled Mongolia to Bridge "6,000 Years in 25"
a startling article by WILLIAM MANUEL.

Harry Hopkins and Russia
Dr. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN reviews Roosevelt and Hopkins by Robert Sherwood.

Political Power in the USSR
THEODORE BAYER reviews an important new book on the Soviet Union.

And JESSICA SMITH'S "Review and Comment" pages, book reviews and other features—all in one issue, the January issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, the American magazine on the Soviet Union. It brings its readers, every month, accurate, informative articles by the leading authorities on the latest developments in the Soviet Union, illustrated with news photographs. Essential to everyone who wishes to be well informed — to everyone seeking to avert war.

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JUNE BRIDE
Michael Redgrave - Jean Kent
THE SMUGGLERS—color

Unemployment Grows in Ohio As Layoffs, Speedups Increase

(Continued from Page 7)

manufacturers of safes, dropped approximately 75 workers.

In Cleveland National Carbon laid off 400 out of 4,000. Fisher Body dropped 25 percent prior to model changes. In small shops there is a continual decline. Hertner Electric laid off one-third of its 150 employes. Hans-Kor is down 30 percent. Ohio Electric dropped from 429 to less than 200.

Apex Electric dropped 700.

General Electric shops have been reducing working forces but this is largely because of the decentralization policy.

In Dayton, Master Electric was cut from 1,300 to 800 and Leland Electric from 1,100 to 550.

The Westinghouse plant at Lima is down from 2,900 to 2,000 and the company claims that customers are cancelling orders.

★

OHIO CORPORATIONS are complaining about a drop in export business. There will be an estimated shrinkage of about 15 percent in exports in 1948 as contrasted with the previous year. Exports constitute 10 to 12 percent of the goods produced.

Fred O. Kiel, industrial economist at the Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland, estimates that as high as 20,000 workers in the city are producing directly for the export market.

Mark R. Dull, assistant general manager of Willys-Overland, made a recent speech in which he said that the export business is "the frosting on the cake of industry" and proposed aggressive steps by the government to open up trade outlets. He predicts war with the Soviet Union. He saw no hope when he was in France for "either physical or economic rehabilitation."

Cleveland banking interests, centering around coal, steel, machine building, auto, railroads, are protesting over not getting their share of business created by ERP. They have opposed the monopoly of New York banks.

Banks here are tightening credit. One industrial loan outfit that has been in business for twenty years lending short term funds to small shops has been forced to file for reorganization under federal bankruptcy act.

Prices are continuing to lower workers' living standards. Unless a worker has a highly skilled job, it is extremely difficult to make ends meet without taking odd jobs on week ends, having the wife of other members of the family work or working a double shift. A number of workers hold down a shift in one plant, then go to another for a second eight hours.

★

THROUGHOUT OHIO there are practically no factory jobs open to women.

Jobs for Negroes with the exception of the hardest, dirty work in foundries and steel mills have vanished.

There is a growth of unemployed migratory labor. Private employment agencies, almost deserted a year ago, are crowded.

Relief rolls in industriai cities are rising. Many of these cases involve workers over 40 who are not acceptable to factories as they were during the war.

A sudden depression would find the majority of workers applying for relief in Cleveland within a matter of weeks. What savings accumulated during the war are largely depleted. Speed-up and new methods of labor productivity are terrific. Turnover on jobs is high in steel mills where workers find they cannot keep up the pace.

There is not as much re-tooling or conversion for arms production as might be expected. Much of the work is experimental and involves improvement of existing machines which does not call for additional employment.



"MISS FLORIDA SWIM FOR HEALTH" is the latest. Miss Terri Hanrahan, 18, Montclair, N. J., won the title.

Michigan Auto Plants Set To Shut Down; Speedup Grows

(Continued from Page 7)

Marshall Plan steel shortage layoffs, remodeling layoffs, trust-created gas shortage layoffs, high monopoly prices and decreased purchasing power in 1948 were the causes behind the startling MUCC figures.

Hence, while the atuo industry had the highest peacetime production output since 1929, the upward trend in Detroit's welfare case load continued unabated throughout the year. In September the total case load was 19,456 compared with 18,817 for the past month and 16,670 a year ago. Reflecting discrimination in the hiring of Negroes, the Detroit Welfare Dept. reported a percentage decline in white cases from 42 to 41.8 with an increase in the percentage of Negro cases to 58.1.

The year's production started with over a million auto workers in December of 1947, but by June, 1948 employment was already down to 925,000 workers. Detroit itself is especially affected because the labor force increased from 945,800 in 1940 to 1,148,150 last September. Autown Alley in 1948 was therefore characterized by bonanza profits at one end and growing misery at the other end.

And that's why the auto workers are ignoring Reuther in asking for strike votes against layoffs as in Ford's, in taking strike votes or engaging in actual strikes against speedup as in GM and Chrysler; and that's why all auto workers are looking towards 4th round wage increases, the guaranteed work week and health and old age benefits at company expense in their 1949 bargaining.

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New England Outlook Glum; Bosses Pray for War Orders

(Continued from Page 7)

has kept at an even 20,000 over the past year, with payroll increasing very slightly. In Springfield both employment and payroll have jumped. Average wage in electric jumped from $58.40 to $60.46; in radio apparatus from $41.79 to $43.31. But things aren't as bright as they seem at first glance.

In Lynn's big GE plant, for example, some 7,000 of the 15,000 workers are on jet engines and military turbines. Consumer goods production has dropped with smaller firms such as Sylvania and Champion Lamp forced against the wall.

GE is "decentralizing" Lynn. They plan to move as much work as possible out of the strongly unionized (UE-CIO) city into non-union rural towns. Work on electric meters, employing 1,500 workers, is being transferred to a new plant in Somersworth, N. H. Motor work is going to a new non-union plant in California. Work is being sub-contracted to unorganized sweat shops. The company is trying to re-time and cut down piece rates.

Women workers are being forced out as the plant shifts to war work. Commercial production is DOWN. Workers with 20 years' experience are forced to learn new jobs for the military.

At the big Westinghouse plant in Springfield, production is being stepped up—BUT NOT EMPLOYMENT. The company is laying off at the same time that new models go into production and a general increase in output is scheduled. It's more speed-up with wages staying the same.

Even the military orders aren't enough to keep things going in metal, however. Layoffs are beginning. Worthington Pump in Holyoke laid off half its 1,000 workers. In October, 1948, the state's employment in electrical dropped 2.6 percent from September; wages dropped 4.6 percent. It is certain that November figures will continue the decrease.

★

AND IT'S NOT just Massachusetts. In New Hampshire 16,000 are unemployed, 5,000 textile workers having been axed this year. Textile bosses, in the New Hampshire newspapers, openly pray for war orders to pull them out. In Rhode Island, industrial employment dropped 9.2 percent in a single year.

Indies Guerillas Kill 60 Dutch

BATAVIA, Java.—The Indonesian underground radio reported Friday that 60 Dutch soldiers had been killed by guerilla bands who have made south central Java "unsafe" for occupying troops.

At the same time, United Nations military observers reported that guerilla activity is raging in east Java "on a much greater scale than had been anticipated by Netherlands military authorities."

The underground broadcast said that guerillas, raiding night after night near the cities of Jogjakarta, Soerakarta and Madioen, had "disrupted" ground communications serving Dutch air supply routes.

The UN report said Dutch occupying forces in east Java were too weak to prevent widespread sabotage and looting in the area near the big northeastern part of Soerabaja.

ALP Calls Parley

The American Labor Party has announced a conference on unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, social security and health and disability insurance for Saturday, Jan. 15, at 1 p. m. at the Hotel Diplomat.

No Substitute

LONDON (UP).—The Church of England's Convocation of Canterbury has decided that only the best grape wine should be used in the holy communion, and not plain grape juice.

By a vote of 82 to 44 it accepted a motion that communion wine should be "pure, fermented juice of grape—good and wholesome."

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No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

The Daily Worker and The Worker.

Classified Ads

APARTMENTS WANTED

CALIFORNIA student-teacher, girl, need apt. or share, downtown, Village. Box 78 c-o Daily Worker.

DOCTOR needs small apartment, Manhattan, for residence only, reasonable rental. Box 82 c-o Daily Worker.

GOING away soon? Young college couple need sublet for 4-6 months. Call OL 5-9584 anytime.

APARTMENT TO SHARE WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN wants apartment to share, Manhattan only. RI 9-0060.

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WANTED couple to share bungalow, Manhattan Beach. DE 2-9257 mornings.

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STUDIO to share. Ideal working conditions. Conveniently located. AL 4-1096 mornings 8-9.

HOUSE TO SUBLET

NEW HOUSE, furnished, to sublet for 4 months, Flushing, garage. INdependence 3-3057.

APARTMENTS FOR EXCHANGE

2½ ROOM modern apartment, 4th floor walk-up, Manhattan, exchange for lower apt. anywhere, wife pregnant. Call GR 5-0828 before noon or evenings.

EXCHANGE 3-room apt. on East 96th St. rents $21 month, for one in lower Manhattan up to $80. Call Goldstein, Sunday SA 2-3403.

EXCHANGE 6 rooms downtown, $65, for 3-4 any boro. SP 7-2996.

WOULD You Like a $50 modern Brooklyn 2½ room apartment with view of Ebbets Field from your window? Twenty minutes from Times Square. Will exchange for a 4 or 5 room place anywhere in or near city. Write Box 86 c-o Daily Worker.

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(Bronx)

ROOM for girl, kitchen privileges, West Bronx, 8th and Lexington subways. CY 9-6268.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

(Manhattan)

COMFORTABLY furnished studio room, west side, Manhattan. MO 2-5491.

FURNISHED room, male. Call from 9 to 10 p.m. WA 9-7508.

GIRL, large room with kitchen privileges in Midtown. Call RE 7-7828.

NEWLY remodeled living room set for sale $125. Call DA 8-0513 any evening.

(Brooklyn)

LARGE furnished room, for man only. Brighton Express, Prospect Park Station. With business couple. UL 6-5360.

PLEASANT Room and board with young couple. Brownsville. Write Box 85 c-o The Worker.

HELP WANTED

SOMEONE to care for 1-year old child, 1-2 afternoons weekly. West Midtown address. Please state experiences, afternoons available and pay desired. Write Box 87 c-o The Worker.

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Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.
For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Bankers and War-mongers Handpicked the Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 2)

Dillon, Read & Co., the big investment company that James V. Forrestal, chief of America's armed forces, used to head.

Federal Grand Jurors' Association member McCain has a special grudge against the Communists, and against The Worker, whose editor, John Gates, goes on trial this Monday.

McCain's firm, Dillon, Read & Co., was denounced many times in The Worker and the Daily Worker for its aid to Hitler. Dillon, Read & Co. pumped hundreds of millions of dollars into the German Steel Trust and other German monopolies that backed Hitler. And McCain's partner, Gen. Draper (now Undersecretary of Defense for the Army) collaborated closely with the Nazi industrialists when he was Director of Economic Affairs for the American Military Government in Germany after the war.

McCain is also aware that the Communists are demanding active prosecution of his firm, Dillon, Read & Co., for violating the federal anti-trust law as a monopolist at home.

His firm is actually under indictment at this time, as part of the investment bankers' trust, that controls the flow of credit in the United States.

But only the Communists are demanding active prosecution of the trusts. U. S. Attorney John Francis Xavier McGohey is much more interested in jailing the enemies of the trusts.

★

THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY'S Chase National Bank (assets plus $5,000,000,000) is also represented on the jury-picking body through John D. Whittemore and John J. Graham. Both are listed by the Federal Grand Jurors Association as "bankers" with the Chase Bank.

Chase Bank was indicted as a lawbreaker with Dillon, Read & Co. in the same anti-trust case more than one year ago. Judge Knox doubtless knows that executives of indicted banks will make poor jurors and worse jury pickers if the trusts should ever be called before the bar. But workingmen, not bankers, are going on trial next Monday.

Every federal grand jury in this district has become a ruling class "blue ribbon" body, with the help of the Federal Grand Jurors Association.

The association admits this in its **Handbook for Federal Grand Jurors**, which says, in part:

In the origin of the Jury system Grand Juries consisted solely of Knights of the Shire. . . . Blackstone, in his commentary, holds that the Grand Jury must be summoned "from the gentlemen of the best figure in the county."

"This demand is fully met by the Grand Juries of the Southern District of New York."

★

THE JURY-PICKING ASSOCIATION was founded in 1927 by Charles S. Sargent, a member of the Wall Street firm of Grayson M-P Murphy, an ally of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Sargent's firm will be remembered in connection with the fascist conspiracy of 1933. Gen. Smedley Butler, retired commander of the U. S. Marines, said a representative of Grayson Murphy himself asked him to march on Washington with an army of veterans and take over. The bills would be paid.

The Daily Worker published the details of the conspiracy in featured interviews with Gen. Butler.

Sargent, who was a grand jury foreman in 1927, is still active in the jury-picking association.

Sargent will feel right at home at association meetings addressed by Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (1947) and other pro-fascists, as he sits with jury pickers like John S. Penfold, editor of **Hearst Magazine**, or Kenneth N. Chambers, an executive from Hearst's **Harper's Bazaar**; or W. G. Chandler, chief finance man on the Scripps-Howard press chain.

Big bankers and corporation heads on the jury-picking body, whom we haven't yet named, include such men as:

Donald C. Borden, vice-president, the National City Bank (assets about five billion dollars).

George W. Bovinizer, partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which controls more American railroads than any financial group outside of the House of Morgan.

Gilbert Kahn, son of the late Albert Kahn, another Kuhn, Loeb partner.

Glenn E. Rogers, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., an $8,000,000,000 outfit, whose Jimcrow housing policies have been under Communist fire.

Oscar M. Taylor, vice-president, the New York Telephone Co., which was unsparingly attacked by the Daily Worker when it tried to crush its employes' union.

J. Herbert Todd, shipbuilder, of J. Herbert Todd, Inc., whose employes' struggles had active Communist backing.

John W. Bicknell, president and director, U. S. Rubber Plantation, Inc., a subsidiary of U. S. Rubber (duPont control), which works contract laborers on its 100,000 acres of rubber plantation land in Sumatra.

Edward L. Newhouse, Jr., executive, the American Smelting & Refining Co., whose workers have a history of bitter struggles.

Clement C. Mason, secretary and treasurer, the Liggett Drug Co., whose pharmacists and salesmen had Daily Worker backing in the fight for a union.

Merwin R. Haskel, president of the $97,000,000 textile company, the United Merchants & Manufacturers Co., which operates big cotton mills in South Carolina and elsewhere. Hatred of Communists is a hallmark of southern textile bosses, who remember the Party's role in trade union drives.

Whitney Stone, president of the international Stone & Webster public utilities and investing corporation.

And a host of other bankers and industrialists, too numerous to mention.

★

THE NAME of one of these bankers, Charles G. Proffitt, however, has a special significance in the indictment of The Twelve.

Proffitt is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, a $265,000,000 institution, of which the foreman of the indicting jury was vice-president many years.

Now both Proffitt and the grand jury foreman, Edmund Cocks, had been involved in a plot to deny low cost housing to areas where there were many Negroes and Puerto Rican people in New York.

Foreman Cocks was in the plot especially deep, because he was the bank's vice-president in charge of real estate loans for many years.

The scandal became so great that another federal grand jury investigated the case. . . . The bankers prevented the jury from bringing an indictment, but the jury asked the government to sue the banks under the anti-trust law.

The Worker and The Daily Worker insisted, however, on criminal prosecution of the banks in articles by Abner Berry and Bernard Burton. The government was not able to drop the case. And the banks finally had to sign a "consent decree" (that is a guilty plea) not to break the law again.

That was in June, 1947. The banks struck back at The Worker a little later, when Cocks was put on the witch-hunting grand jury that indicted Editor John Gates and the Communist leaders.

Banker Proffit was a member of the executive committee of the jury-picking group, when his former vice-president Cocks, was made jury foreman.

The association boasts that it works closely with grand jury foremen.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURORS ASSOCIATION has many pro-fascist activities. It lobbies energetically for a law to compel every citizen and non-citizen to be fingerprinted—so employers can blacklist militant workers.

It lobbies against slum clearance projects—it opposed the Knickerbocker Village project in New York, for instance. It specifically attacks what it calls "low rental projects."

It campaigns for the expulsion of "aliens" and the stoppage of immigration, and it opposed President Roosevelt's court plan.

But it's most dangerous activity is jury picking.

No workers' leaders can expect justice when the trusts pick the juries.

Sen. Thomas to Be On UE Program

—Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah) chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Representative John Lesinski (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, will discuss new labor legislation over the American Broadcasting Company network Monday night, announced by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers sponsors of a regular weekly program over this network.

This discussion will be the feature of the program "Labor and the New Congress" and Arthur Gaeth, UE commentator, will interview the two congressmen on the type of new labor legislation they will try to have enacted by the 81st Congress.

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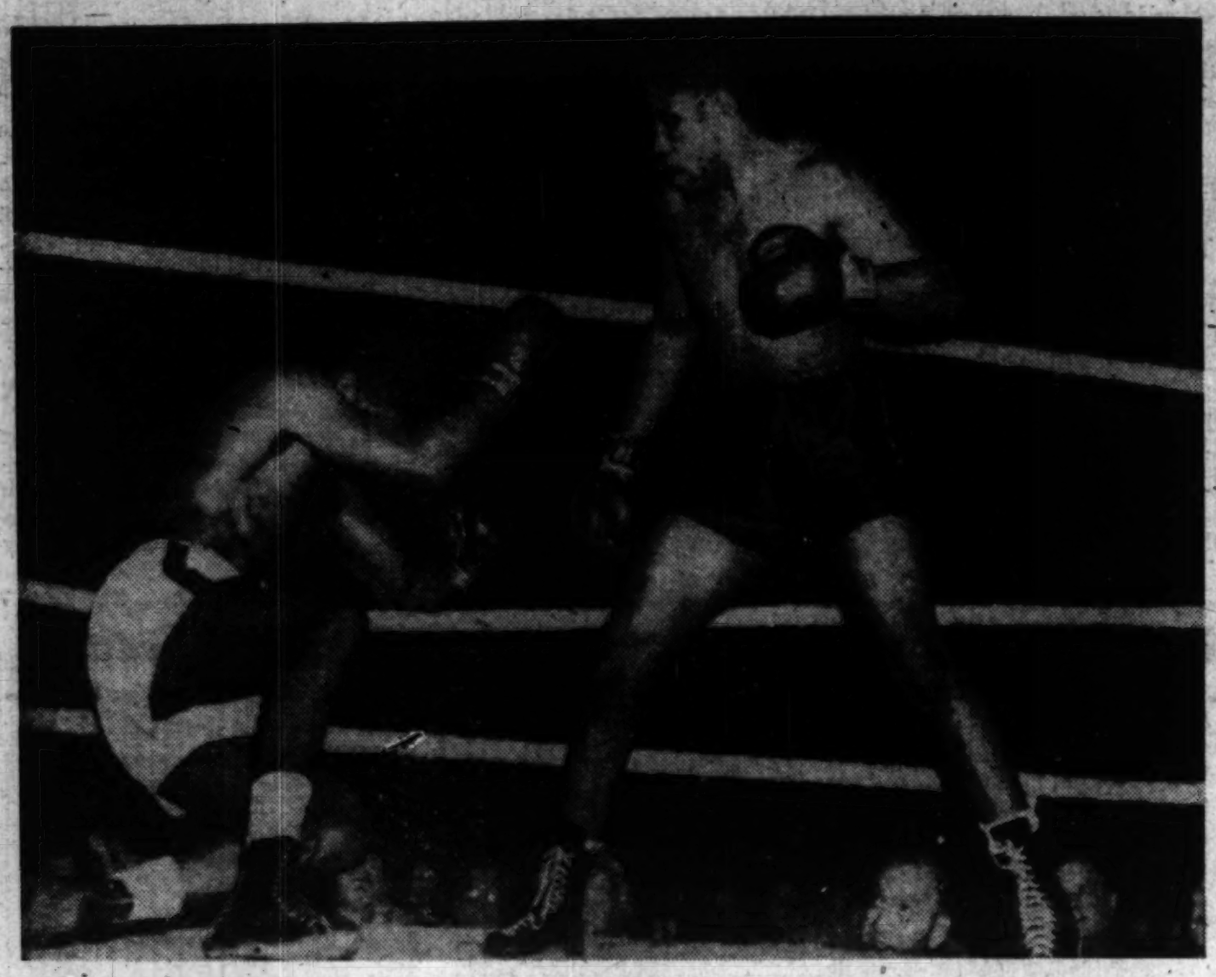
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'TOO GOOD' FOR MIDDLE MONEY MATCH



MIDDLEWEIGHT BERT LYTELL, shown dropping Vern Lester in another recent winning effort in the midwest, can't get a big-money shot in New York. Lytell has been the victim of a scandalous dodge for three years now, with most managers of the topflight middles refusing to risk having their boys spoiled by Bert.

NYU Tourney Cinch, Local Lull Sets In

There is one less-than-important doubleheader coming up at the Garden this Tuesday night when Holy Cross meets Manhattan and St. Johns tangles with De Paul, and that will be the end of the big arena's shows for three full weeks. In fact there will be only six remaining college double-headers scheduled for the Garden, two of them not doubleheaders at all but the traditional single games, NYU-Notre Dame and NYU-CCNY. So the thinking is starting about the Invitation Tourney, which takes place in March.

ALONG THOSE lines, only De Paul of the four principles Tuesday night might be considered a tourney possibility. The Chicagoans, despite some early losses, are going like a house afire, with recent runaway victories over titans as Oklahoma A&M and Notre Dame, both won away-from-home!

Holy Cross' ball handling magicians are a big drawing card, boasting one of the country's top shotmakers in Cousy, but apparently some of the boys have their minds on their impending pro careers too soon, for in addition to the New Orleans beatings, the Crusaders were dumped by Dartmouth of all teams last week. This added to the loss of Kaftan and O'Connell in February through graduation, makes their tourney appearance unlikely.

St. Johns, with five losses, four in a row, is out of the picture. But the Redmen have played sparkling, improved ball in their last three defeats, all narrow losses that could have been won. CCNY, Loyola and now Temple. In the latter 81-79 overtime game Thursday night Dick McGuire put on the greatest offensive performance of his four year career and showed without doubt that he must go on anybody's All teams. But the defection of the two big men, Tommy Tolan and the failure of Al McGuire to measure up has hurt. Dan Finn has emerged as the real soph find. The Redmen have had a tough schedule. De Paul will have no pushover

NYU, LIKE City two nights before, put on its peak performance of the season before hanging up for the midyear exam period. In routing a good Syracuse team that was frozen, but still was MADE to look bad too, it conveyed the clear impression that it is heading for its preferred spot as District Two representative in the NCAA tourney.

The springly legged Jensen gave away five inches to his 6-8 opponent and did a great job under the boards again, with Kaufman, relieved of the main rebounding burden, going the whole route as a tremendous offensive threat and throwing home 25 points with his gifted left hand, mixed with sets. You take Lavelli, I'll take Kaufman.

The Violet, with three defeats by a total of five points, next plays on Feb. 4th when it meets Duke at Durnham. It doesn't have as tough a schedule as CCNY from here in. The Beavers, very much in the running for an Invitation Bearth, open against Stanford on the coast that same night, try San Francisco again the following night, and meet Loyola in LA and Canisius in Buffalo.

IN THE intervening weeks before the next Garden games, LIU is on a "suicide" trip with fascinating possibilities. The Beemen play at Muhlnberg next Saturday night, then at Oregon two straight nights, at Santa Clara, Utah, Oklahoma A and M, Sty Louis and Xavier of Cincinnati. A clean sweep prediction of this schedule will net you about $100,000 for your enemy. Claire Bee will borrow the hundred grand personally to make the bet.

So, after Tuesday's show, it's mark time and watch the out of town ticker time in college basketball. . . .L. R.

Dodgers Add 7 More Nite Games

The baseball Brooklyn Dodgers broke into the weekend news with Boss Branch Rickey's decision to increase the number of Ebbets Field night games next season from 14 to 21. In increasing its profitable arc-affairs at home, the Dodgers become the only New York club going above the conventional 14-game (two with each opponent) night layout. The Yanks and Giants both previously announced they would not increase the nocturnal number of games although there's been considerable pressure on them to do so by visiting clubs.

OTHER DODGER items of interest included Rickey's announcement that many southern cities which previously refused to have the Dodger Negro stars play in mixed competition on their jim-crow fields, have done an about-face.

Those southern stops which will see Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella playing this Spring in exhibitions include Miami, West Palm Beach, Fla., Greenville, S.C., Macon and Atlanta, Ga., and Beaumont, San Antonio and Houston, Tex.

AL'S SELECTIONS

1—Stage Fire, Solater, Here I Am.
2—Trenton, Sweeteena, Respire.
3—Time Eternal, Teddy's Rose, Glory Be.
4—Wistful, Unapproachable, Miss Baron.
5—Tight Squeeze, Nance's Ace, Vanslam.
6—King Midas, Bug Juice, Cat Bridge.
7—All in Fun, Pomp's Gal, Brandy Punch.
8—Bunty's Imp, Master, Pee Cee.

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

VIDEO AND THE FIGHTS

OH IT'S SO SAD. Fight promoters are having a real cry concerning television. The small clubs are playing to empty houses, and the great big Garden is having a tough time making both balconies meet. Even with a good card.

Does your heart bleed for them? I'm sure. 20th Century Sporting Club deserves the sympathy of compassionate fight fans. So do the other promotional outfits throughout the country. But let's confine these few tearful remarks to 20th, because it is the Mr. Big of boxing promotions, and the Garden is the never-never land for all aspiring fighters.

So let's see now. 20th Century and the Garden share in the profits derived from all fight promotions at the House on 49th Street. The wartime profits were, shall we say—staggering? If memory serves me, it was a rare Friday night indeed when Garden ringside went for less than $15 for the cheapest kind of attraction. I refer to the hundred and one times such immortal fisticuffers as Johnny Greco, Lee Savold and Bobby Ruffin fought the main events. The top tariff for ringside is mentioned here not out of any noble concern for the pocketbooks of the mink-and-sable set who manage to fill the ringside pews very nicely regardless of the tariff. But the top price is important only because it's the delineator by which promoters scale down into the cheaper seat brackets. A $15 top makes it possible to sell a cheap balcony seat for five bucks.

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NOW I DON'T want anyone to get the idea that all the wartime fights at the Garden were dogs. That would be sheer nonsense. Guys just coming up and riding into their peaks, guys like Beau Jack, Rocky Graziano, Ike Williams, and Jimmy Bivins headlined a lot of 20th Century's promotions. Which, of course, made the high price of a seat even more of a crime to the public—because in order to see any of the truly top fighters (there was no television then) a fight fan had to pay through the nose for the privilege.

Beau Jack alone, in 23 main events at the Garden, drew $1,500,000 into the till! The Grazianos and Mauriellos always fought before capacity crowds. Fighters of considerably less talent and appeal did almost as well for Make Jacobs. The Garden and 20th milked the war boom for everything it was worth and never once considered holding the line reasonably down on ducats. I recall standing room space selling for $5 at some of the fights—and what better indication would you want of the killing made by the money-bags running boxing in New York!

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THE POST-WAR BITE

NOW LET'S LEAVE the bonanza era and come into the post-war period. The high cost of living spirals ever higher. What little savings people managed to sock away during the war (bonds, etc.) go through the drain. Growing unemployment and part-time work puts in its cyclical appearance. None of this, of course, changes the desire of fans to attend sporting events.

Understanding the fierce grip sports has upon the affections of the people, the promoters keep their prices right up there . . . and in many cases some raise the bite, claiming increased costs. And isn't it amazing how these "increased costs" for the promoters never allow for the higher cost of living thrust not only on the fans—but the athletes. The mogul who raises his prices in one breath will in the other still fight tooth and nail against the salary demands of an athlete who argues that a dollar isn't a dollar anymore.

Enter the element of television. Suppose we still confine our comment to the fight scene, because by and large that's were videoizing has been most successful. Fight fans see no reason to pay the high bite of a ticket, when for the price of a 10-cents beer in the local pub he can keep his whistle wet and have a ringside view of the brawl.

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NOW I DON'T doubt that the true-blue fight fan would still prefer being at the small fight club or the Garden to take in the fights. One thing video can't capture is the unique thrill of being at the ballpark or the fight arena with thousands of other fans and seeing competition in the flesh with all its attendant atmosphere, etc. But not at the expense of an unreasonably high-priced ticket, and not at the expense of a quart of milk and pound of butter, just two items which now cost him twice as much they did even during the war.

So the fights go on before half-empty houses. The promoters scream about television cutting into their profits and, in classic fashion, try to halt this technological advance which "threatens" to make entertainment just a little easier for the average working family. The smaller clubs are already beginning to cut out the televising of its fights. They're out to get the fans back, not through the medium of lower prices, but by robbing them of television.

Twenty Century and Madison Square Garden haven't come around to that yet. They scream bloody murder about the fickleness of the sports public, but fail to mention above a whisper that sponsors provide Mike Jacobs and the Garden with $400,000 annually from the radio-and-television hookup! Those tremendous promoter-losses become a little less accurate if you take into consideration the fee the Garden gets from each of its video advertisers, be it the razor people for the fights, cigarette and beer for basketball, etc. . . .

Oh yes. One other item. Again about the fights. If the Garden gets some $400,000 for video, and the razor people get a tremendous advertising audience, what do the fighters get? Well, let's see. For last week's main event, the highly heralded international middleweight bout between Steve Belloise and Robert Villemain, each main-eventer got $212 as his end from television!

So let's all have a loud cry for the sports promoters, huh? Down with television! Down with any athlete so bold as to want a fair cut of the profits. Down with everything—but the price of a ticket!